The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Chicago that they have opened an establishment at

No. 50 Madison-st.,

Between Wabash-av. and State-st., for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream and Ices.

The quality of the cream will be much better than is usually sold in this city. We use pure cream, with no dilution or admixture of ingredients to give it body, and flavor with the juice of the fruit. NO EXTRACTS USED. We are sure that a trial will prove its superiority.

For the present the prices will be as follows:

1 Quart.......................45 Cents.
1½ Quarts....................65 Cents.
2 Quarts......................85 Cents.
4 Quarts or more, per Quart.....35 Cents.

Ware in pyramids or otherwise than in plain cans, five cents per quart additional. From these prices it will be seen that Ice Cream and Ices (of any of the various flavors) can be used as a cheap and refreshing dessert in every family.

Liberal arrangements can be made for supplying

Church Fairs, Strawberry Festivals, Picnics, and Excursions.

SPECIAL RATES TO HOTELS AND THE RETAIL TRADE.

Standing orders for stated days in the week will be attended to without the trouble of calling.

Ice Cream delivered in any part of the city, from One Quart to Hundreds of Gallons.

Particular attention paid to orders from adjacent towns.

J. W. KRAFFT & CO.,
50 Madison-st., bet. Wabash-av. and State-st.
Chicago, April, 1877.

TO RENT.

For Rent.

FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 157 FIFTH-AV.

Also three floors 159 Fifth-av., suitable for salesrooms or manufacturing purposes. Inquire of NONATUCK SILK CO., 159 Fifth-av.

To Rent.

266 and 268 Wabash-av., Store and Basement. Also a room 26x70 feet on second floor, adjoining Ghormley's Dressmaking Rooms, and third and fourth floors, each 52x170 feet, together or separately. Central for Furniture, Picture Frames, Millinery, and Carriages. Apply to GILES, BRO. & CO.

STORE FOR RENT.

No. 106 South Clark-st.
APPLY TO
CHARLES GOODMAN,
Room 43 Exchange Building.

DOCK

For Rent, with two water fronts and railroad connection, on South Branch, near Sixteenth-st.
R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 155 LaSalle-st.

BANKING OFFICE TO RENT

First floor, at reasonable rates. Also one small office and one basement. Apply to OWNERS, Rooms 11 and 18, Mason Building, 92, 94, 96 Washington-st.

To Rent—154-6 Clark-st.,

near Madison, main store and basement, with vault, safe, and scales. Also fourth and fifth stories, with Hale's Water-Balance Elevator. Each floor 28x120 feet. Building A No. 1.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED,

173 Ashland-av., northwest corner Adams-st., an elegant residence, with all modern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, and wire-screens included. Will rent unfurnished if desired.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT. STABLE OR STORAGE.

22 AND 24 ADAMS-ST.
40x80, two-story and basement. Will be let very low.
O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—Offices and Studios.

Am. Express Building,
76 Monroe-st., near State.
Inquire of A. L. STIMSON, Room 28.

REAL ESTATE.

THE ESTATE OF E. B. WARD, Deceased.

On May 3, 1877, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, said estate will sell to the highest bidder for cash, Lot number five (5), and the west half of Lot number six (6), in Block two (2), of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago. Said premises have a frontage of 72 feet, and a depth of about 105 feet, running to the Chicago River. Title perfect. Possession given at once. Sale to take place on the premises, Nos. 22, 24, and 26 River-st. This property is in many respects very desirable, and special attention is called to it as presenting a good opportunity for investment. O. W. POTTER,
Sole Executor of Estate of E. B. Ward, deceased.
CHICAGO, April 28, '77. 17 Metropolitan Block.

Aldine Square

Houses for sale or rent. Apply to U. P. Smith, at Room 23 Portland Block, between 12 and 1 o'clock p. m., and at No. 17 Aldine-square after 3 o'clock p. m.

GRAIN MACHINERY.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF PRICES OF



Belting, Buckets, Grain Scoops, Conveyers, etc.

THE RIVET BUCKET COMPANY, Chicago.

SEWER PIPE, Etc.

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK.

No. 219 East Washington-st., No. 3 West Washington-st.
N. A. WILLIAMS.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Shoemakers—thirty good pegged workmen; will be furnished steady work at good prices, by GEO. L. CONGDON, Corner Lake and Franklin-sts.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CROFT, MERCHANT TAILOR,

157 South Clark-st.

OUR SPECIALTY,
Fine Workmanship,
Reasonable Prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Read and You Will Know."

Some Remarks Upon the Present Crisis in Life-Insurance,

By COL. JACOB L. GREENE.

Copies of the above publication will be furnished at our office.

STEARNS, DICKINSON & CO.
General Agents Conn. Mutual Life,
81 WASHINGTON-ST.

Music Books for Sunday Schools.

THE SHINING RIVER. BY H. S. & W. O. Perkins.
GOOD NEWS. BY R. M. McIntosh.

The publishers respectfully request an examination of these their newest two books, by schools about to purchase. They will bear comparison with any other.

THE SHINING RIVER has a pure, sweet title quite appropriate to the character of the hymns, which are well chosen, and skillfully set to music. Representative songs are:

"Whiter than Snow," page 98.
"Shall we meet with the Loved?" page 106.
"Sweeping through the gates," page 130.

GOOD NEWS is a most cheerful companion to the other equally good book, differing only as the tastes of the two composers, and perhaps the requirements of singers in each vicinity may differ. Representative songs are:

"The King in the Manger," page 3.
"Sweet Bye and Bye," page 96.
"Hear Him calling," page 120.

Specimen copies sent for retail price, or 35 cts. each.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS!

With Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge.

The Mathushek Pianos are now acknowledged by the best judges of music, in all parts of our country, to be vastly superior to any other Pianos made.

Catalogue, containing full explanation of the Equalizing Scale and Linear Bridge, sent free upon application: no person wishing to purchase a Piano should fail to send for one.

Taylor & Farley Organs.
New and Beautiful Design of Cases.
PELTON & POMEROY, 229 & 231 State-St., Chicago.
Sole Agents for the Northwest.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

REFRIGERATOR CAR.

TIFFANY Refrigerator Car Co.,

FOR TRANSPORTATION OF
BEEF, POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, FRUIT,
And all kinds of Perishable Goods, Summer and Winter.
74 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.
Send for Circular of Trial Trips.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Great Western Railway.

The inspection of the Suspension Bridge across the Niagara River, of which due notice has been given to the public, having been completed by three competent engineers, who unanimously recommend the resumption of passenger traffic, this Company now give notice that, on and after the 25th of April instant, their passenger trains will again be run via Suspension Bridge.

F. BROUGHTON,
General Manager, Hamilton.
GENERAL OFFICES,
HAMILTON, April 20, 1877.

Office of the County Treasurer and County Collector, Cook County, Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1877.—I would respectfully remind all parties who have not yet paid their personal-property taxes, that the same must now be paid without delay. In pursuance of the Revised Statutes, I have appointed a number of Deputies to make levies, and I hope all delinquents will come forward and settle without further expense to themselves, and a very unpleasant duty to my Deputies.
L. C. HUCK, County Collector.

Pacific Mutual Life Policies

Explicitly stipulate amount of cash surrender value for each year. Agents wanted. 168 LaSalle-st.
E. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

BOARDING HORSES.

Down-town business firms' horses and wagons boarded. Large airy stalls, and all on the first floor; good light and air. 124, 125 and 126 Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM, WATER, AND HAND-POWER PATENT ELEVATORS.

Best machines. Lowest prices. Every machine warranted. All kinds of Elevators repaired promptly. Send for illustrated circular.
MITCHELL & CO., 59 Wells-st.

TO ATTORNEYS.

A young lawyer, admitted in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, and having had five years' practice, desires to effect an arrangement with a reliable attorney, either as partner or clerk. First-class reference and credentials. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

POLISH BLACKING.

USE HOLDEN'S "GLYCERINE POLISH BLACKING."

CARPETS.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

121 & 123 State-st.

We are prepared now to show one of the largest and best selected stocks of

CARPETS

To be found in this city; our prices are remarkably low. Inspection solicited.

MANDEL BROTHERS,
121 & 123 State-st.

COAL.

KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,

DEALERS AND SHIPPERS IN
Lackawanna, Lehigh, and Blossburg Coals,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
At lowest market rates.
Main Office, 97 Washington-st.

HAIR GOODS.

B. C. STREHL & CO.



HAIR GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail.

We sell 5 to 15 per cent lower than any house in the West. Call and examine, or send for Price List. Goods sent anywhere, C. O. D. Ladies' and Gents' Wigs a specialty.

126 STATE-ST., cor. Madison.

KID GLOVES.

FOR FIRST-CLASS KID GLOVES

VISIT THE
PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT,
94 STATE-ST.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow:
VICTORIA, April 28, 3 pm | ALSATIA, May 12, 3 p. m.
BOLIVIA, May 5, 11 a. m. | UTOPIA, May 19, 10 a. m.
New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
New York and London:
ELYSIA, April 28, 3 p m | UTOPIA, May 19, 10 a. m.
Cabins $55 to $70; Steerage, $28.
Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........Thursday, May 3
STATE OF NEVADA..............Thursday, May 17

Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110 to $125, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return Tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
J. WARRACK, Manager.
124 Washington-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
SPAIN, April 21, 11:30 a m. | EGYPT, May 5, 11 a. m.
ITALY, April 28, 3 p. m. | THE QUEEN, 12, 3 p. m.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE, April 19, 9 a. m. | DENMARK, Apr 28, 3 pm

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every Wednesday, beginning with "St. Ville de Paris, Durand, Wednesday, April 25, 2:30 p. m. For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
CORNWALL..........Thursday, May 3
SOMERSET..........Tuesday, May 15

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

AMERICAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, intermediate, and steerage passage
AT LOWEST RATES.
General office, 138 La Salle-st., corner Madison.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,

Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
For passage apply at Company's Office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Agt.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

PROPOSALS.

TENNESSEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Muscle Shoals Canal.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 18, 1877.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., Tuesday, May 15, 1877, for the building of five Locks on the Muscle Shoals Canal, Tennessee River, about eight miles above Florence, Alabama.

For specifications and forms of proposals apply to this office.
W. R. KING, Captain of Engineers.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

Fine GRATES & SLATE MANTELS
F. H. PROBOSCO & CO.,
NO. 262 STATE-ST.

CLOTHING.

BOYS ARE PLEASED

With our New and Nobby Spring Suits. The styles we offer are those most popular with our New York Broadway trade.

MOTHERS DELIGHTED

To see how perfectly these garments fit. How easy a matter it is to clothe their sons from our immense assortment of Spring Goods.

FATHERS SATISFIED

With the prices we name and with the service our garments give. For Boys in Short Pants under 11 years of age, Suits range from $3.50 to $9.50. Boys in Long Pants and from 10 to 15 years of age prices range from $7.00 to $14.00 for Suits.

NUTTING, C. O. D. Clothier,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,
184 & 186 State-st.,
OPP. PALMER HOUSE.

PIANOS.

Chickering Upright Pianos.

Low Prices!
Time Payments!
Reed's Temple of Music,
92 Van Buren Street,
Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.

Eight thousand dollars for four years at 7 per cent interest, interest paid annually, by one of the best towns in Illinois; one that always pays her debts when due. Parties having the same can find prompt payment of interest and principal by addressing the Supervisor of Prophetstown, Whiteside County, Ill.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY at BEST RATE. Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,

101 Washington-st.,
Buys and sells COMMERCIAL PAPER, LOCAL STOCKS and BONDS.
LOANS on first-class Collaterals negotiated at Low Rates of Interest.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Walter H. Mattocks,
Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS MEN'S UNION,

78 DEARBORN-ST.
Money in hand to loan on city real estate at lowest rates. Sums of $5,000 and over at 8 per cent. Commercial Paper, Bonds, and Stocks Negotiated. Collections made promptly in all parts of the United States and Canada.

7 AND 7 1-2 PER CENT.

We are prepared to make loans on improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upward at 7 per cent. We can make loans on residence property in sums of $5,000 and upward at 7½ per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st., Chicago.
Alex. S. Porter, 27 State-st., Boston, Eastern Correspondent.

BANKING HOUSE of LAZARUS SILVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper, and is selling Exchange on all countries.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chicago Roofing Co.,

No. 193 LaSalle-st.
FELT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.
D. W. C. GOODING, Pres.
A. M. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Treas.

MINING PROPERTY EXAMINED,

Assays of ore made and other professional work conducted relative to the development of mines.
C. GILBERT WHEELER,
Geologist and Assayer, 115 State-st.

MOVING.

Spring trucks and careful men furnished to move furniture at 125 Michigan-av., corner Madison-st.

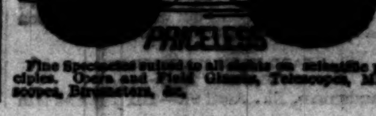
HOTEL.

SANDS HOUSE,

Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.,
One block from A. T. Stewart & Co.'s Dry Goods House, and McVicker's Theatre.
$2.00 PER DAY.
New House—Elegantly Furnished.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

THE WAR.

Incidents of the Russian Advance into Roumania.

No Engagement of Consequence Expected for Some Time.

The Turks Finally Decide Not to Occupy Kalafat.

Turkish Gunboats Engaged in Vigilantly Guarding the Danube.

Roumania Will Undoubtedly Take Sides with Russia.

Probable Sensational Rumors Regarding the Attitude of England.

Italy Said to Be Casting a Longing Eye upon Albania.

Turkish War Vessels Burn Several Russian Ports on the Black Sea.

Extraordinary Activity in All the English Navy-Yards.

Orders for the Immediate Completion of Several Heavy Iron-Clads.

THE ARMIES.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, April 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the left wing of the Russians, which has crossed at Bolgrad in the South and is taking up a position from Galatz downwards, will form the pivot on which the rest of the army from the North will wheel, changing its position, which has been along the Moldavian frontier to the Danube,—that is, southward. Two roads through Moldavia are available for this movement. The troops who crossed at Huschi and Faltschi will doubtless use the road which is partially converted into a highway running from Jassy via Vasini to Byrlat, where it branches off on one side to Galatz and on the other to Fokschani, Rimnik, Busco, and Bucharest. The right wing and no doubt almost all the lighter war material will

GO FROM JASSY WESTWARD

to the Valley of the Sereth, along which a railway and good high road run down to Fokschani. Although, owing to the railway and these two high roads through Moldavia, the march of the Russian centre and right wing to the Danube will be much facilitated, it must be some weeks before they can be brought to take up positions in the line with the left wing, and especially before all the material can be brought up, as it must be, before a serious advance can be attempted across the Danube. This would not, of course, prevent operation on the part of the Russians to establish themselves on some point on the right bank of the Danube. The most likely point for such preliminary step would seem to be

THE BEND OF THE DANUBE

round the Dobrudscha. This part of the Danube had not been included by the Turks in their line of defense, as being too much out of the way, so that little or no care has been bestowed on strengthening Hirsova, Matchin, Isaktchi, and Gulcha. Suddenly, however, the original plan seems to have again been changed. Troops and guns have been sent, and new entrenchments erected, but it may be doubted whether they are in a state to make a vigorous defense, unless, indeed the Turks have found the man who will show the Russians what may be done with a flotilla on the river.

Russian engineers have arrived at Furnseverin. The supposition is that they intend bringing over from the Timok the remaining portion of the Russian volunteers, and use them in the first instance against the Turks should they cross.

RUSSIAN ORDERS OF THE DAY.

KISCHENEFF, April 27.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued the following order of the day to the troops:

"The Christians, oppressed by the Turkish yoke, rose against their oppressors, and their blood has been shed for the last two years. The efforts of Russia and the Powers to ameliorate their condition having been fruitless, the last word of the Czar has been spoken, and war has been declared. The Czar intrusts me with the mission of accomplishing his will. We do not march to make conquests, but to defend our brethren oppressed for Christ's sake. I am convinced that each of you will do his duty, and not dishonor the Russian name. All peaceable inhabitants, without distinction of religion or nationality, will be sacred in our eyes. You will take nothing without payment. I require that extremely severe discipline be maintained. We pass on our way through Roumania, where I am sure we shall meet with the same hospitality as our ancestors. I demand that you respect the established laws of the country."

CONCENTRATING.

BUCHAREST, April 27.—The Russians continue to concentrate at Barbosche.

The railways from Jassy to Firguiland and Doholska to Pascani are interrupted by floods.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The Russians have occupied Djurdjevo, on the Danube.

RENEWED FIGHTING

near Batoum, according to accounts received here, has resulted unfavorably for the Russians.

TURKISH MOVEMENT AGAINST MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—It is stated that the Turkish commanders at Scutari and in Herzegovina have commenced a simultaneous offensive movement against Montenegro.

FROM TURKISH SOURCES.

Hassan Pasha telegraphs from Batoum, Thursday evening, that the second day's fighting resulted in favor of the Turks, who were well under shelter and inflicted considerable losses on the Russians.

THE ASIATIC BORDER.

BERLIN, April 27.—A telegram from Erzeroum says the Russians are invading Turkish territory between Batoum and Bayazid, and have seized 6,000 bushels of grain at Adjahooly.

The Turks are advancing toward Alexandropol in three columns. A battle is expected.

REQUISITIONS FOR THE ARMY.

BUCHAREST, April 27.—The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has adopted a bill authorizing requisitions for the army. The Government will probably refer the political question to the Chamber to-morrow with a view of eliciting its decisions.

THE CZAR TO PRINCE CHARLES.

VIENNA, April 27.—A dispatch from Bucharest states that the Czar's Adjutant-General has arrived there with an autograph letter from the Czar to Prince Charles, explaining and apologizing for the entry of the Russians into Roumania before the meeting of the Chambers.

SERVIA AND BOSNIA.

LONDON, April 27.—Foreign officers have received intimation not to leave Servia. All administrative officers in the last war have been ordered to place themselves at the disposal of the Servian War Minister. The Permanent Committee of the Skuptschina has been summoned to Belgrade.

ROAD TO BE DESTROYED.

The Turks, it is reported, are making arrangements to destroy the road from Ragusa to Trebinje.

The Turkish forces are very weak at the camp of Dubrawa. Four hundred men have died within two months. At Trebinje there is a garrison of 2,000 healthy men and 200 sick. About half of the troops are Asiatics, who fall very rapidly.

THE BATTLE OF TSHURUKSON.

LONDON, April 27.—A telegram from Hassan Pasha, Commandant of a division at Batoum, announces that the battle at Tshuruksu, which began Wednesday, continued till Thursday.

TENTS ORDERED.

MANCHESTER, April 27.—The *Guardian* says a firm at Arbroath, Scotland, has just received a very large and supplementary order for canvas from the British Government. The understanding is that it is to be for tents.

THE SULTAN.

London dispatches say that the Sultan will inspect the army of the Danube Saturday; afterwards goes to Kars.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE SERVIANS.

LONDON, April 27.—Abdul Kerim wishes the Servians to occupy all the important points on the Danube, regarding Servia as an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, and bound to support the interests of the Porte.

TURKISH STRATEGY.

LONDON, April 28—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Bucharest mentions a report that the Turks have taken possession of a wooded island between Kalarash and Silistria whence the inhabitants fled.

CORRESPONDENTS ILL-USED.

The Augsburg *Gazette* reports that five German newspaper correspondents have been expelled from Kischeneff after being subjected to inhuman treatment.

TURKISH HEADQUARTERS.

A dispatch dated Rustchuk, 25th, announces that Admiral Hobart Pasha arrived there on Tuesday, and Abdul Kerim Pasha, Commander-in-Chief, on Wednesday. A Council of War was being held. There was great excitement among the civil population.

KALAFAT.

A special dated Orsova, 27th, says "Kalafat" is not yet in possession of the Turks, but it is reported that they will enter it to-day.

SLOW PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 25.—5 a. m.—The *Times* dispatch from Bucharest, dated yesterday, says: "The Russian troops have not moved farther westward than Barboschi. Their delay is variously commented upon. The most plausible explanation is that their rapid advance at first was due to the persistent reports that the Turks intended to destroy the railway bridge. It is not probable that the Russian force now in this province will move much further until overtaken by the supports now detained by floods which interrupt the railways. It is stated that the Russians intend

LAYING A RAILWAY LINE

from Berlat or Tekutch to Buseo. This will connect the two lines of railway now existing, and will considerably shorten the distance between Jassy and Bucharest, and relieve the Russian line of communication which is in constant danger of interruption by the Turkish flotilla. The construction of the road will be very easy. The rails are already here. It is said that the Russian headquarters will be established at Ploiesti, north of Bucharest. I still think a considerable interval will elapse before there is any serious collision with the Turks. Great military activity is observable in Bucharest. The Roumanian Government is evidently making every effort to be fully prepared for the course to be determined on by the Chamber.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

A special from Cettinje reports that the Turks have murdered a Kutschi shepherd. The Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed to the Turkish Commander in Albania that, if such acts are continued, he will hang all officers he takes prisoners.

GIVEN UP.

A dispatch from Vienna says the occupation of Kalafat being given up from strategical reasons, the danger of collision between Turkey and Roumania seems obviated.

FOR TREBIZOND.

Yesterday and during last night 12,000 Turkish troops left for the Trebizond, several English newspaper correspondents accompanying them.

UNTRUSTWORTHY.

The Turkish official telegram placing the loss of the Russians in the first day's fight near Batoum at 800, as already stated, reports that the Turkish loss on the same occasion was eight killed and twelve wounded. The telegram is obviously untrustworthy.

A special from Kischeneff, Thursday, says the Grand Duke Nicholas and staff will not cross the frontier for some days. The health of the troops is excellent in spite of the badness of the weather.

The Roumanian troops around Bucharest have commenced a movement to the Danube.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera says the Russians altogether lost about 200 men in the battles near Batoum.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL INTERFERE.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The *Courier's* London correspondent telegraphs that "the British Government has resolved to interfere between Russia and Turkey. I have the highest authority for stating that Her Majesty's Government has just been called upon by Austria to fulfill her engagements under the tripartite treaty of 1856 for protecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that a decision has been reached at the Cabinet Council. The Cabinet resolved, as the first step, to make a formal request of the Russian Government to state

THE OBJECT OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

now being undertaken against the Ottoman Government, and to define the extent to which it is proposed to carry those operations."

The correspondent also learns that the Austrian Government will address an inquiry of the same purport to Russia. France, the third party to the tripartite alliance, has not been required to take action, in consideration of the strained relations of France and Germany. The treaty enables any one of the three Powers to act separately in fulfilling its terms, or to call upon either or both of the other powers to fulfill the treaty by joint action. Austria has obvious reasons for not

EMBROILING FRANCE,

yet Austria cannot longer hesitate to resist the Russian invasion. Though Earl Derby was able to confidently state a week ago that this country was in no wise likely to be called on to fulfill the tripartite treaty, yet within six days the British Government has actually been required to fulfill its undertaking, and it is anticipated that the momentous alternative of

DECLARING AGAINST RUSSIA

will arise shortly. The situation is regarded at Vienna as far more urgent than British statesmen seem to admit, and the initiative of military action lies with Austria.

It was reported last night that Lord Napier, Governor of Gibraltar, had been instructed to go to Malta, and that a portion of the Guards are ordered to embark for Malta immediately. These reports are believed premature, although it is understood the strengthening of the garrison at Malta has been under official consideration since the Government received from Vienna a requisition to fulfill the tripartite treaty.

PER CONTRA.

CRACOW, April 27.—Gen. Degenfeld, who went to the frontier to greet the Czar for the Emperor of Austria, has returned here. He was received very cordially by the Czar, who repeatedly laid stress on the excellent relations existing between Austria and Russia.

IN LONDON.

THE GOVERNMENT INTERROGATED.

LONDON, April 27.—In the House of Lords Lord Stratheden asked how far the Government concurred in the statement of the Russian circular that the Czar represented the views and interests of Europe. Earl Derby replied that England is in no way bound by the expression of opinion in the circular. As a matter of fact, the Government does not accept or adopt either the conclusions or arguments embodied therein.

In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he will ask Monday whether the Government intend to issue a proclamation of neutrality.

Mr. Howard, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone, gave notice for Monday of a question regarding the prospective policy of the Government.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, said that Mr. Layard had telegraphed that Turkey is about to issue a proclamation respecting the search of neutral vessels for contraband of war.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that Russian officers had been allowed to visit the dock-yards. He said there was no object at present in altering the regulation, nor would there be any so long as reciprocity exists.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia would be acting entirely within her belligerent rights in cutting off Egyptian troops or material of war in the Mediterranean, if she can do so, or even blockading and bombarding Alexandria, if she should see fit. So long as we remain neutral we have no right to resist. We might remonstrate, and if this was ineffectual might interpose to protect the coasts of Porte and Egypt by force. But it must be remembered that to do this would be an act of war, and should be followed, if not preceded, by a declaration of war.

DEPRECATES PANIC.

The *Times* in a leading article deprecates the needless panic concerning the war, and says: "England may have to strengthen her fleet in the Mediterranean and send it nearer the scene of action. During the Franco-German war England had deep and real interests to guard, but the nation displayed no weak or noisy alarm. We assumed that we were perfectly able to defend our interests if they were attacked, and meanwhile we maintained the strictest neutrality. We cannot do better than follow the precedent we then set ourselves."

NAVAL ORDERS.

LONDON, April 28—5 a. m.—The *Times*, in its column of military and naval intelligence, reports that the dockyard authorities at Portsmouth have received instructions to use all possible expedition in refitting and completing the Minotaur, Hercules, Triumph, Active, and Inconstant for sea. The Minotaur could be sent to sea at once. The Active would require months of preparation. The Inconstant and Triumph are also in a very backward state.

The Thunderer and double-turret ship Boadicea are quite ready. It is thought the destination of the Urgent, which is about to proceed to sea, will be changed to the Mediterranean. It is stated that the Government have also ordered the speedy completion of all men-of-war building in the Clyde. These include the Nelson and Northampton iron-clads, which are to be armed with four eighteen-ton, eight twelve-ton, and six torpedo guns, and six steel corvettes and two gunboats. The last are in a forward state. The Nelson and Northampton would, under ordinary circumstances, take about a year to complete. The others are not yet launched. Within the last few days additional hands are being engaged and working extra time on all these vessels.

INCORRECT.

LONDON, April 28—5:30 a. m.—The *Post* has reason to believe that the statement to the effect that British officers on leave have been requested to join their regiments is incorrect.

IN BERLIN.

VON MOLTKE'S RECENT SPEECH.

BERLIN, April 27.—When the Count Von Moltke some time ago directed the attention of the German Government to the numerical disproportion between the German and French border garrisons, Prince Bismarck strongly supported his representations, but the German Court did not, however, approve any measures likely to cause displeasure in France.

WILL DECLINE TO ACT.

BERLIN, April 27.—It is stated that the Cabinet Council has resolved to decline to act upon the Turkise note asking for the mediation of the Powers.

VARIOUS.

ANOTHER TURKISH MANIFESTO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The Porte has issued another manifesto which declares that the Bosnian, Bulgarian, and Herzegovinian insurrections and Servian and Montenegrin declarations of war were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that Turkey is ready to fight to the death for independence. The object of the Sultan's mission to Cabul is to ask the Ameer to form a confederation of the Semitic States.

SOUNDING THE SERETH.

BUCHAREST, April 27.—Two Turkish monitors, each carrying five guns, advanced yesterday to the mouth of the river Sereth to take soundings.

BOMBARDMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—The Ottoman fleet is bombarding the Russian fortified harbor of Poti.

DENIAL.

Reports of unfriendliness between Turkey and Persia are denied.

ITALY.

LONDON, April 27.—Italy intends to occupy Albania as soon as Austria enters Bosnia. One-third of the refugees who crossed the frontier during 1875-'6 are now dead or have returned to their homes. Only the protection of Austrian bayonets can induce the bulk of the refugees to return. Without it they will rather die of starvation.

RAILROADS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—Official notification is published here that army transport being regulated, the ordinary railway traffic is restored.

PORTS TO BE BLOCKADED.

LONDON, April 27.—A private telegram received at Newcastle-upon-Tyne from Constantinople says nine days' notice will be given before the Black Sea ports are blockaded. The trade of the Tyne is being affected for worse by affairs in the East.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

VIENNA, April 27.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* has a report that England is negotiating with the Porte for the cession to her of the Suez Canal.

BOMBARDED AND BURNED.

LONDON, April 28—5 a. m.—A special from Pera reports that the Town of Poti has been bombarded and burnt by the Turks.

Both Poti and Fort St. Nicholas have been bombarded and partially destroyed.

ROUMANIA'S CHOICE.

Public feeling in Bucharest inclines more and more to an alliance of Roumania with Russia. It seems likely that the Chamber will vote absolute confidence in the present Ministry, and will indemnify them beforehand for any measures they may choose to take.

SERVIA.

A Vienna special says the Porte has resolved to await the further development of events before pressing its claim to occupy portions of Servia. It has arrived at this decision through foreign influences.

ARMS EMBARGOED.

Large consignments of arms for Roumania have been stopped at several railway stations in Galicia.

ORDERED OUT.

A Berlin special states that by a decree of the Porte all Russian subjects must quit Turkey immediately.

A RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is stated that the Bleichroeders, the Berlin bankers, have advanced Russia 100,000,000 roubles at 79.

ODESSA.

LONDON, April 28—5 a. m.—A special from Constantinople Friday says that the Turkish fleet is off Odessa, but has not yet received instructions to bombard the city.

ROUMANIAN VESSELS CAPTURED.

A telegram from Bucharest late on Friday reports that the Turkish gunboats have captured three Roumanian vessels.

COMMERCE WITH RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

New York Express.

Hitherto our commerce with the belligerents has been small and chiefly in exports, but the effect of war bears upon nearly all departments of trade in all countries. The total of imports and exports with Russia and Turkey combined amounts to only $17,500,000, of which two-thirds is with Russia. The exact figures for the fiscal year 1875 are:

	Imports.	*Exports.*
With Russia	$1,326,739	$11,481,736
With Turkey	579,967	4,244,864

AT HOME.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Assistant Secretary Seward, in the absence of Secretary Evarts, presented dispatches from the American Minister at Constantinople and Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg announcing the declaration of war between Russia and Turkey. Neither the Russian nor Turkish Minister has as yet notified our Government of this declaration.

BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The following statement, by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the imports of wheat to the United Kingdom (Great Britain), during the fifteen months which ended March 31, 1877: From the United States, 16,[illegible]-162 cwt.; from Russia, 10,112,[illegible] cwt.; from British India, 3,666,200 cwt.; from Germany

2,928,013 cwt.; from France, 571,867 cwt.; from Egypt, 2,452,070 cwt.; from Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia, 1,441,183 cwt.; from British North America, 2,482,059 cwt.; from Chili, 996,610 cwt.; other countries, 3,683,691 cwt. Total, 52,951,358 cwt., or nearly 100,000,000 bushels, of the value of £28,085,007. During the same period there was imported 7,469,051 cwt. of wheat flour, of which 2,749,579 cwt. was received from the United States.

A RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CONTRACT.

In the treaty between the United States and Russia of 1854, the two parties recognized, as permanent and immutable principles, that free ships make free goods; that is to say, that the effects or goods belonging to subjects or citizens of that Power or State at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles contraband of war, and that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war. They engage to apply these principles to commerce and navigation of all such Powers and States as shall consent to adopt them, on their part, as permanent and immutable. The last treaty between the United States and the Ottoman Empire, negotiated in 1862, contains no such declared principles.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Russian fleet has been coaling up to-day, and everything indicates an early departure for some other port or a cruise.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Gen. Sherman thinks that the Turko-Russian war will eventually culminate in the greatest outbreak which has occurred for centuries past; that Austria will soon be in it, and that before Constantinople is taken England will probably interfere, and thus become involved. He says that a large army of Russians will cross the Danube somewhere between Rustchuk and Varna, and that both of these cities, with Silestria, will be the scenes of great fighting. The Russians will push on into Moldavia, and down to Galatz, if they can get there. At that place, he thinks, a terrific battle will be fought; but in his opinion the great field-battle of the campaign will be fought at Schumla, the immense fortified camp of the Turks. He thinks the Russians are moving with an army of 300,000 men in that direction. He is of opinion that if the Russians are paying gold for what they use in the Moldavian and Wallachian provinces, the farmers will continue to go on and raise their crops; but if they take by force, and devastate the country, then the farmers' business in that great producing country will entirely suspend. He says the Turks will make a more determined resistance than they have ever made before, and that their navy now in the Black Sea is far superior to the Russian, and that it would not surprise him if the Turks perpetrated a bold flank movement and captured Odessa in the Black Sea, the chief depot for supplies, etc., for the marching armies of the Czar. He believes that before the war is over the map of the Continent and of Eastern Europe will be very much changed. Gen. Sherman says all officers of the American army who get leave of absence to go across the sea must do so at half pay, and that it is decided that they cannot be on the staff of any General of either side, and that they cannot become engaged on either side in any manner.

CROSSING THE DANUBE.

THE DIFFICULTIES THE RUSSIANS MUST OVERCOME.

Cologne (Germany) Gazette.

If Russia intends to attack Turkey on European soil,—which unquestionably will prove to be the case, as they could have no other object in contracting some 300,000 combatants of the Russian so-called "Southern Army" in Bessarabia,—the first difficulty will be that of crossing the Danube. The Russian troops collected with the headquarters at Kischinew will soon cross the Pruth, and march into Roumania. But in order to go from Roumania into Turkey proper, and through Dobrudscha into Bulgaria, the Danube has to be crossed, when the great difficulties presented to the Russian army will begin. For large armies, of at least say 200,000 men, to cross the wide and rapid Danube,—for the Russians would not dare to march into Roumania with a less force,—with the immense quantities of amunition, provisions, and other war material, they would have to build at least five or six large pontoons and keep them well preserved. What a difficult task for the Russian army! What difficulties varied will also present themselves to the Russian pontooneers and engineer officers. First, there is the bad condition of the roads. For large armies to cross on that entire stretch of the Danube, from the mouth of the Sukina to Silistria, or to operate with large bodies of troops, is a sheer impossibility. Whether to the right or the left of the river, the land is very marshy, the roads miry, so that heavy bodies of troops cannot march over them. True, near Braila and Galatz it will not be difficult to construct pontoons over the Danube; but, although troops may cross, the fact there are no larger military roads would soon put a stop to their onward march. All Turkish Dobrudscha, a marshy country uncultivated, where but half savage nomadic Tartars dwell with their hordes of cattle, is accordingly without roads or settled homesteads. Alone from the little town Isaktsch, in Turkey, not far from Galatz, in Russia, a military road of some note leads over Babadagh to the harbor of Kostendsche, connected by a railroad with Tschernowoda, on the Danube. No other road in all Dobrudscha, upon which a battery could be conveyed, and besides, in winter, spring, and autumn, the land is nothing more or less than a marsh, while in summer it is a desert, without water, where for many miles nothing but dirty little puddles may be observed, whose water none can drink but those who have been used to it from childhood. When, in the summer of 1854, the French camped at the Devno Lake, near Varna, ignorant of the geographic and climatic condition, they sent the excellent corps of Gen. Espinasse, abundantly equiped with all kinds of munition of war, through Dobrudscha into Russian Bulgaria beyond the Danube. A few weeks afterward the corps thus sacrificed was obliged to return. It had 20,000 of the best troops, most of them from Algeria, and inured to all possible hardships and forced marches in a hot clime, who were uselessly swept off by the cholera and malaria, without even having sighted an enemy. I was at Varna at the time when the remnant of that expedition returned, and I have never beheld a more mournful sight in the eight campaigns I personally accompanied. Mules and half-starved horses were led along, on the sides of which some two, or three, or four baskets were fastened, containing unhappy French soldiers affected by cholera or malaria, while they who had sufficient strength to march slunk slowly behind, though without arms, and many without knapsacks, to carry which they lacked the strength. Most of the batteries left their cannons and ammunition-wagons behind, having hitched the draft horses to the ambulances overloaded. And yet that French expedition of Gen. Espinasse was in every possible way supported by Turkey, while several thousand Tartars from Dobrudscha were detailed to guide them and drive their cattle. If, however, a Russian corps should enter that country, evidently all those Tartars, fanatic Mussulmans as they are, would try to injure them to the utmost. If necessary, during the dry season they would set fire to the high grasses and paludel plants of Dobrudscha, fill up the puddles in the marshes (the only chance for getting a drink), and thus render the advance of the regular armies impossible. Russia having accurate knowledge of the climatic and local condition of Dobrudscha, and not ready to act as thoughtlessly and arrogantly as did the French, no very large corps of troops will certainly be sent into this inhospitable country. Perhaps some few thousands of Donic Cossacks, with their light and hardened horses, accompanied by some light Cossack batteries, may secretly cross the Danube between the mouth of the Salina and Salistria, may make some further excursions into Dobrudscha to catch cattle and carry on a bitter fight with the irregular Turkish cavalry. It is all that can be done here under existing circumstances.

Without doubt, the great Russian army will make its principal passages over the Danube between the two Turkish forts Sikistri nand Widdin,—more especially near Oltenitza, on the left bank of the Danube, near Tartukai, on the right bank, where, in the last Oriental war, a bloody battle was fought between the Turks and Russians; also, near Simnitza, on the left bank, near Schistowa, on the right; near Ostrowent, on the left, Rakowa (or Oraxowa) on the right. There are places near Tschetatea, not far from Widdin, most adapted for crossing. If there should be a war, Russia will act with Servia's neutrality as with that of Roumania, and consequently pass through that country into Turkey. If so, they would find good places for crossing near Tscheretz, in Roumania; or Kladowa, in Servia; or Istwas, in Roumania, near Negotin, in Servia. Apart from other obstacles, the Russians, however, will have to contend with another not lightly to be estimated. The banks of the Danube in Turkey are mostly high and mountainous, towering high above its flat and low banks in Roumania, thus well adapted for the placing of heavy batteries to prevent their crossing. Another—and one, too, unknown to them in former wars, but which now the Russians will have to overcome in their crossing—is the Turkish flotilla of the Danube. According to latest statistics, the Turks have a flotilla on the Danube consisting of sixteen steamers of light draught, mostly iron-clad, carrying twenty-four heavy rifled Krupp breech-loaders, while the Russians have not a vessel of that character. Those gunboats, designed with ease to navigate the deep Danube to the Austrian boundary lines, will trouble the Russians exceedingly in throwing their pontoons across the Danube. Not only that by means of their heavy batteries they may fire the whole length of the river for a great distance, and thus shatter the Russian pontoons, they are enabled to, by the weight of their bound, to blow up the bridges and sink the different pontoons. To guard against these hostile monitors, the Russians can but sink torpedoes in the river at a proper distance from where they intend to throw the bridges across, and thus block up the channel. But the Russian engineers will find it a colossal enterprise to sink torpedoes right under the fire of Turkish batteries placed on the high rocky banks in Roumania. Thus, ere the Russians have touched Russian soil, a fight as dangerous as it is interesting between Turkish monitors and Russian torpedoes will ensue, as Europe never witnessed before. The engineers and marine officers of other armies of Europe may [illegible] hence much practical experience and enrich [illegible]. If the Russians should not succeed by means of torpedoes to destroy the Turkish monitors, or render them harmless at least, their pontoons, even though they should have thrown them with surprising rapidity, are in greatest danger thereafter to be totally destroyed by the hostile steamers. When a Russian army enters Bulgaria, cut off from the mother country, from want of munitions and provisions, it might easily be made to suffer uncommon distress. True, the Danube is to be a neutral channel, and the Russians are not authorized to block it up by pontoons or torpedoes against the interests of peaceable merchantmen. However, they will not hesitate to do it. In case of war, Austrian navigation by steam or sail on the Lower Danube will be entirely stopped, and Austria be made most sensibly to suffer. The Russian army having four brigades of sappers, each of them consisting of three battalions of sappers, two of pontooneers, and one of railroaders, thus commanding twenty-four battalions of that class of troops, and the Southern army of Russia to be increased by 2,000 sailors of the Baltic fleet, there are certainly material and men enough to throw three or four large pontoons over the Danube.

ATTACK AND DEFENSE.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF ROUMANIA—THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE—THE DANUBE THE FIRST LINE OF TURKISH DEFENSE—THE BALKAN RANGE THE MAIN RAMPART—THE FORTRESSES—A FLANK MOVEMENT IN THE DIRECTION OF SERVIA.

New York Tribune.

At the outbreak of hostilities the two armies were about 450 miles apart. The Russian army was massed near the northeastern frontier of Roumania, in the vicinity of Kischeneff, a town on the railroad between Odessa and Jassy. The Turkish troops were stationed at various points along the line of the Danube from Chernetz to Silistria. Between the armies was the territory of Roumania, with its railway system. Roumania is nominally a vassal of the Porte, but in reality the tool of Russia. Late in March stores and ammunition were sent by the Russians into Roumania, destined for Kahul and Bolgrod, and the Russian and Roumanian railway lines were connected so that rolling-stock could easily be concentrated at Jassy. The distance between Kischeneff and Jassy is about eighty miles. On Monday about 17,000 Russian troops were transferred by railway to Jassy. Within twenty-four hours the Russians occupied Galatz, Braila, and Bucharest, the Capital of Roumania. The distance by railway between Jassy and Galatz is about 200 miles; thence the railway continues to Bucharest, a distance of 140 miles; and thence to Giurgevo, forty miles further, on the Danube; and thence through Bulgaria to Varna, on the Black Sea. A branch runs from Bucharest to Chernetz on the Austrian frontier. A small force of Cossacks is reported to have gone in this direction to take possession of this branch. The Russians have thus made themselves master of the Roumanian railway system, and can mass their forces either at Chernetz or Giurgevo. The distance between Galatz and Kalarash on the Danube is about ninety miles over a good road. There is a tolerable road between Bucharest and Oltenitza, where the Danube is about 800 yards wide. At Giurgevo the width of the river is three-quarters of a mile. The natural crossing-places are at Giurgevo, Oltenitza, and Kalarash, and of the three Giurgevo is the most important. Instead of storming the fortresses on the south bank of the Danube, the Russian army may make a long detour by rail to Chernetz, far away to the west, and turn the flank of the Turkish forces. It is more probable, however, that the Russians will remain on the direct road to Constantinople. The Danube is a wide and swift river, across which it will not be easy to throw a bridge of boats; but inasmuch as the line of defense is so long, the assailants will have on the whole a great advantage. The Turkish divisions will be scattered, and the assailing army can be massed quietly and hurled suddenly in overwhelming force against the defenders at a single point. It is not probable that the Danube will be an insuperable barrier to the advance of the Russians.

The first line of the Turkish defense is, however, quite formidable. The southern bank is for the most part high, while the Roumanian is low and swampy. The Turkish towns nestle among the hills and many of them are fortified, while the Roumanian side is desolate. The Turkish fleet is mistress of the waters, and the little gunboats, each carrying a heavy gun, will have their own way upon the Danube, unless the Russians can drive them away with torpedoes, large numbers of which have been stored along the Roumanian bank. With these gunboats and monitors on the watch it will be difficult for the Russian army to concentrate without escaping notice, and, moreover, the number of crossing places is limited, owing to the fact that there are very few roads in Bulgaria over which an army can march. At one of the three points named above (Oltenitza, Giurgevo, and Kalarash), or at Lom or Nikopolis, a crossing must be made, because the only available roads to the south lead from these towns. Silistria, opposite Kalarash, is strongly fortified, being protected by eleven forts or redoubts, which are either closed or effectually flanked by one another. All these works are armed with heavy Krupp guns of the best pattern. Rustchuk and Widdin are also strong fortresses. If the Russians effect a crossing, they will either have to besiege these fortresses or mask them with large bodies of men and push forward the main army. In that event the Turks would withdraw to their second line of defense in the Balkan range.

This is the main defense of Central Turkey—a great rampart which the Russians will have to scale before they can reach Adrianople and Constantinople. These mountains are 5,000 feet high at the western extremity and 2,000 feet high at the sea. The distance from the Danube to the top of the passes is about fifty or sixty miles, across a rough and broken country; and the declivities of the mountains themselves are clothed with forests. The climate is very cold and bleak. There are eight passes through the hills, the best ones being the most easterly one on the coast road and the Iron Gate on the road from Tirnova to Silyno. Between the Balkan range and the Danube there are two formidable fortresses,—Shumla and Varna,—one of which commands all the roads from Rustchuk and Silistria to Constantinople, and the other the coast road from Debrudsha and the Lower Danube. The Russian troops would be exposed to the fire of the Turkish gunboats and monitors on the coast road, and Shumla is the strongest fortress in Central Turkey. The hills which encircle it are very steep and are clothed with impenetrable underbrush, and every height is strengthened by fortifications. It is the most important point in the defensive system of Turkey; Widdin, Silistria, and Varna rank next in strategic importance. Beyond the Balkan range is an undulating country sloping toward the Sea of Marmora. From Adrianople a railroad runs to Constantinople, a distance of seventy miles. Within a few miles of the Bosphorus there is a range of hills which will form a third line of defense if the Turks are driven from the river and the mountains.

While it seems probable that the Russians will make a direct advance across the Danube between Giurgevo and Kalarash, and then fight their way over the mountains to Adrianople and the Bosphorus, they may make a flank movement, crossing the Danube at Chernetz, where the river is narrow, and where the inhabitants of the opposite side are friendly; where, indeed, forts have already been thrown up on both sides of the river, under the direction of Russian engineer officers, to keep the Turkish gunboats at a distance. From this point of crossing the Russians would be able to march through Servia by good roads, and to descend into the great road between Nish and Sofia without going through any of the Balkan passes. The whole of the second line of the Turkish defense would be turned at one stroke. In the war of 1828 the Turks crossed the river at Widdin, and seized Kalafat, and they may repeat this movement now. Kalafat is upon the flank of the Russian line of advance to Chernetz, and is a point of great strategic importance.

SPAIN.

THE BUDGET.

MADRID, April 27.—The Minister of Finance read the budget to-day. He estimates the revenue and expenditure for the coming fiscal year at 7,300,000,000 piasters.

THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Bilboa says great excitement exists because Gen. Quesada has abruptly dissolved the Biscayan Juntas for refusing to accept the fueros.

JAPAN.

SUMMONED HOME.

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Berlin says the uncle of the Emperor of Japan, who has been studying in the Prussian War Academy, has been summoned home to take command of the army against the insurgents.

GERMANY.

THE TARIFF BILL DEFEATED.

BERLIN, April 27.—The Parliament to-day rejected the bill for imposing compensatory import duties upon iron and iron goods. Vote, 211 against 111.

AUSTRALIA.

FREE TRADE.

MELBOURNE, April 27.—The Parliament has been dissolved. The Ministry announce a policy in the direction of free trade.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, April 27.—May & Co., metals and heavy hardware, Olive street, this city, have suspended, with liabilities of about $600,000. This house is the oldest of the kind in Boston, and has always been considered of the highest standing. The failure is attributed chiefly to depreciation in value of the large stock of merchandise carried by the firm.

NEW YORK, April 27.—London dispatches say that Thomas Kitchin, Sons & Co., hop merchants, are reported failed. Liabilities, £400,000.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Scourged with the Scorpions of Public Indignation, the Assembly Labors.

A Day's Work Unparalleled in the Records of the Session.

Mr. Rowett's Municipal Refunding Bill Passed, Approved, and Now in Force.

A Senate Bill Passed to Discourage Robbery by Bankrupt Scoundrels.

Passage of a Measure Paring the Claws of the Cook County Harpies.

Rather Remarkable Scene Attending the Arrival of Yesterday's Tribune.

PROCEEDINGS.

A BILL TO CATCH FRANKIAN BANKERS, ETC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—The House this morning took up Clover's bill for the protection of bank depositors. The bill provides, among other things, that, if any banker or broker, or his agent or servant, or any officer, agent, or servant of any banking company or incorporated bank, shall receive from any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation, or from any agent thereof, not indebted to said banker, broker, banking company, or incorporated bank, any money, check, draft, bill of exchange, stocks, bonds, or other valuable thing which is transferable by delivery, when at the time of receiving such deposit said banker or broker, banking company, or incorporated bank, is insolvent, and in danger of failure, suspension, or involuntary liquidation, whereby the deposit so made shall be lost or hazarded to the depositor, said banker, broker, officer, agent, or servant so receiving such deposit shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum double the amount of the sum so embezzled and fraudulently taken, and in addition thereto may be

IMPRISONED IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY

not less than one nor more than three years. The failure, suspension, or involuntary liquidation of the banker, broker, banking company, or incorporated bank within thirty days from and after the time of receiving such deposit shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to defraud on the part of such banker, broker, officer, agent, or servant of such banking company or incorporated bank.

Mr. Neal opposed the bill as a reversal of the time-honored rule of justice. It required a man accused to prove. If a bank, within thirty days after receiving a deposit, suspended, that was to be taken as prima facie proof of fraud in a criminal prosecution against the banker, broker, or bank officer, agent, or employe. This was not only grossly unjust, but would render the business of banking impossible. No bank suspended that had not within thirty days prior thereto received deposits. And to make that the rule would be to inflict punishment upon the innocent. He opposed any bill that proceeded on the assumption that the party accused was to be held guilty until he proved himself innocent.

Mr. Powell hoped the bill would pass. He had

SEEN ENOUGH OF BANK ROTTENNESS,

and wanted something done to stop it.

After some further discussion, the bill was passed,—yeas, 99; nays, 30,—and now goes to the Senate.

NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The bill making appropriation for the Normal University at Normal was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations so amended as to reduce the appropriation from $22,000 to $18,000 per annum. This leaves the appropriation the same as made at the last session.

WORSE THAN BANQUO.

The Henry Head claim bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations, and, in the usual rush and confusion amidst which Committee reports are made, was ordered to a third reading without any attention being given to it by the House, and probably not one member in ten knew what it was. This is the old claim for the difference between gold, in which Head claims he was entitled to payment for cavalry equipments furnished during the War, and State Treasury warrants in which he was paid. The claim has regularly been killed and resurrected at each session since about 1864. It has once been killed in the House this session. It appropriates a little over $5,000.

AN EASTERN INSANE ASYLUM.

The bill making appropriation for an Eastern Insane Asylum came up on third reading, and was passed—yeas, 88; nays, 40—and sent to the Senate. It appropriates for the purchase of the site and farm, which shall include not less than 160 acres, and for constructing buildings, for plumbing, heating, and for the ventilation of the same, and to fit the buildings for occupancy and use, $200,000. The bill provides that a Commission of seven men, no two of whom shall be from the same Congressional District, and none of whom shall be resident east of the third principal meridian, and between parallels of latitude, 39 and 41½, who shall select the site for the new asylum. Within ten days after the selection of a site, the Governor shall appoint three Trustees for said hospital, who shall be a body corporate and politic, and shall be subject to the same rules, regulations, conditions, and purposes as Trustees of other State charitable institutions are now provided by law, and under their charge and control the contracts shall be let and the building erected.

THE REFUNDING BILL PASSED.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to Mr. Rowett's Municipal Refunding bill, and it now goes to the Governor for his approval. The bill has been printed in THE TRIBUNE. The State, in the bill, accepts the thankless task of collecting certain taxes in the debtor counties and municipalities and applying them to the interest and principal of consolidated bonds refunded from divers bonds issued by said counties and municipalities to various schemes for public improvement. This morganatic indorsement by the State, it is hoped, will appreciate the credit of the suffering counties and municipalities, and lighten their heavy burdens of yearly interest.

The bill passed with the emergency clause attached, the vote being 134 ayes to 2 noes. In the Senate it was passed by 40 ayes to 1 no. It will, therefore, take effect immediately upon approval by the Governor.

COPPERAS CREEK.

Mr. Hopkins, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the bill appropriating $51,000 for the construction of the Copperas Creek dam, with recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Merritt moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee. He believed the bill was unconstitutional.

Messrs. Jay and Dunne opposed the reference, and argued that the unconstitutional objection was unfounded.

The motion to refer was lost.

Mr. Merritt moved an amendment striking out the $51,000 appropriation, and leaving only the net earnings of the canal to be applied for finishing the work.

Mr. Hopkins defended the bill as one for the benefit of the commerce of the whole State, and the appropriation as one that should be made.

Mr. Smith, of Tazewell, said the dam would give seventy miles additional navigation on the Illinois River, and for that reason urged its passage.

Mr. Cronkrite offered a substitute in substance about the same as Merritt's amendment.

Mr. Rowett urged that, in the interest of Chicago transportation, the appropriation should be made.

After prolonged discussion, Mr. Merritt's amendment and Mr. Cronkrite's substitute were lost, and, by a vote of 91 ayes to 39 noes, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE NEW STATE-HOUSE.

The bill providing for condemnation of additional grounds for the new State-House was passed.

FIGURES.

The bill making the Secretary of State ex-officio Commissioner of Statistics was passed, and goes to the Senate. It requires him to collect the statistics concerning the revenues of the State, valuation of property, real and personal, the assessment and collection of taxes, the amount of State, county, township, and municipal indebtedness, and the form of such indebtedness, whether bonded or otherwise, and the purposes for which it was contracted; also the statistics relating to all departments of labor in this State in its relations to the educational industrial, commercial, and sanitary condition and wages of the laboring classes, and to the prosperity of the productive industries of the Commonwealth; and also to collect and classify statistics relating to the agricultural, manufacturing, mineral, and commercial productions of this State.

THE NEW STATE-HOUSE.

The bill providing for submission to popular vote of an appropriation of $800,000 for completion of the new State-House was ordered to a second reading.

SHORT-HAND.

Mr. Albright's bill authorizing each Circuit Court to appoint an official short-hand reporter, at a salary not exceeding $1,500, was brought up upon recommendation, and passed by 79 ayes to 44 noes.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. Crooker's bill to enable cities in which have been established City Courts to discontinue the same upon a two-thirds vote in favor of discontinuing, was passed by 113 ayes to 13 noes, and now goes to the Senate.

ADVERTISING.

The bill of Mr. Smith, of Tazewell, to regulate the price of public advertising, which was saved by a reconsideration, was passed by a vote of 94 ayes to 15 noes. It limits the rate to be paid for State advertisements to 10 cents a line of nonpareil for the first, and seven and one-half cents for each subsequent insertion.

COMMENT.

The business done to-day—far more than on any other day of the session—indicates the salutary effect upon members of the criticisms of absenteeism and filibustering that has been made by THE TRIBUNE.

COL. DUTTON.

To preserve Col. Dutton, Clerk of the House, from the petty persecution to which he is subjected by members who have no record worth mention except as absentees, your correspondent would state that Col. Dutton had nothing to do with making up the absentee-list published in THE TRIBUNE. As Col. Dutton has been bulldozed about this matter until he scarce dare extend the ordinary civilities of office to your correspondent, this statement becomes necessary.

IN THE SENATE

the bill providing for the enlargement of the Penitentiary at Joliet was amended so as to appropriate $100,000 for building a cell-house to contain 300 cells.

Mr. McDowell offered an amendment providing that no portion of the appropriation should be expended until the appointment of the Penitentiary Commissioners should be confirmed by the Senate. This was an attempt to renew the contest over the appointment of the Penitentiary Commissioners, which contest was terminated by Gov. Cullom's action in withdrawing his nominations and making the appointments absolutely, as it was discovered he had a right to do.

After some discussion a vote was taken on Mr. McDowell's amendment, with the following result—ayes, 19; noes, 19.

Lieut.-Gov. Shuman voted no, killing this attempt of the Democrats to grab a share of the Executive appointing power, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

REGISTRY.

Mr. Kehoe's bill extending the Registry act to all city elections was passed by a vote of 27 ayes to 10 noes, and now goes to the House. It provides that no person shall be permitted to vote at any city election who is not registered as is provided for State elections, and that the manner of conducting registering and voting at city elections, and conducting the same, the keeping of poll-lists and canvassing of the vote, shall be the same as nearly as may be as in the case of the election of county officers under the general laws of this State. The judges of election shall appoint clerks, when necessary, to fill vacancies, and the judges and clerks shall take the same oath and have the same powers and authority as the judges and clerks of general State elections. After the closing of the polls the ballots shall be counted and the returns made out and returned under seal of the City or Village Clerk, as the case may be, within two days after election, and thereupon the City Council, or Board of Trustees, as the case may be, shall examine and canvass the same and declare the result of the election, and cause a statement thereof to be entered upon its journals.

JUDICIAL.

The bill dividing the State, exclusive of Cook County, into thirteen judicial circuits, and providing for the election of three Judges in each district, was passed by a vote of 28 to 10. It continues the present Circuit Judges in office until the expiration of their respective terms, and provides for the election of one additional Judge in each circuit. The bill now goes to the Senate.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

Mr. Kehoe introduced the following:

A BILL for an act to grant, and to enable the City of Chicago to convey, certain lands situated therein:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly. That the City of Chicago is hereby authorised and empowered to grant and convey a tract of land situated in said city, lying north of the north line of Monroe street, extended eastwardly east of the east line of Michigan avenue south of the south line of Randolph street, extended eastwardly to the west line of the right of way and depot grounds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between said city and the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and that, upon the execution and delivery of a deed or deeds of conveyance thereof by said city, the said land and all right, title, and interest of the State of Illinois therein, shall thereupon, by virtue of such conveyance and of this act, become vested in the purchasers thereof, their successors and assigns, in fee simple, and discharged from all public uses heretofore declared or limited; provided, however, that no conveyance of said premises or any part thereof shall be made or delivered by said city unless the consent of the owners of the property abutting on said premises shall have been first obtained, or any title or interest they may have therein acquired extinguished.

Mr. Whiting moved a reference to the Committee on Canals, on the ground that the property belonged to the canal under the Government grant.

Mr. Bash hoped the gentleman from Bureau would be content with regulating the wheat trade and other trades of Chicago, and give the city a chance to dispose of the lake-front property.

The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lee, Chairman of the Canal Committee, then announced that it had been arranged that, when the Judiciary Committee considered the bill, the members of the Canal Committee would be notified and invited to be present, that all sides might be fully advised of the action taken.

BARNARD & GOWAN'S GRAB.

The bill making appropriation for the payment of the Barnard & Gowan claim was lost. This claim was for damages suffered by them as stone-work contractors on the new State-House by the failure of the State to furnish from the Penitentiary the cut-stone required. The claim was for $10,600.

PRINTING.

The bill authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to swell their annual report to a volume of 700 pages was passed, and goes to the House. Sould it pass that body, it will make a fat job for the Public Printer, and will materially increase the supply of waste paper provided at public expense.

COOK COUNTY BOARD.

Mr. Bash's bill relative to the auditing of claims by County Board was passed by a vote of 30 to 1. It provides that the County Board of every county having more than 100,000 inhabitants shall appoint a Finance Committee at the commencement of each fiscal year consisting of at least one-third of the members of said Board, which Committee shall sit as a Board for auditing claims against the county, and that no money shall be appropriated or paid upon any claim until said Committee shall have audited the same, and the County Board shall have approved the report of said Committee by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members elected to the County Board. In case the County Board shall appropriate money without first submitting the claim therefor to said Finance Committee, or shall pay for supplies, materials, or labor before the same shall have been furnished to the county, or shall cause money to be paid out of the County Treasury without obtaining the vote of at least two-thirds of the members therefor, every member voting for such misappropriation of funds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, and be imprisoned in the County-Jail not more than six months.

THE SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM APPROPRIATION BILL

was passed, and goes to the House. It appropriates for ordinary expenses $85,000 per annum; for improvements of ground, $2,600; finishing road from Anna, $2,500; coal-house, $1,000; carpenter shop, $400; frame barn, with stone basement, $3,500; fire-pump and hose, $1,800; rotary oven, $1,000; dry closet, $2,500; improvements and repairs, $5,000 per annum.

THE ELGIN INSANE ASYLUM APPROPRIATION-BILL

also passed, and goes to the House. It appropriates in all for two years $239,012.

POOL-SELLING.

Mr. Bash's bill to punish pool-selling also passed. It provides that any person who shall keep any room or building, or any part or portion of room or building, for the purpose of registering bets, or of selling pools, and any person who shall register bets or sell pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill or endurance, or upon the result of any political appointment or election, or, being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any such room, building, or part or portion thereof, shall knowingly permit the same to be used or occupied for any of these purposes, or shall therein keep, exhibit, or employ any device or apparatus for the purpose of registering such bets, or the selling of such pools, or shall become the custodian or depository for hire or reward of any money, property, or thing of value staked, wagered, or pledged as aforesaid upon any such result, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding $2,000, or by both.

The same bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Thompson to-day, and passed that body.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Mr. Mayborne's Railroad bill passed, and was sent to the House. Its chief provision is that which authorizes any railroad company to cross, intersect, and unite its tails with any other railway before constructed at any point on its route and upon the grounds of such other railway company with the necessary siding, switches, and other conveniences in furtherance of the objects of its connections, and every corporation whose railway is or shall be hereafter intersected by any new railway shall unite with the corporation owning such new railway in forming such intersections and connections and grant the facilities aforesaid, and if the two corporations cannot agree upon the amount of compensation to be made therefor, or the points and manner of such crossings and boundaries, the same shall be ascertained and determined in the manner prescribed by law.

HYDE PARK.

Mr. Robinson's Hyde Park Water and Sewer bill was passed, and goes to the House. It provides that, whenever any incorporated town or village shall be adjacent and contiguous to any other incorporated town or village, they shall be authorized to contract with each other upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon for the extension of the system of water-works of the one into the territorial limits of the other, and for providing a supply of water from the water-works of the one for the use of the inhabitants of the other. Any adjacent and contiguous cities, towns, and villages shall also be authorized to provide by contract with each other, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; that the use and benefits of any sewer or drain, or any system of sewerage or drainage heretofore constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed by the one may be extended or furnished to the inhabitants of the other, and they may, by contract with each other, provide for the joint construction of any sewer or drain by the municipalities so contracting, and for the common use thereof by the inhabitants of such municipalities. The contracts contemplated by the first and second sections of this act may be made by ordinance or resolution duly enacted or passed by the Common Council, Board of Trustees, or other proper legislative authority of the city, incorporation, or town.

HORTICULTURAL.

The bill appropriating $2,000 per annum for the State Horticultural Society passed, and was sent to the House.

THE REFUNDING BILL NOW LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—Mr. Rowett's Municipal Debt Refunding bill was this afternoon signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

A CARD FROM MR. HERRON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—THE TRIBUNE is in error in attributing to me opposition to Chicago bills. As a member of the House I have voted for every measure the Chicago delegation asked for, with a single exception. That exception was the Probate Court bill, which I believe to be unconstitutional, and therefore opposed. J. J. HERRON.

AN AFTER-SESSION.

READING THE TRIBUNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—Shortly before 5 o'clock this evening in the Senate, Mr. Robinson, of Cook, hastily arose and moved to adjourn, saying he observed a tornado coming. There was laughter, and the motion to adjourn was negatived, and Mr. Robinson was unanimously granted leave to retire, of which permission he speedily availed himself. A few moments later the storm burst forth in tremendous fury. The House had just adjourned, but the members had not time to leave the building ere the hail came down in larger pieces than ever noticed hereabouts, the largest weighing nearly four ounces and measuring two and three and a half inches in diameter. The crashing of glass followed as the hailstones struck some of the immense French plate-glass windows. The lightning struck at a point near by, killing a horse. The shock was felt in the building as the electric current passed one of the high girders in the lantern of the dome. The members of the House were about wearying of being penned in when

A NEWSBOY RUSHED IN

with forty-two copies of THE TRIBUNE. These were speedily snapped up, but those members unable to obtain a copy vainly endeavored to induce the newsboy to brave the storm after a second supply. When it was found that no other of the newsboys came, the storm increasing in fury, a compromise was reached by the Clerk agreeing to read THE TRIBUNE comments on the Legislature from the desk, which he did, as the members ranged themselves about him. So the hour was passed away by members who didn't want to see THE TRIBUNE, didn't care for it, and yet cussed the adventurous newsboy because he wouldn't go out after a second supply of papers, or induce other boys to follow his example in defying the elements.

PUBLIC OPINION.

STIRRING UP THE STALWART STATESMEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 27.—I regret that so much bad blood has been stirred up here in the matter of absenteeism. The roll-call as published gives the impression that the members were absent as many days as they are put down as not voting. This is the construction put upon it by country people, and I assure you I have never seen exasperation so fully developed as here now. The fact is there are a dozen roll-calls daily on frivolous motions which matters not whether they are voted up or down. Foolish filibustering always occurs in which half of the members do not participate, and yet they appear as not voting, and indirectly as not being present. This is hardly fair to the members, even to those sensible and good men who do not promote such foolishness. Yet they appear the worst by not voting, when in fact they are the most meritorious. Again there is not a member of the House who has not been absent on Committee a week or more during the session. Some have been sick, and excused, yet they appear in a bad light in view of the published roll-call.

The scene in the House was the most disgraceful I ever witnessed, and poor Thomson was the victim, and while some of the members behaved like ruffians and blackguards, and a majority like idiots, I think it is only right that this explanation should be made of the cause of so many black marks scored against them. Give the d——l his due. Fair play requires it. Yours, ***.

OBSERVATIONS: If any of the members find themselves placed in an unfavorable light before their constituents, they have nobody to blame but themselves. THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent did not make the record; they made it. If they had adopted Wentworth's resolution, which they suppressed, there would have been an official statement of their "present" and "absent" at roll-calls. We do not believe anybody has received the impression that the "absent at roll-calls" represents the number of days members are away from Springfield, because everybody knows that some days the roll may be called a dozen times, and on other days not once. But if any one is misled as to the extent of absenteeism by the published table in THE TRIBUNE, the blame rests on the members themselves, who have refused to allow the roll to be called each morning lest a record should be made of those absent without leave. They were determined that it should not be known how much they were truant and derelict.

It is notorious that since the reassembling after the Senatorial election there has not been a quorum of members present to average three and a half days per week, and that during those three and a half days one-third or more of the members were not in Springfield at all, but at home attending to their private and professional business. Make all allowance for sickness, for absence on junketing excursions, or on Committee work, and there still is not less than fifty skulks who were not on legislative duty of any sort even during the brief weekly sessions of Tuesday noon to Friday noon.

Absenteeism had become so incorrigibly bad that the members remaining at their posts felt constrained to send out a telegraphic dispatch, last Monday, to all the daily newspapers in the State, calling on the citizens to hold public meetings to denounce the loafing dodgers or demand their resignations.

THE TRIBUNE concluded to help the faithful members to secure the presence of sufficient members to do business, and at least to pass the appropriation bills, if nothing else. The stirring up it gave the truants has done a heap of good. There has been more actual legislative work performed the last three days than during the previous three weeks, and there is a fair prospect now that the necessary business of the session will be finished up in good shape, and that after all the session will be a success, and the members go home with decent diplomas and rewards of merit.

But there must be no more "old sogering" and loafing; steady work and close attention to business are now in order until the *sine die* is pronounced.

THOMSON DID ONLY HIS DUTY.

Chicago Evening Post.

Whatever may be said of the other shortcomings of the Legislature, the House will disgrace itself if it permits the obscene utterances of Kearney yesterday to pass without punishment. This vulgar fraction of a man used his privilege as a member of that body to apply epithets to a person not a member, although present in the House, which would not be tolerated in a decent bagnio. The words to which we refer are reported in this morning's TRIBUNE, and, if correctly reported, the Speaker and the members deserve contempt for tolerating their utterance. Talk about "Haines' bear garden!" It was a Paradise in comparison to the Pandemonium of yesterday. Thomson, THE TRIBUNE reporter, is not a very soothing person, and not deserving of any special attention. He is in Springfield doing work he is set to do. In the course of business he forwarded a list of failures to vote on the part of certain members, taken from the House journals. He had a right to do this. The members, some of them, ought to be ashamed of the record. He didn't make the record. They did it. He only copied and published it. For this offense he was subjected, for an hour or so, to a torrent of personal abuse, to which, of course, he could not reply. The whole affair was a shame and a disgrace. Not to rectify it by some action in regard to the more obscene and dirty members will be an outrage upon the public. If these legislative vulgarists wish to indulge their natural vocabulary, let them do it as private citizens, and at their own expense, not as the representatives of the people, and at the expense of the State. Why didn't Speaker Shaw use that cane presented to him the other day? He would have been warranted in so doing, if he could not suppress the bar-room ruffianism in any other way.

CATSKINS' OBSCENITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—It is not possible that the decent people of Illinois will allow their legislators to use such language as Catskin Kearney used and applied to your correspondent yesterday without a rebuke. I venture the assertion that the same language could not be used in the lowest brothel or doggery in Chicago without his being kicked out. It remains to be seen whether your correspondent reported him correctly, and, if so, whether there is any sense of decency and honor in the majority of the Lower House. If there is, Kearney will be expelled. Never before was such vulgar language used in a legislative hall. T. NOEL.

LOUISIANA.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The following will be issued to-morrow:

WHEREAS, The political troubles which have weighed upon the people of the State of Louisiana for the past years have, under the merciful dispensation of the providence of God, been brought to a happy end; and

WHEREAS, It is meet that in the hour of their deliverance and union the people should return thanks for the dangers past, and seek strength to fulfil the promises held out by the dawning of an auspicious future; therefore I, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation fixing Thursday, the 10th day of May, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and do invite all good people of this State on said day to abstain from their several avocations, and to resort to their wonted places of public worship, there to offer up their hearts in thanksgiving to that divine and merciful Providence who has vouchsafed to guide them to a haven of peace and union, and to ask at His hands for the future the blessings of His divine guidance, so that all the people of the State, forgetting past dissensions and bitterness, may unite in the fulfillment of a common and happy destiny.

REJOICING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—The citizens of Louisville to-day determined to celebrate the termination of the Louisiana troubles next Tuesday by a general illumination.

OHIO.

LEGISLATIVE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 27.—In the Senate, the House bill to forbid Boards of Education from changing text-books oftener than once in six years was defeated, receiving only two affirmative votes.

The House bill to provide a method of collecting delinquent personal taxes was passed.

The Senate resolution calling on the State Railroad Commissioner to correspond with the authorities of other States with a view to the adoption of some improved system of keeping railroad accounts, and report to the Assembly, was adopted.

In the House the House bill to provide for the election of Prosecuting-Attorneys for three years was passed.

The House bill to punish rowdyism in street cars was passed.

House bills to prohibit savings banks and similar institutions from charging 1 per cent interest and to regulate charges on palace cars were defeated.

The House bill to provide for the resurvey of land which is supposed to overrun the original Government survey was passed.

CASUALTIES.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Coroner's jury in the inquest on the victims of the Southern Hotel closed their labors this afternoon and rendered a verdict. The jury examined ninety-two witnesses, and had before them affidavits of persons not personally examined. From the testimony the jury reached the conclusion that the fire originated in the basement of the hotel, in their opinion in the store-room, but possibly in the wine-cellar, but in either case near the bottom of the baggage-elevator, which carried the smoke and flames almost instantly to the upper floors and roof of the building. The jury then recount when the fire was first discovered, the delay in giving an alarm to the fire department, the arrival of the fire department, the use of the ladders and the Skinner fire-escape, the rescuing of people from the windows by firemen, the jumping or falling from windows of those who were killed, and the services of the police and citizens, all of which is familiar to the public. As to the cause of the fire, the jury say they have no testimony sufficient to base an opinion upon it. As to the appliances of at the hotel for extinguishing fires, they say they were complete with the exception of pipes and nozzles being wanted on the floors above the parlor floor, but from a lack of system and want of men to use the appliances, and a want of rules for their guidance, they were not put into service on the night of the fire except for a few minutes in the basement, and the fire had then gained such proportions that the slight efforts made there by the engineers and firemen of the hotel were futile.

The fire department and Salvage corps did their duty with efficiency and promptness, as also did the police department.

The lessees of the hotel, in our opinion, are censurable in several particulars: First, while providing the necessary materials for extinguishing fires, they had provided no means for their use. Second, in keeping in the store-room and wine-cellar a large amount of inflammable material without adequate watching. Third, in removing from their office the gong necessary to alarm the inmates of the hotel in case of fire. Fourth, in employing only one watchman, and he a very inefficient man, and supplementing his duties as such with other matters. Fifth, in lack of rules and instructions to their employes as to their conduct and duties in case of fire. Sixth, in their making no efficient efforts on the night of the fire to awaken their guests and employes, laying, however, no stress on the expressions of one of the gentlemen as to the fire having been extinguished, and that there was no danger, etc., as there is no evidence that any of the guests were endangered thereby.

In conclusion the jury make some suggestions looking to the avoidance of such calamities in future, which may be summed up as follows: That no hotel or public building should be unprovided with means for extinguishing fire; that a sufficient number of watchmen should be employed to detect fire and be drilled in the use of the appliances for its extinguishment; that in all large hotels gongs or bells large enough to be heard throughout the house should be rung continuously till the safety of every guest and employe is assured; that stairways and elevators should be placed as far apart as possible; that elevators should be closed automatically or otherwise, as the platform goes up or down; that storerooms, wine-cellars, carpenter-shops, etc., should be made fire-proof, and carefully watched day and night; that no gas-meter should be allowed inside of such buildings; that none of the size of the largest one in the Southern should be permitted at all; that in all large cities the duties of Building Inspectors should include inspection of all appliances for extinguishing fires, and see that the men employed in their management be efficiently drilled.

DAMAGE BY STORM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—A hail-storm to-day broke about a hundred panes of glass, some of them heavy plate, and worth from $4 to $10 each and upward. Other large buildings suffered largely,—the city building, the old State-House, the Leland and other hotels, churches, the old Court-House, public halls, and many private residences, large and small, which had a northern exposure. Many of the business-houses on the public square had their front show-windows broken by the hail-stones. The florist and nursery men suffer severely. The magnificent conservatory, arbors, and green-houses at the old Governor Matteson place and other nurseries were almost completely demolished. The business houses show windows are being repaired to-night. Considerable damage by lightning is reported in the adjoining country. During the storm a high wind also prevailed, uprooting trees and unroofing barns. A heavy rain is now falling. The damage from the hail-storm can scarcely be estimated. It is very general, and must reach many thousands of dollars.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 27.—A very great rain-storm visited this section this afternoon, accompanied by heavy hail. Considerable damage was done to the young wheat. The fruit-trees were also stripped of their bloom; and young lambs, pigs, and poultry killed by the hail, while larger animals were in some cases severely injured. The face of the earth was covered with a sheet of water for an hour or two, and all the streams are full to overflowing.

DEATH IN A WELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 27.—Tuesday afternoon a young man named William Aldrich went down in a sixty-foot well on Claudius Jones' farm, near here, to repair the curbing. As soon as he reached the bottom the sides caved in, burying him to the waist. Another went down to save him, when the well caved again, completely covering the first man and partially the second. The latter was rescued. Several men then attempted to rescue the first man. Boards were put over him in such a way that they kept the sand from smothering him, and he talked to the rescuers up to 9 p. m., when his voice ceased. At 3 o'clock this morning he was reached, but was dead. The men did noble work, but it is supposed that his breathing hole was filled up with their exertions.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 27.—A son of Charles Oscar, Sheriff of Midland, 3 years old, was burned to death yesterday afternoon. He was found in one of the old cells in the jail, in which there was a quantity of straw, and it is supposed the little fellow set the straw on fire with a burning stick with which he was playing, and thus the fire was communicated to his clothing.

FLOODS APPREHENDED.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—The rain-storm last night was unusually severe. During twenty-four hours, three and three-quarters inches of water fell, and the Signal-Service reports show that the rainfall during the present month has been nearly fourteen inches, which is unprecedented, and excites fears of a serious overflow. Owing to the present high water, travel on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad is interrupted by wash-outs.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 27.—William Boots, a single man, 23 years of age, was drowned yesterday afternoon while working on a jam of logs in Cass River. Deceased resided at Clio, Genesee County.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

TORONTO, Can., April 27.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Longen Colliery, three men were killed.

WRECKED.

HALIFAX, April 27.—The schooner Lontillias was wrecked at Burnet Island. Fourteen of the crew were drowned.

BAD FOR ANN ELIZA.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 27.—The decision in the famous Ann Eliza case against Brigham Young was announced to-day by Judge Schaeffer, as follows: That defendant and plaintiff were married April 18, 1868, de facto but not de jure; that, at the time of the de facto marriage, plaintiff was competent to enter into a valid contract of marriage, but the defendant was not, because he had a lawful wife then living. The person, Sidney Rigdon, who performed the marriage ceremony between the defendant and Mary Ann Angell, in Kirtland, O., in 1834, had no license authorizing him to perform such ceremony. None was needed to make the marriage valid. The plaintiff and defendant cohabited together as husband and wife for several years after their de facto marriage; that defendant deserted, ill-treated, and neglected the plaintiff, but such de facto marriage was induced and effected by undue influence and coercion. Conclusion: The plaintiff is not entitled to a decree of divorce; that the alleged marriage was and is polygamous, and therefore null and void; that during the time plaintiff was with defendant as his polygamous wife she was serving him as a menial servant, and would be entitled to reasonable compensation for her services, but having received in this instance in the form of alimony pendente lite more than such services are shown by the proof to be reasonably worth, she should go hence without further compensation.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

The Chicagos are booked to play the Indianapolis Club this afternoon on the Twenty-third street grounds, and the game will take place if it is at all possible. Yesterday's weather was not encouraging, but a little sun to-day will put the ground in shape. Everybody at all acquainted with the game knows that the Indianapolis is as strong as many of the League Clubs, and will give the White Stockings all they can do to win. Having beaten St. Louis three times and Louisville once, the Hoosiers are rather anxious to get a whack at the Champions. Maybe they will.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—Base-ball: Indianapolis, 3; Syracuse Stars, 0,—the same score as yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—In the game between the Syracuse and Indianapolis base-ball Clubs this afternoon, the latter won by a score of 3 to 0. The Syracuse boys made one error to one on the part of Indianapolis. Great excitement prevailed throughout the game, which culminated in hot enthusiasm. The Syracuse fellows go away in good spirits.

THE TURF.

LONDON, April 27.—The great Sandown handicap race was won by Woodcock; [illegible] second, Scamp third.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—At Los Angeles to-day, in a race between Bodine and Occident, best three in five, for $2,000, Bodine driven by John Splaun, Occident by McGregor, the latter won the first, second, and fourth heats in 2:25½, 2:26, and 2:26¼. Bodine took the third heat. Time, 2:22. To-morrow Goldsmith Maid and Rarus trot for $2,000 and an additional $1,000 if the best time in the State is beaten.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Mr. Clark, President of the Jockey Club, has perfected arrangements by which Aristides and Tenbroeck will run at Louisville May 24 for a purse of $1,500. Distance, two and one-half miles.

THE TRIGGER.

Capt. Bogardus, the great wing shot, has been liberally advertised to give an exhibition of his skill in breaking glass balls thrown from a trap at Turner Hall this evening; but, having been disappointed in the arrival of the balls at which he would have shot, he desires to announce that the exhibition will be postponed to a day not now named—probably about the 7th or 8th of May.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Water-Supply—The Importation of Small-Pox.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 27.—The Board of Supervisors to-day adopted a resolution directing the City and County Attorney to bring suit against the Spring Valley Water Company to quit-title to Lobos Creek and Mountain Lake and adjacent lands, and to take measures to bring before Congress an application for a grant to the city of the rights of the United States to any part of the property in question. Meantime, the Water Company have forestalled the action of the city by bringing suit in equity in the Fifteenth District Court against the city, involving title to said property.

An animated discussion occurred at the meeting of the Board of Health to-day regarding the disposition of passengers by the recently-arrived Pacific Mail steamer Alaska, from China and Japan, with small-pox on board. The quarantine officer and some of the Board strongly objected to the promptness with which the cabin passengers were allowed to land and either take up residence in the city or pursue their journey east before sufficient prevention had been taken to prevent the discrimination of disease. An effort will be made to obtain from the Government a suitable hulk for quarantine purposes, and the establishment of a quarantine station on Angel Island. The management of the case of the Alaska has occasioned much unfavorable comment, public and private.

DANGEROUS SCHEMES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—It is quite probable that the leading men—certainly the most conservative men—of both parties have given, and will continue to give, their unqualified support to President Hayes in his Southern policy, and will likewise support the course of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on that policy. But that has become a thing of the past, and may be regarded henceforth as *res adjudicata*, as well as *fait accompli*.

There are other issues likely to present themselves, possibly at the extra session, certainly at the regular meeting of Congress in December, which the President may favor, but which it is to be hoped the leading men of both parties will sit down on. The foremost of these is Tom Scott's so-called Southern Pacific Railroad bill. The details of this scheme have been explained in THE TRIBUNE, and its enormities already pointed out; but you have not explained—and it is quite probable you are not fully posted as to—the insidious character and enormity of the plan by which the desperadoes who are running this railroad-enterprise expect to put it through. The fact is,—and the writer speaks from personal knowledge,—almost every prominent Southern Congressman of both Houses has been committed to its support for several months; and it is also true that a general promise of its support was obtained from President Hayes shortly after the November election. The fact is, every party in the Southwest cares much more for this proposed raid on the Treasury than for any particular person as President; and, as Mr. Tilden was from the first pronounced against the Government giving any aid to railroads or other improvements in the shape of money or guarantees, it is easy to understand the apathy of a large part of the South as to whether or not he was counted in.

It will be remembered that the two fundamental points of the old Whig party, which Secretary Thompson is said to be desirous to revive, were protective tariff and internal improvements. Both of these, it is said, the President seems inclined to favor; and, if the latter "plank" is to be made a test, can any one tell where it will end, and how much money the Government will owe when we get through with all of the "improvements" which every Member of Congress will ask?—for, if one is appeased, all will have to be made satisfied before any bills can pass. I may be—and hope I am—mistaken; but, if it be true that the President favors such outlays of money,—and everything now points to the direction that it does,—is it not time to discuss the question? There never can be a much more unnecessary and foolish enterprise than the building, for the next ten years at least, of this Southern Pacific Railroad, and especially at Government expense. The people of the Northwest should oppose it to a man, and the *unpurchased* part of the East will unite with them in such opposition.

It is possible that a few stray words, from the press may so arouse the public that the calamity may be averted: at any rate, it is worth the trial. T. J. D.

[We have seen nothing to justify the suspicion that the President favors building the Southern Pacific Railroad at the expense of the Government, or by the loan of its credit.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dr. J. B. Phillips, State Commissioner of Statistics, died this morning, after suffering from asthma and dyspepsia since February, the immediate cause of death being heart-disease. He was of Quaker descent, born near Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa.; graduated from the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University, afterwards spending two years in European travel and study at Basle, Switzerland. In 1854 he was arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of being [illegible] Mazzini, an affair which was subject to considerable diplomatic correspondence. He came to Minnesota in 1857, and, except a few years' practice of medicine, which he disliked, though thoroughly trained for it, has mostly occupied himself with literary and art matters, having gained enough by early investments for the support of himself and two sons, who survive him. He was about 50 years old. The funeral waits advices from brothers residing at West Grove, Pa., and near Iowa City, Ia.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—Capt. George Pegram, an old and well-known steamboat man, died this evening after a severe and painful illness of more than a month.

GAMBLERS CAPTURED.

Late last evening, when the gambling profession least expected it, Hickey's special staff for the suppression of gambling took a tour around town. Only one house was found open,—that is, only one where the officers could distinctly hear the rattling of chips. This was at No. 136 Madison street, in the Brown Building, a place that has up to a short time ago been attributed to Hankins Brothers. By a clever device, the officers succeeded in entering, and captured the reputed owner, Billy Whiteman, and five inmates in the act of "bucking the tiger." A fine faro layout was captured and forfeited by the police.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 27.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians, who have been holding their State Convention here for the past two days, will adjourn to-night with a ball. About 100 [illegible] from abroad are here.

NEW YORK, April 27.—W. A. Croffut, the well-known journalist, delivered a lecture on the Eastern question to-night before the Liberal Club, the subject being "Why, Whither, and What Intelligent Nations Ought to Do About It." The interest in the subject was shown in the crowd [illegible] and the favor with which the lecture was received.

THE COURTS.

A Libel-Suit Against the Protection Life-Insurance Company.

Alleged Infringement of a Patent—Some Pathetic Applications for Freedom.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Petitions in Bankruptcy.

The Gooding troubles with the Protection Life-Insurance Company seem to have assumed a new form yesterday. Having said his say against the Company in the Superior Court, to which the Company responded in a very emphatic manner, he commenced a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Company for damages. He states that he has been for the last four years living in Missouri, where he has ever been regarded as a good, just, faithful, honest citizen, and a bright and shinning light as it were. Just as soon, however, as he began his suit the Company brought him into public scandal and disgrace, charging that his history was "of a character to give some light as to the intention, designs, and reasons for engaging in the scheme of blackmail."

They also published in one of the papers an article in which it was said that one Burrill, a resident of Grundy, had been looking for him for years, "having some years ago purchased a farm of the said Gooding, for which he paid him, and for which Gooding gave him a warranty deed. When Burrill visited Iowa to take possession of the broad acres he supposed were his, he found them occupied by another party who had been the owner of them for many years, and whose title came direct from the Government." It was also alleged at the same time that he had been guilty of swindling by means of deeds of property to which he had no title, and that capiases for his arrest were then in the hands of the proper authorities.

Furthermore, the Company or its officers have accused plaintiff of being "a fugitive from justice for forging deeds." Also of "willfully, criminally, and feloniously" embezzling and stealing property belonging to the estate of the deceased father of his nephew. All these charges, and many others of similar character which have been made, Gooding claims are false and malicious. He is ready to have his character investigated, and desires a plaster worth $30,000 to cure his wounds. A. W. Edwards, John Reid, L. P. Hilliard, and Martin Ryan are also made defendants.

STENCIL-PATENT SUIT.

Oliver G. Bryant filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Samuel W. Reese and Christian H. Hanson to prevent their using his three patents for adjustable stencil letters owned by him. He claims to be the owner of the Tarbox patent of 1860, the Reese patent issued March 3, 1874, and Bryant's patent for cut-away corners of adjustable stencils issued Jan. 16, 1877. Prior to the issue of the patent to him an interference was declared, but, after a hearing, decided in his favor. The defendants are manufacturing stencils, as they claim, under the new Reese patent of February, 1876, which is the above-mentioned interference. He further alleges that adjustable stencil letters were first brought into use by him about three years ago, and that, by a large expenditure of money and time, he has greatly increased the sale and established a good trade. He therefore prays for an injunction, an account, and a decree declaring the Reese patent an infringement of his rights, and consequently invalid.

DIVORCES.

Jane Moss filed her bill yesterday to get a divorce from her husband, Tom Moss. She was married to him in 1871, in London, and lived with him until January last, when she learned of his infidelity to his marriage vows, and left him. He is manager in C. W. & E. Pardridge's dry-goods store at a salary of $35 a week, and is owner of some lots in Maplewood worth $2,000. All of these facts she wishes considered in allowing her alimony and a decree of divorce.

Theodore J. Elmore also made an application yesterday for relief to the honorable Judges of the Superior Court, in chancery sitting. His trouble is that he has a virago for a wife. In 1869 he married Susannah A. Kirk, and she made his home so wretched that he was frequently compelled to roost elsewhere at night. He charges her with throwing glasses at him, assaulting him with scissors, brandishing kerosene lamps and threatening to cremate him, and pelting him with chairs. Add to this that she refused to get his meals or mend his clothes, and he realized the saying of the ballad, "There's no place like home," in a new and decidedly novel way. But if he can get a divorce, he thinks he will be able to protect himself.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will not be in the city to-day.

Judges Gary, Moore, and Jameson will hear motions. Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trial, and Judge Farwell will attend to general business. Judge Williams will hear Nos. 1,834, ... vs. Dalton; 1,002, Rundle vs. Alexander, and divorces. Judge McAllister will not be in court to-day.

Jacob and Benjamin D. Shoenfield, recently indicted for a violation of the bankrupt law, appeared before Judge Blodgett and entered into a recognizance in the sum of $1,000 for their appearance when wanted, Edward Hoffman being their surety.

To-morrow will be the last day for filing trial notices to the May term of the Superior Court. Judge Gary will have a new calendar, including term Nos. 8,420 to 11,000; cases higher or lower need not be noticed.

In the United States Circuit Court May 7 will be the first day of the term and the last day for filing trial notices.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George F. Lee commenced a suit for $20,000 against W. B. Phillips.

John Cochrane brought suit for $5,000 against John Forsythe.

G. T. Hawley et al. sued Robert and A. M. Kinkaid for $2,000.

F. J. Glsen brought suit for $1,500 against Strickland's International Cased-Goods Company.

O. G. Bryant filed a bill against C. H. Hanson and S. W. Reese to restrain an infringement of a patent for stencil-letters.

D. L. Boardman filed a bill against John H. and Isabell Ross, Christian and James Duncan, R. D. Ross, W. M. Ross, James Steel, Administrator, Samuel Gehr, Trustee, and B. F. Ayer, successor in trust, to foreclose a trust-deed for $10,000 on the following land in Iroquois County: Sec. 30, 28, 11, except that part occupied by the Illinois Central Railroad Company containing 627.2 acres; also fractional Sec. 30, 28, 11, east of the 3d p. m., containing 501.77, said land containing in all 1,128.79 acres.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Roswell G. Goodenough, of Morrison, Whiteside County, filed his voluntary petition yesterday to be adjudicated bankrupt. His preferred debts are $150; the secured $920, covered by $1,200 worth of securities; and the unsecured $2,186.63. The assets comprise an equity of redemption to a lot in Morrison, valued at $1,200; bills and notes, $289.75; and stock in trade as carriagemaker, $1,638. The petition was referred to Register Crain at Freeport.

Warren C. Town, of this city, also surrendered his property yesterday in the Bankrupt Court. His debts, all unsecured, foot up $9,412.74. No assets. The case was referred to Register Hibbard.

Adam Hayner, a partner in the firm of W. A. Lowell & Co., furniture dealers, etc., at No. 736 West Madison street, also filed his voluntary petition yesterday, and asked to have his partner dragged in with him. The preferred debts of the firm are $890; the secured debts, $17,486.08, the securities being valued at $20,486.08, and the unsecured $23,500.61. The assets comprise some $12,000 of notes deposited as collateral with the Central National Bank, $5,000 with the First National Bank, $1,500 with E. F. Merrill, and $5,000 with the International National Bank; stock of furniture, $11,000; tools and store-fixtures, $2,500; stock at the Burlington warehouse, for which receipts are put up as collateral with the Central National Bank, $5,000; stock at warehouse No. 116 Quincy street, worth $1,200, on which $750 is due; horses, wagon, and harness, $380; and open accounts, $292.47. The secured debts of Hayner foot up $800, and the unsecured $71. His assets comprise $500 due from his partner on open account.

A composition meeting will be held May 9 in the case of Goldschmidt, Stein & Co.

Charles E. Ray was elected Assignee of John McArthur, ex-Postmaster. Mr. Ray has heretofore been acting as provisional Assignee.

E. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Franklin H. and Charles L. Beckwith, and he was elected Assignee of George H. Farrington.

An Assignee will be chosen for Milton A. Jenkins at 10 a. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Daniel W. Pomeroy began a suit for $1,000 against Robert Greer.

Henry Keating sued H. J. Pahlman and D. G. Rush for $1,000. The same party commenced a suit for $7,500 against the Chicago Alcohol Works.

Swarth Brothers sued Obadiah Jackson for $1,000.

The Brewers' & Malsters' Insurance Company of New York brought suit to recover $1,000 from Annie O. and James Hanson and Hermann Uhrlaub.

Henry Boos commenced a suit against H. H. Honore, Benjamin V. Page, and William Sprague, claiming $6,000.

Morris & Waixel brought suit for $5,000 against Moses Samuels.

Andrew Richmond, Assignee of Merril Ladd & Co., sued Willis M. Hitt for $2,000.

Lewis D. Voice filed a distress warrant against Patrick Ward to recover $1,050 back rent on No. 284 Fifth avenue.

H. M. Stokes commenced a suit for $25,000 against George K. Clark.

D. K. Holt brought suit for $2,000 against Elijah K. and Robert Bruce.

George Newkirk commenced an action for $3,800 against Paul Cornell and W. P. Gray.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of F. A. Hollister, a minor, an order was made renouncing the former guardian, and letters were issued to Louis Lloyd, under bond for $15,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Phelan pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

E. B. Prebble pleaded guilty to larceny and was remanded.

John Craig was found guilty of assault, and given three days in the County Jail.

James O'Rourke was tried for robbery. The verdict of the jury will be opened this morning.

THE CALL MONDAY.

Judge Drummond—In chambers.

Judge Blodgett—Set cases and general business.

Judge Gary—Assists Judge Jameson. No. 3,308, Becker vs. Gastfield, on trial.

Judge Jameson—248, 249, 251, 253 to 259, 261 to 267, and 269 to 271 inclusive. No. 244, Bigelow vs. Pittsburg & Cincinnati Railroad Company, on trial.

Judge Moore—47, 58, 60. No case on trial.

Judge Rogers—544, 547 to 551 inclusive. No. 503, Abbott vs. City, on trial.

Judge McAllister—568 to 590 inclusive, except 574, 576, 582, and 583. No case on trial.

Judge Farwell—The call of the cases on his general docket which were postponed to to-day.

Judge Williams—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court—Confessions—George A. Shufeldt, Jr., vs. Wallace A. Lowell, $6,282.—Horace Briggs vs. W. A. Lowell, $4,888.

Judge Gary—Sarah H. Martin vs. M. Y. Hotchkiss, $160.

Judge Jameson—F. Spandler et al. vs. T. L. Kempster, verdict $458.67—Isaac Weiss vs. Ignatius Goldman, $93.

Circuit Court—Judge Rogers—D. E. Livermore vs. Charlotte L. Goodrich, $119.46.—L. B. Stowell vs. H. L. Ensign, $41.70—James Levy et al. vs. Dennis J. Holman, $627.

Judge McAllister—E. S. DeGolyer vs. Frank Grundies, $82.83.

PEKIN WHISKY.

Gossip Concerning the Ante-Potent Pekin Ring, and Its Present Status, Hopes, and Aims.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pekin, Ill., April 27.—The late removal of Ben Swayze from the position of Postmaster, and the reinstallation of Mrs. Sellers, is regarded here as a direct blow at the Whisky Ring. Those outside of the Ring did not regard the Post-Office with much favor. The members of the Ring seemed to consider it as a useful medium from which to procure information. Senator Robinson, whom The Tribune scolded the other day, was instrumental in having Swayze appointed. He was assisted by Deidrich Smith, a member of the Lower House—better known as "The Lord's partner." Most of the Whisky Ring ten have aliases, and it was an exceedingly handy thing to have "one of the boys" in the Post-Office, as Swayze was an ex-Gauger before he went into the Post-Office. It is asserted he was regularly assessed by the Ring here to help defray any expenses that might accrue from seizures, lawsuits, and the like. Most of the old Ring have retired from the whisky business. Tom Eddes, formerly a king-bee, is to be City Marshal, under the new administration. The time was when Tom's check was good for $50,000. Unlike most of the Pekin Ring, Tom always paid his debts when he was flush, and this practice clings to him yet. Henry P. Westerman, who was considered to be at one time a millionaire, lives at a place christened "Rose Villa." He is now a retired capitalist, without the capital,—although it is vaguely hinted that he holds the controlling interest in the Pekin Alcohol Works, now registered as "J. H. Myers' distillery." This distillery has an interesting history. At one time it bore the name of "Pekin Alcohol-Manufacturing Company." The sign was displayed as follows:

PEKIN ALCOHOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The proprietors heard one night that orders were out to seize the "Pekin Alcohol Manufacturing Company." The owners in great haste rushed down to the building in the night and painted out the word "Manufacturing." The next morning "The Pekin Alcohol Company" was running the place with an entire new set of proprietors. Maj. Pinkham used to be Chief Clerk in the United States Collector's office in Springfield. He wanted to get Collector Merriam's place. Pinkham is now in Washington trying to have Merriam removed. If he succeeds, Westerman is to fix up a pot in Pekin and get Pinkham here as Deputy Collector. The charge this pair has trumped up is that in 1876 Merriam spent forty days on his farm near Atlanta, Logan County. The man they have selected as Merriam's would-be successor is Gen. Bates, formerly State Treasurer. Bates is a member of the old Springfield Ring, and if the boys could get him as Collector the Springfield head and the Pekin tail would reunite and wag in delightful harmony. The fag ends of the old Ring are now holding 8,000 barrels of whisky in New York waiting for a rise.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE FORCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, April 27.—Much has been said and written within the past few days indecently, and I think unjustly, relative to the effort now being made by Mayor Heath, through Superintendent Hickey, to render the police force of this city efficient and capable. It is quite notorious that the commission of a single crime in any portion of the city has been held for some time as a pretext for the inefficiency of that force, and flaunted before the public as a menace to both the Mayor and Superintendent of its utter worthlessness, and, consequently, their dereliction of duty.

Now that an attempt has been made to remedy that evil, whether real or imaginary, I submit it is not only entitled to a fair trial, but the sympathy and approbation of the public. In fact, if the Superintendent has not the appointment and dismissal of his subordinates, how can he be consistently held responsible for their efficient action?

As more has been said in connection with the deposition of Capt. Buckley than of any of the others by unthinking people who know little, if any, of the inner workings of the force, I will submit a few pertinent questions regarding that officer now floating on the atmosphere of thought among some thinking people for the reflection of those "grumblers." And in so doing I am not at all questioning the honesty of that officer.

First—Is it not a fact that when Buckley went on the force he was poor? Now he is comparatively wealthy, even sporting a fancy "rig," a goodly portion of the purchase-money of which was contributed by the gambling fraternity and other "crooks" of this city, if report be true.

Second—Is it not a fact when a contest was held some time ago in Burlington Hall for a silver set, in connection with a church festival, between Buckley and some other gentleman, that the gamblers mustered in force, headed by Mike McDonald and others, and, by their purchase of votes, bore off the set in triumph for Buckley, the manager for the opposing candidate "yielding up the ghost," saying it was impossible to beat Buckley with such a number of moneyed gamblers on his side,—the tally of said contest being kept by A. S. Trude, as was remarked, in the Buckley interest?

Third—Is it not a fact that his social intercourse with a certain professional baller (and boss crook, as he is sometimes called), and the remarkable facility he usually had for doing business at the station, have been the cause of frequent comment among the men?

Fourth—Can Buckley explain why it was, when sworn as a witness before the late Investigating Committee in the Hickey case, that he testified that he (Hickey) was an honest and capable officer, and yet had and has, as reported by the papers, a number of crooked transactions against him, covering a period of some years?

Fifth—Is it not a notorious fact that, while poor creatures in Pacific avenue, Fourth avenue, and other poverty-stricken locations have been nightly pulled and dragged to the station, the occupants of certain aristocratic dens, some of which are scarcely a stone's throw from the station, are permitted to hold high carnival? Rumor has it that there is a "go-between" somewhere.

Sixth—In fine, can any person during the entire length of Buckley's career on the police force of this city point to any important arrest or act of his tending to the suppression of crime?

One thing is certain,—that, socially, Buckley is a nice, pleasant man, who can sit quietly in his office, read the papers, and chat with friends and acquaintances in an interesting and agreeable manner, and wind up by quietly sipping a toddy or gulping down at some neighboring friendly saloon a potation of beer; but he certainly is not the man to put down crime.

I will, in conclusion, by way of illustrating the utter contempt in which he has been held by the vicious and criminal classes of this city, relate one incident. On one Sunday afternoon, coming from church in company with his wife, he was badly snowballed by a crowd of boys standing on the corner of one of our most public streets, and rumor had it that his wife was the better man. I would like to see the parties play such a joke on his efficient and worthy successor, O'Donnell. Respectfully,

VERITAS.

IOWA POLITICS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., April 26.—It is now understood that the Republican State Convention will meet here June 27. A strong effort has been made to postpone the meeting until fall, ostensibly that the result of the policy of the President may be fully developed, but probably de facto for the benefit of candidates for State offices.

As I stated several days ago, the Governor will be selected from the Southern part of the State. The next place will be filled from the North. There are already ten candidates for Lieutenant-Governor. During the past week, Warren S. Dungan, of Lucas, has declined to allow his name to be used; but the Hon. Horace Hamilton, of McGregor, steps in to fill the ranks. Several counties have not yet been heard from. It now looks probable that the Southeast will get the Governor, the Southwest the Supreme Judge, the Northwest the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Northeast the United States Senator, in the person of Mr. Allison. If so, the ticket would stand in the order named: Gear, Day, Perkins, and Allison.

B. F. ALLEN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., April 26.—One of the troubles growing out of the failure of B. F. Allen, and the complications of that big blanket mortgage, is that which comes to parties who have purchased lands and town-lots from him on long time. It is well known that several towns along the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, west of this city, were owned principally by him, and the lots sold on liberal terms. The purchasers now can get no title, and are beginning to vacate, going to other parts of the town. The result will in some cases change the business and population of the town. Recently a notice has been served on those occupying lots in which Allen's estate is interested, to vacate immediately, or procure a lease from the Assignee.

Another judicial problem growing out of this failure has just turned up. D. Van Pelt, of Indianola, borrowed money of the Charter Oak Insurance Company, giving notes and a mortgage, the interest being represented by coupons. Two or three days before Mr. Allen's bank closed, Mr. Van Pelt gave Harry West, Cashier of the bank, $600 with which to take up one of the interest-coupons. West sent a draft for the amount to Allen, Stephens & Co., New York, with whom the notes and mortgage were deposited. Instead of applying it on the coupon, it was passed to the credit of Mr. Allen's private account. The Charter Oak, after the bank failure, demanded the $600 of Van Pelt, and he again paid the money. He now brings action against Harry West to recover to the $600, on the ground that the money was paid to him in his private capacity, and not as agent of Allen. West sets up the defense that, as Cashier of the bank, he received the money as the agent of the bank, and is not responsible for its subsequent diversion by Allen, Stephens & Co. The case is now on trial here.

At the present rate of progress, the proceeds of Allen's estate will be divided among the administrators of creditors, for the creditors will all be dead.

The big blanket-mortgage suit will not be tried at the May term of the Federal Court: first, because there are no funds to pay expenses of the Court; second, because not half the testimony has yet been taken, and the parties are not ready.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The Thomas orchestra played last evening to a very large audience. The programme for the matinee to-day has already been printed. The evening's programme will be a full one, closing this remarkable series of concerts:

PART I.

Overture, Air, Gavotte } Suite No. 3 in D ... Bach
Orchestra.
Aria—"Cara, fa solo a me" ("Alceste") ... Gluck
Miss Annie Louise Cary.
Bilder aus Osten, Op. 66 (new) ... Schumann
Orchestra.
Largo (adapted by J. Helmsberger) (new) ... Handel
Mr. A. M. Jacobsohn.
Symphonic Poem—"Phaeton" (new) ... Saint-Saens
Orchestra.

PART II.

Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2 ... Liszt
Orchestra.
Aria—"No, no" ("Huguenots") ... Meyerbeer
Miss Annie Louise Cary.
Nachtgesang, Rigodon de Dardanus } (new) ... Vogt, Rameau
Orchestra.
Ballet Music—"Queen of Saba" (new) ... Goldmark
Orchestra.
Centennial Inauguration March (first time here) ... Wagner
Orchestra.

THE WOLFSOHN RECITAL.

The second of Mr. Wolfsohn's series of historical piano recitals will be given this afternoon at Hershey Hall. The French composers represented are Couperin and Rameau; the Italian, Matiello, Sarti, Turini; the German, Krebs, Phil Emanuel Bach, Johann Christian Bach, Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, and Johann Sebastian Bach. Mr. Gill will sing Purcell's exquisite song "I Attempt from Love's Sickness to Fly" and Bach's "O, Trusting Heart."

A SINGULAR LAND-DECISION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., April 26.—The singular and antipodal rulings of the General Land-Office at Washington long ago ceased to surprise the average man of common sense. Out of these inconsistencies and plain contradictions have grown all the trouble with settlers on land-grants in the West. To find two holders of patents from the Government to the same tract of land, is no uncommon thing. When they come together as occupants, then trouble and litigation begin. But to the present head of that Department belongs the credit of solving the problem, how both may be in possession at the same time. One may take the top, the other the bottom; or, in other words, the Department decides, by its Commissioner, that the Government can issue a patent to one person as a settler for the purpose of tillage of the soil, and to another for the purpose of mining; and that one does not necessarily conflict with the other. Under this ruling, a miner may dig all around and under a settler having a "top" title, until he is compelled to bridge his way out. As the Commissioner is a resident of this city, the people hereabouts are generally interested in the matter,—the majority believing that the courts will knock the props out from under that "bottom" title at the first opportunity.

MISSING MAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Des Moines, Ia., April 26.—More than a year ago, B. H. Franzen, a wealthy German, went from Sabula, Jackson County, to Germany. Until within four months, his daughters, who are all that remain of his family, received letters regularly from him. In his last he said he was sick, and wished to come home. He has considerable real estate in Chicago, controlled by agents, who know nothing as to where he is. It was reported recently in a Philadelphia paper that B. H. Franzen, of Sabula, Ia., had drawn a capital prize of $80,000 in a German lottery. It is feared some trouble has come upon him.

THE VANDERBILT LITIGATION.

New York, April 27.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has instituted suit against his brother, William H. Vanderbilt, for $1,000,000 on alleged breach of contract, under which it is asserted the contest of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt was withdrawn.

DECORATION DAY.

New York, April 27.—Ex-Confederate soldiers resident here have formed a committee to communicate with the Southrons in the city, and secure their attendance at the graves of the Federal and Confederate dead on Decoration Day, May 30.

Resources of Nevada.

Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel.

The population and wealth of Nevada bear but slight proportion of the value of her product and extent of her resources. In the first place we are the least of all the States in the Union, but in value of products in proportion to population we claim the highest rank. These are shown by the figures of the statistician, and are proof of a wealth unequaled in any part of the known world. With a population of about 60,000, we annually produce about $40,000,000 in gold and silver, besides other minerals, manufactures, and the product of grazing and agriculture. From the great yield of our mines, this has obtained the sobriquet of the "Silver State," and well does she deserve it. From $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 of treasure a year, for so small a population, is most wonderful, and should attract the attention of every one throughout Christendom who can read or hear the statement. With such production, and such evidence of wealth, our slow advance in population and development is a subject of inquiry. From 50,000 in 1865 to 60,000 in 1875 is not such an increase as could have been expected, and by no means has it kept pace with the increased production of the precious metals. We contend that the mineral developments at the present time justify and demand for their proper exploitation and the business consequent upon them, a population of several hundred thousand. New mines are every day discovered in some section of the State, and still there are thousands everywhere that have been but partly opened and abandoned, after giving undoubted proof of great value, and which, under different circumstances, or if in other countries, would be worked with great success and profit. In every mountain range in Eastern Nevada are silver-bearing veins, and each range constitutes a territory equal in size to the mineral regions of Devonshire and Cornwall, England, and generally of greater wealth of mineral deposits, yet either of those counties contains a larger population than our entire State. The mines have been worked for many hundred years, and still give forth their treasures, and there seems to be no danger or expectation of their exhaustion. In other sections of the world are mines equally as lasting. Then why should it be expected or said that the mining interest of any locality of this State can be only temporary? Nevada is a new mining country, appears to be one of the richest ever known, and it may be calculated to be as lasting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES PROCURED FOR ANY legal cause. Call or write law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 19, Chicago.

BABY-CARRIAGES AT YOUR OWN PRICES; THIS is the last day of the Assignee's sale. Don't forget it, and go to 100 State-st.

CITY MAPS AND ATLAS FOR SALE CHEAP—A full set of city maps mounted; also Peltzer's city atlas, 2 volumes, handsomely bound. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 155 LaSalle-st.

DENSLOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST $3 CARD photographs for $2 per dozen. Call and see them, 184 East Madison-st.

DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES WANTED FOR cash and clear real estate. Address until May 2 Z 72, Tribune office.

FIRE! FIRE!—CLOTHING SLIGHTLY DAMAGED by water at 50 per cent below first cost at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR spring overcoats at $3.50, $4.50, $5.50; former price, $8.50, $10, $11, $12.50. We have a fine worsted spring overcoat that we sell for $10, former price $22.50, at 168 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—REMEMBER THERE IS ONLY ONE Fire Store in the city which sells you clothing slightly damaged at 50 per cent below first cost, at 168 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR white vests, 32 different styles at 75 cents, former price, $2.25, at 168 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—GO TO THE FIRE STORE FOR A genuine worsted coat and vest for $8.50, former price $20, also a genuine worsted suit, former price $32, now $13.50, at 168 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—GENTS, WEND YOUR WAY TO the Fire Store and select a stylish, well-fitting suit for $8, worth $20; $9 for a splendid cassimere suit worth $25; $7 for an all wool suit worth $18; $5 for a splendid business suit worth $15, at 168 South Clark-st.

FIRE! FIRE!!—$10 FOR OUR GREAT SPECIALTY suit, of which you can take your choice from 65 different patterns and 38 different textures; these suits are well worth $35, at the Fire Store, 168 South Clark.

FIRE! FIRE!!—ONE SIDE OF OUR FIRE STORE is devoted exclusively to boys', youths', and children's clothing, where you can buy suits from 3 to 6 years at $1 and upwards, and from 6 to 16 years at $3 and upwards, at 168 South Clark-st.

FACILITIES UNSURPASSED FOR REMOVING furniture to and storing same in fire-proof warehouse. 100 West Monroe. Money loaned at 10 per cent.

TABERNACLE, THURSDAY EVENING: WILL the two ladies in B 1, one with velvet fur-trimmed jacket, the other with red feather in hat, who noticed gentleman a few seats from them, address HARRY MAY, Chicago, stating how better acquaintance may be brought about?

THE TRUANT BOYS: A MORE INGENIOUS PICTure than the Toll-Gate. Sent free for stamp. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—PAINTING AND CALCIMINING. Will give year's credit on splendid basement, 21x60, West Madison-st. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

$2,500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. OUTFIT AND A $25 shot gun free! For terms address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OF BEST RESIDENCE LOTS, Dearborn-av. 200 feet of best residence lots, Superior-st. 150 feet of best residence lots, Huron-st. Terms easy. No middle men need apply. PROPRIETOR, 278 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 WILL PURCHASE LARGE 2-story frame house, No. 34 Harvard-st.; $2,000 will purchase 2-story brick, 18 Holbrook-st.; $2,500 will purchase 3-story brick, southeast corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. Above prices are less than half the cost of the property; terms to suit. Inquire at 383 Western-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE STONE HOUSE 1655 Prairie-av.; only $4,600, worth $7,000; terms to suit. G. H. HESS, 79 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots; prices and terms to suit everybody; fare only $3.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest land of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn, Room 2.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT HOMES AT SUMMERdale and Ravenswood on easy terms. Lake water and low fares. Examine before locating elsewhere. R. GREER, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE AT SOUTH EVanston in splendid order. Every convenience. Lot 50x185 feet. Value, $5,000. Address OWNER, Y 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT OAK PARK, NEW residence, 12 rooms, large lot, with shade, etc. Address M. G. NILES, 34 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT MAYWOOD, SUITABLE for garden, or divisible. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 9, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN ENGLEWOOD, LOTS ON State and Dearborn, south of Sixty-seventh-st., near Normal School and depot; high and dry, lake water, clear time, if improved. Address OWNER, 28 Oak-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES AND LOTS AT LaGrange, 7 miles from city limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; first high ground west of the city; will sell or rent on terms to suit any one, $5 to $20 per month. F. D. COSSITT or C. C. LAY, 71 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARKET AND POULTRY FARMS, 4 acres, house, $375, $100 down; 10 acres, house, $1,150; rent free first year, 5 acres plowed and house. Want head sawyer to run mill; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner, Room 30, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, 9 miles from city limits, on C., B. & Q. Railroad, on easy terms, 5 2-story houses and lots, new and complete, at $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500; near station, school, church, store, meat-market, etc.; houses shown free. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MANSION OF 16 rooms on Elkhorn Creek, near Livermore, Colorado; also, 160 acres of land, running one mile on both sides of said stream. Building well built, new, and cost over $8,000. Stone cellar and good outhouses. Three other mountain streams within easy walking distance. Would do well as a hotel or sanitarium. Controls a stock range of over 25,000 acres. Splendid scenery, pure air, and good roads. Best trout-fishing in Colorado. Plenty of game near. Will be sold very cheap. Write for plan of house and particulars to EMERSON & WEST, Greeley, Colo.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A FINE STONE house and 55 acres, known as Berger's residence; house contains eleven (11) large rooms, basement, and observatory; splendid outbuildings; lawn beautifully laid out; living brook flows near the residence; several springs (one mineral); splendid orchard; scenery not to be surpassed; situated one mile from Burlington, Wis., on the banks of the Fox River. For further particulars inquire by letter or in person of E. BERGER, Burlington, Racine Co., Wis. N. B. Views of the place can be seen at this office.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, 300 ACRES, ROCK County, Wis., half-mile from depot. $24 per acre. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A VERY HANDSOME TURNOUT, CONSISTING OF one very fine side-bar top-buggy and harness, and a very fast young horse, very stylish, and 6 years of age; any person can ride or drive him, afraid of nothing, and stands without tying; to be sold together or separate at a great sacrifice, and a trial of seven days allowed; no horse-jockey need apply; sold for no fault only the sickness of the owner. Apply at 520 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE OF A CAR-LOAD OF WORK-horses; also 3 trotting horses,—one of them will trot in 2:30 or better; also a large assortment of buggies, carriages, express and grocery wagons, and harness, at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW TOP BUGgy. Pennoyer make. 202 Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—BREWSTER (OF BROOME-ST.) T cart, good as new, and side-bar buggy; cheap. Apply to J. G. MEMHARD, Club Stable, 51 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STYLISH MARE, DARK bay, 15¼ hands; drive single or double; cheap for cash. Apply to COACHMAN, 1083 Michigan-av.

HORSE AND TWO WAGONS FOR SALE—AT 124 North Canal-st.

HORSES WANTED—SOUND HORSES, WEIGHING from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, at 275 Archer-av. Cash paid.

SPEED FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP driving offers his entire establishment for sale. WALKER—Brown gelding, 15¾ high, 10 years old, by St. Lawrence, dam by Gen. Knox, has no record; can show close to 2:30; smooth gaited, steady, and warranted sound and kind; pedigree guaranteed as represented.

HAMBLETONIAN—A very handsome gray gelding, 15½ high, 8 years old; no more stylish roadster was ever harnessed, very steady, needs no boots, can beat 2:40; with training will trot down in the thirties; afraid of nothing; lady can drive him, and without exception one of the grandest roadsters in the West; attracts attention wherever he goes. Any gentleman wishing to purchase can ride after either of these horses and judge for themselves as to their merits. Also, top side-bar road wagon (by Brewster & Co., of Broome-st., New York) nearly new. A fine double harness and one single harness. Above can be seen at stable No. 210 Indiana-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

TWO BLACK MARES FOR SALE—WARRANTED sound and gentle. Would exchange one or both for new carpets. Can be seen for three days at stable rear of 881 Wabash-av.

TO LIVERY MEN AND DEALERS—THE LARGest stock of buggies, carriages, and harness (new and second hand) wholesale and retail, at WREN & CO'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—TWO GOOD PLUG horses, two good business horses. Telegraph Stable, rear 200 Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 EAST ADAMS-ST.—NICE ASSORTMENT OF rooms to rent, with board; terms reasonable; day board also.

168 THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—A LARGE FRONT alcove room in brick house to rent with board; near horse and steam cars, and near Drexel boulevard.

353 SOUTH STATE-ST.—THE CLARENCE House, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.—Desirable rooms, with first-class board, at low rates.

608 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms, with or without board; private family; references.

1194 PRAIRIE-AV.—MARBLE FRONT NORTH of Twenty-sixth-st. Front alcove room furnished to suit, also back parlor. Low prices to permanent parties.

West Side.

251 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board, on reasonable terms.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board.

Hotels.

MONROE HOUSE, 71 EAST MONROE-ST.—NEWly opened; nicely-furnished front suites or single rooms; dining-room furnished, with dining-room to rent.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st. First-class board $6 to $7 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House; rooms $2 to $3 a week with or without board. Day board $4 a week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND RESIDENCE; PRIVATE FAMILY preferred; for lady and gentleman. Address full particulars and terms in writing. DUNTONS, Spirit of the Turf, 184 and 166 Washington-st.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, except carpet, by gent and wife. West or North Side, near street-cars, and not over 20 minutes' ride from Tribune office. Terms must not be over $12 per week. Address Z 88, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD PAID AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of packages of notes found in Otis Block Thursday. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

LOST—A POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEF THURSday either at the Second Presbyterian Church or at Pacific Hotel. A reward will be paid for its return to CHAS. B. SMITH, 87 Madison-st.

LOST—TWO BROWN HORSES 21ST OF APRIL—strayed from pasture in Lake View. Good reward will be paid for their return to 737 Larrabee-st. JOHN GRUBB.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED, APRIL 15, A LARGE iron-gray mare mule, 7 years old, has a crack in her left fore hoof. We will pay the above reward for her recovery or for any information leading to the recovery of said property. C. C. THOMPSON & CO., 511 Archer-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000—HAVING MORE business than I can attend to, I will sell half interest of the best-paying business in Chicago. This is a sure thing and no chances. A thorough investigation solicited. Address X 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN A 1 MANUFACTURing business; will bear investigation; capital required, $2,000 to $3,000. Address Z 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 IN AN OLD and well-established business that will bear investigation; satisfactory reasons given for present partner selling. Address, for further particulars, Z 4, Tribune.

BOOKS.

AMERICAN CONFLICT (GREELEY), 2 VOLS., $6. Works and Correspondence of Daniel Webster, 8 vols., $30. Webster's Dictionary, $7. Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, $5. Blank books, 15c quire. Arnold's ink, 50c quart. Note paper, 25c for 5 quires. Down stairs, 102 Madison-st. MILLER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

AT GILBERT'S, 21 SOUTH CLARK-ST., "CIRCLE of the Sciences," 4 vols., morocco, $25; published price $70; Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 vols., $5; Herndon's Valley of the Amazon, 3 vols., $4.50; Cosmos, 5 vols., $3; Webster's Unabridged, $7; Chatterbox, 50c. GILBERT'S Old Bookstore, 21 South Clark.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—$5 PAID FOR WEBster's Unabridged Dictionary, etc., etc. CHAPIN'S Old Bookstore, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

MACHINERY.

BOILER-FEED STEAM-PUMPS AT LOW PRICES of $60 to $100, cheapest and most effective pumps in the market; engine trimmings, brass goods, etc., etc., at reduced prices, by FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN, Wrought Pipe Manufacturers, corner of Canal and Monroe-sts.

FOR THE BLACK HILLS—STAMP MILLS AND mining machinery, built by P. W. GATES, SONS & CO., old Eagle Works.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF S. E. FREEMONT IS IN TOWN, please send address to C. S. HART, 681 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN COMMERCIAL and English branches the Chicago Commercial Institute and select school, 88 LaSalle-st., is the best.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—149 ROBEY-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams, 10-room octagon stone-front, all modern improvements, complete; gas fixtures, furnace, baths, etc.; hard wood finish; in perfect order; only $40.

778 West Adams-st., a fine 7-room brick house in fine order; possession at once; $20 to a good party. Apply at 785 and 787 West Madison-st., or between 12 and 1 at Room 59, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front corner Ashland-av. and Fulton-st.; 9 rooms; rent $50. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FRAME HOUSE No. 352 Warren-av., west of Hoyne; has 12 rooms; all modern improvements; good barn. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST RESIDENCE IN CHIcago—With barn and large lot, 33 Warren-av. H. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling 53 South Carpenter-st., 15 rooms, gas-fixtures. Rent low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES, TWO-STORY AND basement stone-fronts, 657 and 659 Adams-st. J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 277 SOUTH WOOD-ST., 1 block from street-cars, with gas, water, etc. Apply at 641 Fulton-st. Price, $22.

TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE 163 SOUTH MORGAN-st., very desirable. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 76 and 78 Fifth-av., Room 6.

TO RENT—HOUSE 521 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union Park, with barn. J. N. CUTLER, 55 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—$12.50—$15—NICE COTTAGE HOUSES with large lots, in excellent neighborhood. West Huron and West Superior-sts., east of Robey; or for sale at bed-rock prices on monthly payments. Take Indiana-st. cars. S. T. KING, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE 1348 FULTON-ST. Inquire at 1216 Fulton-st., or of H. R. BOSS, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—
181 Loomis-st., $25.
413 Monroe-st., $42.
30 Centre-av., $65.
C. W. STEVENS, 158 State-st.

TO RENT—928 MONROE-ST., TWO-STORY STONE-front, double-parlors, dining-room and kitchen on main floor, new house, with four mantels, two water-closets, four stationary washstands, furnace, etc. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DIRT CHEAP—2-STORY FRAME, 1450 State-st., store and 6 rooms, $15. Also 16 Irving-place, 2-story and basement, 6 rooms, very nice neighborhood, $16. COX & BARNES, 146 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 734 CARROLL-AV., CORNER Lincoln-st., 8 rooms, $22; lower part 7 rooms, $14; 2-story and basement adjoining, $20 and $18.

TO RENT—ASHLAND-AV., NEAR UNION PARK, new 3-story and basement stone-front; rent low. H. C. MOREY, 88 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, 457 AND 461 Hubbard-st., at $15. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A NEW 11-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with stone trimmings, and all modern improvements, gas and water, No. 50 Hamilton-av., for $35. Apply to C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 112 and 114 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 11 rooms, with good barn, to a good tenant. House arranged for two families; 573 Carroll-av., within two blocks of Union Park, near corner of Ashland-av. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF EIGHT ROOMS IN first-class order, 363 West Adams-st. Apply on premises.

South Side.

TO RENT—388, 390, 392 CALUMET-AV. NEAR Twenty-ninth-st., three-story and basement, cheap to first-class tenants. BULLOCK BROS., 149 State-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—NO. 129 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., between Calumet and Prairie-avs., basement cottage of 8 rooms, furnished throughout; bath-room and laundry, with all modern improvements; barn, with room for coachman. Apply to MRS. C. C. DUFFIELD, 1317 Shurtleff-av., ten blocks west from cottage on Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT 2-STORY, BASEment and Mansard roof houses on Thirty-fifth-st., at the head of the Grand Boulevard. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 344 VERNON-AV., FINE MARBLE front, with brick stable; $40 per month; also two splendidly-built brick houses, two stories, with Mansard roof, all modern improvements, parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor: $30 each per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 1307 Bowen-av. at $30 per month; also 2-story and basement octagon front brick house, No. 1111 Forty-first-st., at $25 per month. Both near Cottage Grove-av. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front dwelling-house, 168 Forrest-av.; furnace and modern improvements. Apply to E. S. WELLS, 61 South Water-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished sandstone front, near Thirty-first-st. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$16—233 PORTLAND-AV., NEAR Twenty-eighth-st., 2-story dwelling; small barn. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—10-ROOM MARBLE FRONT, FURNISHed, low to a first-class party. 146 Forrest-av., or FARRINGTON & HACKNEY.

TO RENT—1168 PRAIRIE-AV., AND 118 COTTAGE Grove-av., each 12 rooms. Apply to J. S. BARKER, Room 9, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED 2-STORY AND basement stone-front house, on avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; to a family of adults wanting a complete home no more desirable place can be found. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSE CORNER LANGLEY-AV. and Forty-third-st., only $15. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 6, 78 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 115-119 VINCENNES-AV., 10 rooms each, cheap to good tenants. W. M. BAKER, 50 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—DWELLING 145 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., 9 rooms, gas fixtures, bath, hot and cold water, etc. Apply at 947 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE 689 MICHIGAN-AV., being the third house north of Twentieth-st. Apply to GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 5 Ogden Building, southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 95 TWENTY-FIFTH-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., 6 rooms, stable in rear, $20, at Room 12, 149 LaSalle-st., from 12 to 3. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT SWELL stone front dwelling, 1463 Prairie-av., all modern improvements; cheap to good party. H. P. BALDWIN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—NO. 5 PARK-ROW, 14 ROOMS, NEAR corner Twelfth-st. and Michigan-av.; will be painted and calcimined. J. H. KOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., near Twentieth-st., large alcove room on parlor floor. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 60 OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, brick house, hot and cold water, gas, bath, etc.; new barn; has 12 rooms; convenient to horse and steam cars; $45 a month to an A No. 1 tenant. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE WITH BARN, $13; first floor 6 rooms, $14; house new. 1260 Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—343½ SOUTH PARK-av.; 2 cottages corner Vernon-av. and Thirtieth-st. Apply at 172 Vernon-av.

TO RENT—80 LANGLEY-AV., ELEGANT RESIdence, 20 rooms; dining-room on main floor, with range, furnace, and gas fixtures, at $40. F. BAKER, 15 Times Building.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—COTTAGE WITH BATH, closet, and gas fixtures. Also some 5-room tenements cheap. KESLER BROS., 11 Portland Block.

North Side.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT NEW MARBLE front dwellings, 3-story and basement, sub-cellars, all first-class improvements, with barns, on the southwest corner of North State and Goethe-sts.

Nos. 352 and 354 Chicago-av., near Cass-st., 3-story and basement brick, all modern, first-class improvements. Can be had cheap.

No. 29 Pearson-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, good improvement, all conveniences.

Apply to M. PETRIE, No. 163 Washington-st., House-Renting Agency.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE NEAR Lincoln Park, 9 rooms, large yard, $33; two pleasant cottages on Twenty-fifth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs., at $20 and $22. JAMES W. PORTER, 19 Bryan Block, corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, southwest corner Belden-av. and Halsted-st., 8 rooms; parlor, dining, sitting-room, and kitchen on main floor; all improvements; two blocks from street-cars. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT 3-STORY stone-front dwellings, 71 Rush-st.; complete in every respect. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st., or to L. C. PARDEE, 128 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DWELLING 332 INDIANA-st.; stone front; 3-story and L. GEORGE C. NEWBERRY, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front, No. 290 Erie-st., between State and Dearborn; 9 rooms; all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 330 AND 334 HURON-ST., THREE story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Rent $45 per month. Apply to OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., corner Lake and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINCOLN-av. cars, No. 1 locality, three-story and basement brick, south front, modern conveniences, splendid octagon brick, 12 rooms; 10-room marble-front, furnace and laundry, at very low to good tenants; English basement bricks, 8 rooms, $20. CHAS. N. HALE.

TO RENT—NO. 4 SEMINARY-AV., NORTH OF Fullerton, 2-story and basement brick house, nicely furnished, with good barn, to right parties, who will board owners; family without children preferred. Apply to-day on premises, or of W. H. MAYNARD, 173 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, No. 75 Maple-st., just east of Dearborn-av. NEWTON LULL, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—215 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHIcago-av.; 3-story and basement marble front. 628 North LaSalle-st., corner North-av., 2-story and basement brick. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—312 ORCHARD-ST., CORNER SOPHIA, 9-room brick, hot water, bath, closet, etc., $30; two blocks to Lincoln-av. cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 138 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—368 OAK-ST., CORNER RUSH, NEARLY new 12-room brick, $40; upon certain conditions, which will be stated, liberal reduction on above will be given. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—258 ONTARIO-ST., BETWEEN DEARborn and State, three-story and basement, gas-fixtures, walls papered, grained black walnut; in first-class repair. Apply on the premises.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING, 2-STORY AND basement, with all modern improvements; rent $500 per annum. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—TWO 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses, 12 rooms, first-class; all modern improvements; $45 per month. SEMPLE, 30 Twenty-fourth.

Suburban.

TO RENT—PARTIES CONTEMPLATING A RESIdence in the suburbs are invited to call on the undersigned, who has a number of desirable places at Summerdale and Ravenswood to rent or for sale on easy terms; lake water; 7 cents fare. R. GREER, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGES AND LARGE LOTS (one acre) 4 blocks from depot at Clyde, South Englewood, and Washington Heights. To good tenants prices made to suit. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Suburban—Continued.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND—Good houses with large grounds, cheap. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 6, 76 and 78 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—ONE OF THE FINEST houses on the ridge, 12 rooms, large grounds, good barn, all in good order, and will be rented reasonably to a good tenant. Pindle & Co., at the depot, will show the house. GEORGE P. LEE, Fond du Lac, Wis.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING over stores on Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. HENRY WOOD, 83 Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS (south front), $13; Hubbard-court, corner Wabash.

TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, marble front, in house with all modern improvements, within one door of best table board in the city. No children or boarders in the house. References exchanged. 672 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 1388 WABASH-AV., EAST FRONT, near Thirty-first-st., nice rooms en suite or single; all modern conveniences; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board; house changed hands. 834 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS AT 318 AND 322 State-st., in good condition. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; also furnished rooms in same. No. 383 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—AN ALCOVE LAKE-FRONT ROOM and a south-front room; furnished; for gentlemen only. 270 Michigan-av. A. G. DOWNS.

TO RENT—BEDROOM AND SITTING-ROOM FOR a single gentleman in a private family. Apply at 460 Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK—SUITES OF six rooms (modern improvements), suitable for housekeeping; light and airy; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS, WEST MADison-st., only $15 and $20. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LIGHT AND COMMODIOUS BASEment in a four-story brick dwelling in the best neighborhood on the West Side. If convenient, the family, consisting of gentleman, wife, and two children, will take day board. References required. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK STORE, NO. 87 SOUTH Water-st., just west of State. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE THE Palmer House. H. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle-st., or B. GROSSMAN, Room 3, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—STORES, lofts, rooms. Splendid light; first, second, and third floors; power; new engine. Stores 254 and 256 Fifth-av. S. L. BROWN, 252 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4-STORY AND BASEMENT store No. 70 Lake-st. N. SAWYER, 60 LaSalle.

TO RENT—THE FINE STORE ON THE NORTH-east corner of West Kinzie and North Desplaines-sts. A very desirable location for a thorough merchant in any kind of business. The greatest thoroughfare on the West Side. The old stand of H. Freer, druggist. Rent to suit the times.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 180 AND 182 Washington-st., 40x80; also third and fourth floors of same building; suited for light manufacturing business. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

Offices.

TO RENT—FRONT OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR of the Otis Block at $25 per month. Apply at Room 1.

TO RENT—THE FINE OFFICES 155 LASALLE-ST., corner of Arcade-court; whole or in part. Apply to McCORMICK BROS. & FINDLAY, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN NEW BUILDING, 180 AND 182 Washington-st., opposite "Times" Building. Rent cheap. WM. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THAT LARGE COAL-YARD CORNER of Beach and Forquer-sts., connected with the C. & A. R. R. and the Ft. Wayne R. R. by switches. Has just been used for years by the Diamond Coal Company. [illegible] for sale. Apply to RENO & LITTLE, 68 Kingsbury-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL—FORMERLY THE WOMANS Home; is furnished, and will accommodate 150 guests. Inquire of C. B. FARWELL, Chicago, or F. W. GATES.

TO RENT—THE DE FOREST HOUSE, CORNER OF North Clark and Erie-sts. Contains 40 rooms. W. C. DOW, Room 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN ON FOURTEENTH-ST.; good location for milk depot or carpenter; rent low. Apply at 460 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED house, on West Side, by a responsible, careful tenant, where owner would board for rent. Address Z 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping; must be on the South Side, east of State. Address Z 85, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED house by a family of three; no children; entire satisfaction given as to responsibility, care, etc. Address or call immediately at 95 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS, OR COTtage, West Side; three in family, no children; best of references. Address 262 West Park-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR lady and gent, board for lady, where there are no other boarders; South Side preferred. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE, UNfurnished, or partly furnished; location South or North Side convenient to Madison-st.; gentleman and wife. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, WEST SIDE, OF about 8 rooms, suitable for two families; state locality and rent; prompt pay and rent low. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY DESIRABLE TENANT, modern dwelling, say 8 rooms. Prefer near Union Park. Rent not to exceed $25. Address Z 91, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO FOR THE PAST 30 YEARS has been associated with the house of Geo. King & Son, New York, as buyer and salesman of hatters' furs, fancy furs, and skins (the house of Geo. King & Son being dissolved), desires a partner to carry on this business, or would superintend the manufacturing of fancy furs and skins, having had 40 years' experience in that branch. Undoubted references of the highest respectability promised. Address GEO. S. MAWSON, 247 West Thirty-ninth-st., New York.

AT A SACRIFICE, A WELL-ESTABLISHED PAYing photograph gallery; location A 1. Part cash. Address for 5 days, Z 49, Tribune office.

A VERY DESIRABLE BAKERY FOR SALE OR rent. Inquire on premises, No. 250 Ogden-av., near Honore-st.

AT A BARGAIN—CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERies and fixtures for sale cheap for cash; corner stand, doing good cash business; South Side. Also, horses and wagons. Address Z 35, Tribune office.

A PARTY WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS can secure a good paying business; profits from $50 to $100 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING AND BEST LOcated restaurant and saloon on the West Side. N. B.—The above place is under the Second Regiment assembly room, the largest hall in the city, and adjoining the wholesale meat-market; also the largest packing-house in the city, and coal-yards. Apply at the Market Exchange Restaurant, corner Jackson and Canal-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY (OR PART GOOD paper), a neat, clean stock of stoves, tinware, and house-furnishing goods, fixtures, and lease of store, on prominent street in city; established trade and low rent. Will sell part or all of stock from $2,000 to $5,000. Don't want any farms or other real or personal property. Address S 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT LOUDEN, IA., ON THE C. & N. W. R. R., 170 miles west of Chicago, a first-class hotel and eating-house, on reasonable terms; two daily passenger-trains to dine. Address R. R. EATING-HOUSE, Louden, Ia.

FOR SALE—BY NEWELL & MOSHER, REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st., saloon, newly fitted, with restaurant fixtures, all complete, on Madison-st., near Halsted; no better location in the city; rent low to a good party; one-half cash.

PHOTOGRAPHERS—BEST-LOCATED GALLERY in Chicago very cheap for cash. I am going away and must sell. PHOTOGRAPHER, 199 Sixteenth-st., or C. W. STEVENS, 158 State-st.

$1,000.—WANTED AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with the above amount to increase a profitable cash business. No opposition. Principals address Z 68, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had. A thorough investigation solicited.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, AND money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st. Established 1863.

MONEY AT 8 PER CENT ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, and at 9 per cent on Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Hesper Block.

MONEY IN HAND IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND over to loan on city property at 8 per cent. E. G. WELCH & CO., Room 2, 142 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HORSES AND BUGGIES at Telegraph Stable, rear 200 Madison-st.

SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, AND mortgages bought. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—AN ENDOWMENT FUND ON LONG time on city property or improved farms in this State. Apply by letter or in person to JAMES OTIS, Room 10 Otis Block.

7½ AND 8 PER CENT APPLICATIONS FOR loans on choice improved property desired. JOHN G. SHORTALL, 24 Portland Block.

7 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO suit. See our card on the first page. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,000 AMOUNTS AND UPWARDS TO LOAN at 8 per cent interest on productive Chicago real estate and improved farms in Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

$500, $750, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, AND other sums to suit to loan at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

STORAGE.

BEST STORAGE IN THE CITY FOR VALUABLE goods of every description on East Washington-st. Address THOS. A. HILL, 133 Dearborn-st.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSE, CORNER RUSH AND Kinzie-sts. Storage for household goods and general merchandise; every facility for handling goods with care and dispatch. HORATIO N. RUST, Prop'r.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse. 100 W. Monroe-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annum.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW MALE AND FEMALE canvassers, at 41 Clark-st., to introduce a useful household article; sure to take in every family.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A CITY CIGAR SALESMAN WITH AN established trade. All correspondence confidential. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM COAT AND pant makers. Address HILL & FULLER, Beloit, Wis.

WANTED—BAKER, ONE THAT HAS HAD EXperience in running a shop, to take charge of one in a country town of 5,000 inhabitants; a permanent job for a steady man; will be in Chicago May 2, 3, and 4. Address for one week Z 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD MECHANICS IN WOOD-WORKing; Scandinavians or Germans preferred. LOOMIS, AVERY & CO., 90 West Harrison-st., corner Canal.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER; ALSO, A JOBber. KELLY & CO., 110 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD (WHITE) MAN COOK AND 2 waiters to wait on table at noon. Apply at 230 State-st., basement.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LIVE MEN TO TAKE AGENTS' guide, 4th year; circulation over 10,000; 3 months, 10 cents. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW PATENT ARTIcles, chromos, stationery, and notions. Best terms given. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR A first-class paper and chromo combination. Old agents say it is the best. Send stamp for illustrated circular. PICTORIAL PRINTING CO., 78 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE Union for the fastest selling and best paying article extant. No trouble for live men to make $70 a week; $1 samples for 50 cents to men of intelligence. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—TO-DAY—YOUNG MAN WITH LITtle money as treasurer for entertainment going to California. Room 60, 51 Harrison-st., corner State, top floor.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO SELL A NEW article; must have some money to start with, and good wages are assured. Call or address C. O. GAVITT, Basement 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COLLECTOR AND SALESMEN; MUST be of genteel appearance, and deposit $1.50 for stock security. Room 20, 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MEN (colored), one for fireman and the other for office work. Apply at Atherton House, 273 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WAIT ON TAble; must be a waiter; at 808 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook and first-class ironer; no washing; none but those who can come well recommended need apply. 379 Superior-st., east of Pine.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, ALSO SECOND servant, one fond of children; must have good references. Apply at 1063 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and assist in care of baby in a small private family; a good home for a good girl; fair wages, paid promptly; best of reference required. Call from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. at 832 West Jackson-st., corner Hoyne.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR COLORED GIRL for general housework. Apply at 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE AS cook and laundress, the other for second work, at 383 North LaSalle-st. Call Saturday or Monday; best of reference required.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN MAN and wife, or two girls, for cooking and housework, at 720 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A THIRD DECENT GIRL FOR COMmon housework at 605 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 200 EAST MONROE-ST., A thoroughly competent girl for general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; reference required.

WANTED—A KITCHEN AND TWO SCRUB women. THOMAS ANDREWS, 77 Dearborn-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AT WETHERELL'S, 141 and 143 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILD. Apply at 1094 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS LADY canvassers in every city and village in the United States for a new medical and temperance work. Profits 100 per cent. Inclose 25 cents and postage stamp for sample with full instructions. Address MAUD L. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO LEARN polishing silver-plating goods. 19 and 21 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR chromo mounting. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN SKILLED GARdener and coachman; if left some liberty will work very cheap all summer; references. Address ARNOLD, Oak Park.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR TO take care of horses by a young man of good experience. Address G T, 187 McGregor-st., city.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE boy, 16 years of age; is capable and willing; can furnish the best of references from former employer in this city; can do most any kind of work. Address DAVE, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 STRONG NORWEgian girls as cooks or for general housework; good reference. Call to-day at 193 West Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as first the other as second girl; don't object to boarding-house. Please call for two days at 21 Langdon-st., up-stairs, near Clybourn-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GERman girls, one for kitchen work and one for second work or sewing. Address 140 Stegel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THERE CAN BE FOUND at 289 East Illinois-st. a competent girl to do second work, sewing, and instruct young children. Best of references. Address three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work in private family. Call at No. 101 George-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, just arrived from Denmark, in a private family. Hotel Danmark, 128 East Kinzie-st.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS for sale and for rent; lowest prices and easiest terms in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

POSITION AS ORGANIST IN CITY OR SUBURban town respectfully solicited; best of references, moderate salary. Address Z 76, Tribune office.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—
ELEGANT PIANOS AND ORGANS
FAR BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS—Fine tone, square pianoforte, with agraffe and new improvements, richly carved legs and lyre, only $325.

HARDMAN—Square grand, elegant case, carved legs and lyre, 4 round corners, fine tone, only $325.

DOWLING—Square grand, 7⅓ octaves, agraffe, new improvements, rich rosewood case, elegant carved legs and lyre, only $240.

CABLE & SONS—Rosewood case, carved legs, agraffe, pianoforte, 7⅓ octaves, only $200; fine tone.

UPRIGHT PIANO—All newest improvements, agraffe, rich carvings, handsome case, fine tone, full size, only $200.

PARLOR ORGAN—With stops, knee swell, latest style, excellent tone, handsome walnut case, $65.

AGRAFFE PIANO—7⅓ octaves, full iron frame, rosewood case, richly carved legs and lyre, fine tone, and handsome finish; a bargain at $175.

CHIME ORGAN—Very rich and elegant instrument, with full set of chime bells, 12 stops, elaborate walnut case; manufacturers' list price, $375; will sell for $175.

FULL GUARANTEE FOR 5 YEARS.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

WANTED—A PIANO—I WILL STORE, KEEP INsured and in tune a good piano for its careful use. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! FURNITURE!!!
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER!
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS!

Parlor suits, walnut, 6 pieces, reduced to	$ 35
Parlor suits, terry, 7 pieces, reduced to	50
Parlor suits, reps, 7 pieces, reduced to	50
Parlor suits, hair-cloth, 7 pieces, reduced to	50
Parlor suits, plush, 7 pieces, reduced to	75
Parlor suits, silk, 7 pieces, reduced to	75
Parlor suits, plush, 7 pieces, reduced to	100
Parlor suits, hair-cloth, 6 pieces, reduced to	35
PARLOR SUITS! CHAMBER SUITS! PARLOR SUITS!	
Chamber suits, new style, reduced to	$ 30
Chamber suits, handsome, reduced to	50
Chamber suits, with dressing case, reduced to	65
Chamber suits, with French dresser, only	75
Chamber suits, Tennessee marble, only	75
Chamber suits, very handsome, only	100

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS ON EVERYTHING!
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—LARGE, NEW, 5-POUND FEATHER pillows, only $1 each; 2 for $1.85, and 4 for $3.50, at BISHOP'S, 129 West Madison-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 303 WEST Madison-st., sell all kinds of household furniture on monthly payments; low prices; long time.

THE CABINET OR WOODEN COOK-STOVE WILL do the work of a family, and gives out no heat or smell in the room. The "Monitor" cook and laundry stove costs but $12, and is the best cheap summer stove in the market. Either will burn any kind of fuel at a cost of but five cents a day. Agents wanted. Outfit free. HAWLEY, 79 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A NEW OR SECOND-HAND PIANO OR ORGAN to exchange for carpenter work and material. Apply at 92 Van Buren-st.

A STOCK DRY GOODS AND STEAM SAW-MILL, $4,000; want vacant lot State-st., Wabash-av., or Iowa land. J. G. EARLE, Room 30, 116 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE EQUITIES IN TWO GOOD houses and lots on West Side, near Union Park, and on 100x120 feet corner on Van Buren-st., choice location for building; would take good farm in Northern Illinois. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE WANT A GOOD COUNTRY residence for a 2-story, basement, Mansard-roof house, all modern improvements. Who wants a house in Chicago? JONES & HAYES, Room 4, 124 Madison.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory, for incompatibility or other causes; thirteen years experience. A. J. DEXTER, 133 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Unquestionable references; fee after decree; residence unnecessary; advice free; correspondence strictly private.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CASHIER'S DESK AT A bargain; can be seen at Room 11 Portland Block. MANK & CONGDON.

FOR SALE—BLACK HILLERS, GET YOUR OUTfits, rifles, blankets, etc., at Government Goods Depot, 61 East Randolph-st.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Mrs. Oates' English Opera Company. Afternoon, "Blue Beard." Evening, "Madame L'Archiduc."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Mary Anderson. Afternoon, "Lady of Lyons." Evening, "Macbeth."

Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Vaudeville and novelty. Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Rice's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Engagement of George W. Thompson. "Yacup." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE NO 209, A. F. AND A. M.—Regular Communication this (Saturday) evening, April 28, at 8 o'clock sharp, for business and work. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday, and moderately active. Mess pork closed unchanged, at $16.00@16.05 cash and $16.17½@16.20 for June. Lard closed a shade easier, at $10.10 per 100 lbs cash and $10.22½ for June. Meats were easier, at 5¼c per lb for loose shoulders, 8c for do short ribs, and 8¼c for do short clears. Highwines were firmer, at $1.09½@1.10 per gallon. Flour was active and firm. Wheat closed 3@3½c higher, at $1.70 for May and $1.73 for June. Corn closed firm, at 55⅝c for May and 58c for June. Oats closed ⅝@1c higher, at 40⅞c for May and 42⅞c for June. Rye was easier, at 92@92½c. Barley was nominally firm, at 80@85c. Hogs were quiet and easy, at Thursday's decline, selling at $5.30@5.85. Cattle were dull and unchanged, with sales at $2.75@5.50. Sheep were firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $107.12½ in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 93⅜.

The bill for the refunding of town and municipal indebtedness at a lower rate of interest, and providing for the establishment of a sinking fund and the payment of interest through the collection of taxes by the State, yesterday passed the House, and, having received the signature of the Governor, is now a law.

Gen. SHERMAN's opinion of the war in Europe is that it will be of long duration, and involve other combatants besides Russia and Turkey. He states that American officers desirous of visiting the scene of operations can only obtain leave of absence on half-pay if at all, and that they will be debarred from engaging temporarily with either army.

Ex-Confederate soldiers now residing in New York City propose to join in the exercises of the 30th of May, and attend in a body on the occasion of the decoration of the graves of Federal and Confederate dead on that day. At this rate it will not be many years before the veterans who once wore the gray will have forgotten which side they served on, or that there were two sides, in fact.

The end of the VANDERBILT litigation was not reached when the compromise of a few weeks ago was effected. The favored son in the old man's will wisely concluded that the shortest way to a settlement of the contest, and the surest way to keep the bulk of the estate from eventually getting into the possession of the lawyers, was to arrange the matter with the different heirs upon an amicable basis. There seems somehow to have been a screw loose in the negotiations with CORNELIUS, the ne'er-do-well whom his father cut off with half a million, and who now brings suit against WILLIAM H. to enforce the contract by which he was to have a round million. There is, therefore, some chance that the lawyers may not be left altogether comfortless.

It will eventually dawn upon the perceptions of the whisky-thieves that they have little to hope in the way of leniency from the present Administration. There are to be no more pardons; such of the thieves as were not liberated by the outgoing Executive must serve out their sentences. Moreover, the pending suits against distillers and revenue officials and their bondsmen are not to be dropped, but must be vigorously and industriously pressed in the courts. Such are the instructions embodied in a letter of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue to the District-Attorney. The intention is that the Government shall be reimbursed to the last dollar in all cases of civil-indemnification, and that the do-nothing policy of the past eight or ten months shall give place to energetic measures.

The decision of Judge SCHAEFFER, announced yesterday in the divorce case of ANN ELIZA vs. BRIGHAM YOUNG, places the fair but unfortunate plaintiff in an unpleasant predicament in the eyes of the law and of society. It is held that there was no marriage between the parties, and that ANN ELIZA is not entitled to a decree of divorce. For the menial service which she rendered unto the Prophet during the years of their joint polygamous career as man and wife *de facto* she would be entitled to recover a reasonable compensation; but, as she has already received in the form of alimony during the pendency of the litigation a sum in excess of the value of her services as shown in the proof, she has exhausted her legal claim upon BRIGHAM's estate, and must look to the law for no further consolation.

The desire to read in print the mass of abusive and disgraceful language uttered on the floor of the House on Thursday was so strong among the members of the Legislature yesterday that the usual supply of Chicago dailies was quickly exhausted, and they were reduced to the necessity of listening to the reading of the report by the Clerk at the noon recess. Having slept over it, the sore-headed law-makers must have felt intensely cheap at the published record of their asinine folly in suspending the business of the session to devote their time and talent for foul language in belaboring a newspaper reporter who had simply done his duty. Evidences are not wanting that the House was thoroughly ashamed of itself, for an equal amount of straight-ahead work has not been done in any one day during the session. THE TRIBUNE's exposure of absenteeism has thus borne good fruit already; the shirkers have been shamed into attending to the people's business.

A dispatch comes by cable, which sadly needs confirmation, that Austria has called upon England to fulfill her engagements under the tripartite treaty of 1856 for protecting the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that the English Cabinet, as the first step, will make a formal request to Russia to state the object of her operations against Turkey, and to define the extent of those operations. There is a possibility that in the present uneasiness of England as to Russia's ultimate design she may ask for a categorical statement upon the annexation question, but that Austria has seriously entered upon an alliance with England to help the Turks does not appear probable so soon after the signing of the protocol. Russia never would have sent her troops over the Turkish frontier if she had not had positive assurances of the attitude of Austria. Inasmuch, however, as the whole matter is but a correspondent's rumor, it will be time for comment when it is officially confirmed.

The Chicago *Times*, in answering THE TRIBUNE's assertion that it had appeared as a partisan of Turkey, reverts to its old methods of blackguardism and personal invective as a reply. An epithet, even if it be repeated a thousand times, answers nothing. With how much of fairness the *Times* proposes to treat the Russian side of the question may be judged by the following extract from the same article:

> A sponge cannot be rubbed over the face of European history for the purpose of wiping out the cruel record of Russia in order to supply her with a pretty motive in descending upon the Danube. Poland lies in her ruins, a ghastly monument of Russian butchery. Siberia raises its whitened head to protest against the idealization of Russian policy. The walls of the children whom SUOVAROFF put to the sword are not silenced yet. Wherever and whenever Russian ferocity has been free to yield to its savage impulses, the earth has groaned with the enormity of its crimes. To accredit the Czar with a purely humane desire in crossing the Pruth is simply nonsensical. What he wants is a more convenient water-way to Western markets. This he is bound to have, though Constantinople be necessary as a sentry-box for Russian interests in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

The mismanagement and extravagance of the Board of County Commissioners, coupled with the recent heavy advance in breadstuffs and provisions, has precipitated a serious crisis in the county's affairs. The contractor who has furnished flour to the Hospital, Insane Asylum, and Poor-House is about to throw up his contract, being unable to carry it out at the increased cost of flour in the market. He is afforded an easy escape out of the now unprofitable contract by the fact that the Board has failed to fulfill its part of the contract,—that which provides for the payment of the contractor's monthly bills. The Treasury is drained dry, and as the county has not the cash with which to buy in the open market, there is a prospect that the refusal of several of the contractors to go on with their contracts will necessitate the closing of the Hospital and Insane Asylum. To this condition the county finances have been brought by the Ring majority of the Board, and since the Legislature refuses to abolish the Ring because it is composed of Democrats, the prospect of immediate improvement is gloomy enough.

Telegrams from the seat of war are principally burdened with accounts of the movements of troops and the operations of the Turkish navy on the Danube and the Black Sea, together with the political indications—the latter, from the general lack of authority, being worthy of little credence. Chief among the sensational reports is one pointed in the Liverpool *Courier* which credits Great Britain with a policy that is at variance with every former utterance from London—that of direct intervention in the struggle between Russia and Turkey. This correspondent also declares that Austria is disposed to join England in her effort to stop the advance of the Russian legions. In contradiction to these rumors come dispatches containing last night's proceedings in Parliament, which savor rather of neutrality than war, and also a message from the Czar to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH in reply to a complimentary deputation to the former, in which the Czar lays much stress upon the fact that the relations between the two countries are entirely satisfactory. The movements of the invading armies are necessarily very slow, the roads being in many places in an impassable condition. There is little doubt, however, that several considerable detachments of Russian troops have obtained a foothold on the north bank of the Danube, where they will throw up intrenchments and await the coming of the main army. The Turkish navy in the Black Sea is reported to have commenced the bombardment of several Russian ports, one of which, a small city in Asiatic Russia, has been burned by the fire of the enemy's war-vessels. Latest dispatches from Bucharest leave little doubt that the Roumanian Chambers will side openly with Russia.

There is one important contingency in regard to the wheat supply of Russia which American speculators thus far seem to have ignored. They have assumed that Russian wheat would be cut off altogether by the blockading of the ports on the Black Sea. But Russia has a large railroad system, which is under the absolute control of the Government. There are 14,000 miles of trunk-line railroad in Russia, which have been constructed since the war of 1853-'6, and were located by the Government with special reference to strategic and commercial necessities in time of war. Three of these main lines connect Central Russia with Germany, so that, besides the Russian port of Riga on the Baltic, Russia has an outlet through the North German ports like Koenigsburg and Dantzic. The Russian wheat exported to Germany for German consumption has been for some years transported by rail, and the same facilities may be used for export to Great Britain from the Baltic ports when the Black Sea ports are closed. The longest distance which it would be necessary to carry the wheat by rail in taking this direction to a Baltic port to Great Britain does not exceed the distance from our Northwestern grain-fields to New York and other Atlantic seaports, and the sea-voyage will be very much shorter. High prices will undoubtedly bring out in this way all the surplus wheat that may remain in Russia. If the war continues, it may reduce to some extent the amount of Russian production, but as long as there are friendly relations between Russia and Germany, the American grain-growers will by no means have a monopoly of the British demand for breadstuffs.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE WAR.

In order to provide its readers with the best and earliest information of the war between Turkey and Russia, THE TRIBUNE has dispatched to Europe one of its staff, Mr. GEORGE EDWARD WRIGHT. The absorbing interest manifested by the public in the details of the pending strife has made this effort in journalistic enterprise a necessity, and in sending Mr. WRIGHT THE TRIBUNE has selected a gentleman of extensive European travel, an accomplished linguist, and a correspondent of established reputation as a careful news-gatherer and a graphic writer. Mr. WRIGHT left for New York Wednesday, and sails for Liverpool to-day *en route* to London, where he will open a central bureau, from which he will send able and experienced assistants to accompany the armies on both sides. A perfect line of telegraphic communication will be opened by him, enabling him to secure the earliest intelligence of warlike movements, which he will transmit by cable to THE TRIBUNE. Besides these dispatches, he will instruct his corps of assistants to furnish, by correspondence, full details of battles, as well as complete and succinct statements of the political situations involved by the war, making a complete history of the contest, its aspects, and results.

This step is rendered necessary by the demands of the reading public, and, in complying with such demands, THE TRIBUNE intends that its columns shall be a reflex of all of any importance that may be evolved by the conflict. The establishment of THE TRIBUNE bureau at London, with its ramifications in the East, will bring its readers in close communication with the stirring events of the times, and place this journal on an equal footing with the New York press, and beyond its Chicago contemporaries in the freshness and reliability of its news.

SILVER AS LEGAL-TENDER IN ILLINOIS.

It is a matter of considerable significance that the Illinois Senate has passed a bill, almost unanimously, which only needs the concurrence of the House to become a law, declaring that all the United States silver coins of all denominations shall be legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private. If this bill become a law, then all debts contracted after the 1st of July next and between citizens of Illinois may be discharged by the tender of United States fractional silver coin without reference to the $5 limitation of the present United States law. The bill, of course, cannot affect contracts made prior to the date when the law shall go in operation, nor can it be enforced as against citizens living in other States where there is no such law, and where the limitation of the United States law will apply.

Just how much influence such a law would have on the silver circulation in Illinois would necessarily depend on the circumstances that regulate the amount of silver coined and its relative value as compared with the legal-tender of the whole country. As the United States law now stands, there is no provision for the coinage of the silver dollar, the "trade-dollar" is only minted for California and exportation to China and Japan, and the amount of subsidiary silver coin is limited to $50,000,000. This amount is not more than is necessary for the supply of small change to the nation, so it is not likely that any disproportionately large part of it would be attracted to this State, even though silver should remain nominally at a lower value than greenbacks. While it would be an object for debtors to tender silver as the cheaper money, any draft upon the rest of the country for coin needed elsewhere as small change would immediately increase the value of silver, and it would cease to be the cheaper money and lose any advantage it had previously for the discharge of debts.

The influence of this law, if passed, is more likely to assert itself in the National Congress. The Illinois delegation in Congress will feel almost bound to advocate and insist upon the adoption of a United States law restoring silver to the place it always occupied in the coinage of the United States prior to the bad law of 1873. The new Congress will have its first opportunity for legislating on the silver question during the special session which will be convened in June. This Congress will also feel differently from its predecessor about the silver status. Nearly all the members of the House and the new Senators elected during the winter have had the popular demand for the restoration of the silver standard forced upon them. It was not an issue in the late Presidential and Congressional campaign, because there was no disagreement between the parties on the subject. The great mass of Republicans and Democrats alike of the West and South favor the remonetization of silver, and the new Congressmen can scarcely have failed to recognize the popular sentiment. It is more than probable, therefore, that the silver question will be fully considered at the special session, and not unlikely that a law will be passed providing for the coinage of the silver dollar, and making it a full legal-tender in all amounts as soon as the Illinois law, if passed, can go into effect. In that event there will be no special operation of the Illinois law, but the Illinois Legislature will enjoy the satisfaction of having anticipated the formal Congressional expression of the sentiment of pretty much the whole country.

THE ENGLISH RUSSOPHOBIA.

The insane jealousy which England has always manifested of Russia has again cropped out, and, notwithstanding the popular sentiment of aversion towards the Turks, which the latter have aroused by their butcheries and persecutions of the Christians, by repeated violations of their promises and obligations, and by their repudiation of their indebtedness to England, the entire press, reflecting we presume the opinion of the people and the Government, is giving the Turkish butchers the benefit of its moral support by misconstruing the acts of Russia, and seeking to prejudice her in the eyes of Europe. The cause of this sudden outburst of jealousy is clearly enough shown in the declaration of the London *Times*: "The omission of assurances against annexation from the manifesto is a grave error. The Czar's manifesto and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's circular are disappointing in their reticence, and betray a hastiness of action which invites severe condemnation." As an offset to this declaration, the Czar might well ask how many times it is necessary to make these assurances in order to have them accepted and allay English suspicion. In his Livadia speech, the Czar affirmed that Russia had no designs upon Constantinople. As if to strengthen this declaration, he sent dispatches direct from Moscow to the Queen reaffirming the statement, and adding that Russia had no intentions upon the English possessions in Asia. The same assurances were made in the most positive and solemn manner by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Lord DERBY. The Czar has recently sent an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria repeating the assurance that Russia wishes for no annexation. The protocol virtually reaffirms it. The manifesto declares that *the sole object* of Russia is the amelioration of the condition of the Sclaves, and the whole spirit of it is in consonance with this declaration. If the English do not believe the Russian Government now, would they be any more likely to after another assurance? How could any promise made in the manifesto strengthen the promises already made?

At the very first movement of the Russians into Roumania, the old jealousy and hatred arise, and the *Times* says, and all the lesser organs re-echo the sentiment: "Russia has hastened to stop all further negotiations and to act as if she alone had an interest in the tranquillization of Turkey." This is only sophistry. Russia long ago gave Europe public notice that, after all negotiations had failed, if the other Powers did not unite with her to enforce the reforms, she should act independently and alone. The negotiations were certainly exhausted. One after the other, the English, German, and Austrian notes were contemptuously rejected. Then the Powers met in Conference and presented an ultimatum, which was also rejected, although the demands of Russia were materially modified to accommodate the Porte. Russia would have been justified even then in declaring war and crossing the frontier, but still delayed until the Turks actually believed that she did not intend to fight at all. Once more she went before the Powers and asked them to unite with her in enforcing the reforms. They declined; but at the suggestion of England united in a protocol calling upon Turkey to accept the decision of the Conference, and assuring her if she did not they should leave her to her fate and not interfere in her behalf whatever might happen. The declaration of the protocol in fact was tantamount to saying to Turkey: "If you do not give guarantees to carry out reforms in accordance with the decision of the Conference, negotiations will be closed, our relations with you will be suspended, and Russia shall be free to enforce them if she is so disposed." The protocol was as contemptuously and summarily rejected as the programme of the Conference had been, and, now that Russia has marched into the old Turkish province of Roumania, in violation of no treaty obligations, for the Treaty of Paris was virtually abrogated by the protocol, England suddenly fancies that she has waited too long. Constantinople in Russian hands rises like a horrid vision before her fancy. Her old nightmare of the Russian Bear crossing the Bosphorus and threatening the outposts on her route to Asia oppresses her. Shivering with dread lest Russia may have control of the Dardanelles, and find a way for future powerful fleets out into the Mediterranean, threatening the Suez Canal and the Indies, she groans, "We have been tricked and duped by Tartar diplomacy." A more pitiable exhibition of suspicion and jealousy has hardly if ever been exhibited than the following attempt of the London *Times* to prejudice Russia in the eyes of Europe and excite a hostile feeling against her:

> What would Europe say if the first victory was celebrated by *the victor throwing off a mask, and proclaiming a conquest in place of a crusade*? We are all more or less concerned in such a violation of public morality, but so far as regards the immediate consequences, there are those who are much more nearly and surely concerned than we are. Thrown as we are in the mid seas, with a people afloat in every ocean and established in every continent, it is not we who need tremble for a river, a few miles of coast, a port, or a single harbor. We are not landlocked behind dreary plains and impassable mountains. If other nations are content to look quietly on while bits of vantage as Nature has given them pass out of their hands for centuries or for ever, that is more their affair than ours. We may be sorry for them, yet we cannot but remember that it is impossible to help those who will not help themselves.

If any inference at all can be drawn from such an exhibition of doubt and distrust as this, it is that England would voluntarily continue the Turkish tyranny rather than trust a Russian promise; that she would allow the Christians to be ground down into the dust by the Turks, to be robbed, plundered, and butchered, rather than expose her Asiatic possessions even to a suspicion of damage or a future possibility of loss from Russian supremacy.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PROLETARIAT

As exaggeration is one of the most striking characteristics of American humor, Mr. JOHN POPE HODNETT, formerly of Dublin and Chicago, who has been lounging around Washington for several years, may properly be regarded as one of the Great American Humorists. Mr. HODNETT has frequently given the public specimens of his humorous faculty in this regard, and day before yesterday brought this characteristic to the President's notice by asserting, as one of a delegation of "mixed laborers," that there are 20,000 "workingmen" out of employment in the District of Columbia. The humor of this statement is apparent to all who are familiar with Washington and Washington life. The District of Columbia consists mainly of Washington, and Washington consists mainly of three classes, viz.: The people who live on the Government in some capacity or other; the people who go there expecting to live on the Government by officeholding, jobbing, or lobbying; and, finally, the people who provide the living facilities to those supported by the Government,—such as hotel and boarding-house keepers, butchers and bakers, retailers, hackmen, house-servants, etc. There is no such class as workingmen in Washington in the same sense as in commercial and manufacturing cities. There is no commerce in Washington except in politics and office-hunting, and never can be from the nature of its location and its condition as the National Capital. It may be that a certain number of workingmen were attracted to the city during the progress of the magnificent and profligate system of public improvements inaugurated by "Boss" SHEPHERD, but, as this system became bankrupt and was closed out three or four years ago, pretty nearly all the genuine workingmen must have gone somewhere else to find employment. The idea that there are 20,000 workingmen out of employment in the District of Columbia—that is, men who are willing to earn their living by honest labor, ten hours per day—is one of the most humorous things Mr. HODNETT ever said; and the fact that such as are out of employment there are about the same style of workingmen as HODNETT himself does not detract from the unique and unctuous humor of the assumption.

Mr. HODNETT, and his fellow "workingmen" who visited the President, petitioned for an "enlargement of the scale of internal improvements so as to give employment to idle labor," and the "restoration of suffrage to the inhabitants of the District." They wanted the President to use his influence with Congress for the appropriation of millions which would be required for both these changes. We think it is safe to say, from what is already known of President HAYES as the Chief Executive, that he is not that kind of man. He is not likely to be misled by the sophistry, nor bullied by the impertinence, of the Proletariat. It is not the business of Government—and nobody understands this better than the President—to furnish employment for men who are not at work. A general system of internal improvements based on such a fallacy would result as disastrously for the nation as "Boss" SHEPHERD's profligate Washington system resulted for the unfortunate taxpayers in the District of Columbia. The men who want the Government to furnish them with work do not desire it so much because they cannot earn a living by working for private persons as because working for the Government affords the largest pay for the shortest day; because it is regarded as so much patronage which can be secured by political and not manual service; and because it affords golden opportunities for the dead-beats who disgrace and damage the cause of real workingmen by claiming to belong to their class. As small an amount of Government work, thus abused, as is consistent with the needs of the country, will unquestionably be the rule of the present Administration.

As to the demand of "Workingman" HODNETT and his associates for a restoration of the suffrage in the District of Columbia, this is but another phase of the same greed to get something for nothing. The demand is simply for a restoration of municipal government of the order which "Boss" SHEPHERD instituted, which nearly bankrupted the District, which abstracted millions from the National Treasury, and which was perhaps the worst disgrace of President GRANT's Administration. Mr. JOHN POPE HODNETT and his kind of workmen may want a re-establishment of that *regime*, but the robbed property-owners in the District do not, nor do the robbed taxpayers of the country. Any man who thinks more of the right to vote than of the privilege of living in the District of Columbia (though a good many people would simply regard it as a choice of evils) may remove from the District; but, as Congress is pretty likely to be called on to support the National Capital in one way or another,—by direct appropriation, by guaranteeing bonds, by deficiency bills, by public improvements, by office-making, etc.,—it is just as well not to give the migratory population of the District any new facilities for voting away public moneys. The great majority of the inhabitants of Washington belong to a class educated in the belief that Government is an institution erected and designed especially for their support, and it is by no means wise to place it within the power of such people to vote themselves their own supply of Government provender.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Apropos to the war between Russia and Turkey, and, indeed, the war in general, the following from the correspondence between the second and third Presidents of the United States is not without interest. In a letter dated Monticello, June 1, 1822, Mr. JEFFERSON wrote to JOHN ADAMS of the war then just breaking out in the east of Europe in these words:

> To return to the news of the day, it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake: whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer the less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature; one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the universe. The cocks of the hen-yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse in his wild state kills all the young males, until, worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him. . . . . I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the *feeder* is better than that of the *fighter*. And it is consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth is the means of improving it in the other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow while the Russian holds her by the horns and the Turk by the tail.

This extract forms merely the conclusion of Mr. JEFFERSON's letter,—a letter which touches, in a very interesting way, several other matters, and which Mr. ADAMS, in his reply, declares to be "the best letter that ever was written by an octogenarian."

Mr. ADAMS' letter is dated June 11, 1822. Coming to the subject of war, he says:

> This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar, and the animalcules in pepper-water, I believe, are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and cankerworms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and Heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil-doers; but safely trust the "Ruler with His skies."

We are inclined to think that, if he were now alive, Mr. JEFFERSON would not find it so difficult to choose between the two great belligerents across the water,—that he would not regard the contest as quite on a level with a struggle between a kite and snake. There has, indeed, been no good cause for a more favorable opinion of the Turk; he is to-day the same proud, insolent, cruel, and fanatical creature he was then. While the condition of the people under all the other Governments of Europe has been ameliorated, some of them to a very great degree, that of the subject races in Turkey is as wretched now as it was a half century ago. And this notwithstanding repeated and solemn promises of reform from the Sublime Porte. The truth is, as Prof. FREEMAN and others have shown, the equitable government of the Christian peoples under Turkish sway is a simple impossibility. Such government is inexorably excluded by the religious law, the only written law which the Turk is bound to uphold.

With Russia, on the other hand, the case is far different. Her Government is certainly not an ideal one. We should be loth to accept it as a model for ourselves. But it is capable of making progress. It has made progress. It has made decided advances in our own day. Witness the liberation of its serfs and other improvements. These things would, we are sure, appeal to the mind and heart of the author of the Declaration of Independence. Nor would he be insensible to the many friendly offices our country has received from the Russian Government and people. In view of all which, we believe that both ADAMS and JEFFERSON, were they alive to-day, would agree with Mr. CARLYLE, "That the unspeakable Turk should be immediately struck out of the question, and the country left to honest European guidance; delaying which can be profitable or agreeable only to gamblers on the Stock Exchange, but distressing and unprofitable to all other men."

And yet we find, in conversation with many intelligent friends, much the same state of mind touching the great struggle just beginning in the east of Europe as that which is expressed in the first of the above extracts. Dislike of Turkey is fully balanced by dislike of Russia. But we can all agree with Mr. JEFFERSON in the wish that, since the war is inevitable, we may get some good out of it. In his own homely but expressive words, "Let us milk the cow while the Russian holds her by the horns and the Turk by the tail."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., April 25.—Can you give any plausible reason for so many Republicans going back and cursing President HAYES and his Southern policy? Is it not the true principle enunciated by that party ever since its organization? In fact, is he not only carrying out the late President LINCOLN's policy? Please answer and oblige a great many people. A. H. HOSMER.

If there are many Republicans "going back on and cursing President HAYES for his Southern policy," the reason can only be ascribed to their ignorance of the facts. He has carried out precisely the policy indicated in the Cincinnati Republican platform and in his letter of acceptance, and laid down in his inaugural message. But what were those hot-headed fault-finders doing during Gen. GRANT's Administration? Do they want to hold him responsible because South Carolina and Louisiana had three-fourths gone into the possession of the Democrats before he was inaugurated? HAYES found CHAMBERLAIN and PACKARD "hanging on by the verge" when he came into the Presidency; those States, to all intents and purposes, were lost, and the corruptions and misgovernment of carpet-baggery had caused that result. HAYES has made the very best of the situation as he found it. He has exhibited the highest sagacity and statesmanship in handling the case, and nine-tenths of the rank and file of the Republican party perceive and acknowledge it. And before a year passes the remaining tenth will confess that the President has acted wisely and well. It is now too late to undo what has been done. The mischief and misconduct of the carpet-baggers cannot be retrieved by traveling backwards. The President has secured the colored people in all their political and civil rights by effecting a reconciliation between the two races. He has obtained for them far better protection than the carpet-baggers ever gave them with all the aid of the Federal army and navy. Are not peace, protection, and security in their rights the things that the Republicans desire the blacks to have? How can any Republican censure the President for achieving those essential ends by peaceable means?

On Thursday a majority of the able-bodied members of the Legislature devoted half a day of the people's time to a scurrilous and filthy attack upon the correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The assault was characterized by the profanity of the prize-ring, by the obscenity of the bagnio, and by a brutality which was as cowardly as it was beastly. It was in keeping with the general character of the assault that the gang was led by the champion blackguard of the House, CATSKIN KEARNEY, who was expelled from the Cook County Board of Supervisors, upon the motion of the Hon. A. L. MORRISON, for receiving or demanding one or more school lots from BARNEY CAULFIELD before he would favor the present location of the Normal School, and for accepting a catskin muff from HARRY BYRNES, plumber, in consideration of securing the latter a job upon one of the wings of the old Court-House. It was on account of the latter transaction in feline immorality that he is now known at home as CATSKIN KEARNEY, the appellation aptly characterizing the cheapness of the price for which he was for sale. The respectable members of the House owe it to their sense of decency to reprimand CATSKIN KEARNEY and other obscene and nasty-mouthed members, and if possible purge themselves of such filth.

This is a pretty tough item to believe, but we find it in the grave London *Spectator* of April 6, among its news items:

> An unusual accident on Monday night frightened the whole of North London. The proprietor of the Welsh Harp, Hendon, either permitted or engaged a diver named TATHAM to let off a new torpedo in the great reservoir at Kingsbury, and two such torpedoes were carried thither in "a black bag." Either by some accident, or in a reckless spirit of fun, TATHAM exploded one of them on shore, and the effect was felt throughout North London as far as Enfield. In Hendon itself, Highgate, Hampstead, and Barnet, it was supposed that a powder-mill had exploded, while in the neighborhood of the Welsh Harp itself hundreds of windows were shattered. When the ground was examined, it was found that the torpedo had made a chasm in the ground eighty feet in circumference and six feet deep. The force of the explosion had in fact been expended vertically, a circumstance which accounts for the otherwise miraculous escape of the great crowd—2,000 persons, it is said—gathered within the grounds of the inn.

The following extract from a report of the proceedings of the Board of Cook County Commissioners was copied into THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday from the New York *World*:

> Commissioner GUENTHER said everybody was on the make, and intimated in a general way that the architect was a little inclined that way.
> Commissioner FITZGERALD—Do you mean to say that you would not trust Mr. EGAN?
> Commissioner GUENTHER—I don't trust nobody. I don't trust myself. If anybody offered me a *thousand dollars*, by G—D, I'd take it.

It is but justice to Commissioner GUENTHER to state that he put his price at half a million dollars instead of a paltry thousand. And further, that he was only joking when he fixed it at the larger sum.

There is a promising movement in real estate. It is H. CLAY DEAN dusting himself in the New York *Sun*. He attacks the men happy enough to be bondholders, fertilizes his Democracy with invectives, abuses mankind in general, and says that real estate in the West is covered with mortgages. He may tell the truth so far as he is concerned, though even his best friends cannot have known he was in pawn as security. Mr. DEAN undertakes the role of reformer when a kindly people had so far forgotten him as to think he was dead and nipped by daisy roots rather than the spasms of a colicky virtue. It is a mistake which those who read must pay for.

The institution of cheap postage and electric telegraphs must be questionable blessings to distinguished personages in a country so fond of homely felicitations as Germany:

> We are assured by the London *Times'* correspondent at Berlin that the Emperor, on the eightieth anniversary of his birthday, received 1,858 congratulatory telegrams, and nearly 3,000 congratulatory letters,—say 4,800 congratulations in all,—which, even at the rate of opening and disposing of one per minute, it must have taken just eighty hours merely to peruse, an hour for every year of his life. At this rate the Emperor will have to make felicitation a misdemeanor, or at least to pass a FALK law against the promulgation, without the sanction of the State, of a sentence of congratulation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—I leave it to your consideration, would it not be as well to substitute right and left banks to the Danube, for north and south banks? INCONNU.

We use north and south banks because the Danube runs from west to east, from the Austrian territory to the Black Sea. The Russians are along the north bank for 400 or 500 miles, trying to cross the great river, and the Turks are on the south bank endeavoring to prevent them. We think north and south banks makes the situation of the belligerents more intelligible to the general reader than the terms right and left banks would do.

The Bey of Tunis has decorated several gentlemen connected with the late Centennial Exposition with the order of Nisham el Iftihar. If SITTING BULL had had anything to do with the Exhibition, his decoration would have been the same, only differently spelled, to-wit: No sham! 'e-lift-he-hair.

The *Evening Post*, referring to the deluge of filth flung at THE TRIBUNE's correspondent by the shrieking skulkers, remarks:

> He [the correspondent] is in Springfield doing work he is set to do. In the course of business he forwarded a list of failures to vote on the part of certain members, taken from the House journal. He had a right to do this. The members, some of them, ought to be ashamed of the record. They didn't make the record. They did it. He only copied and published it. For this offense he was subjected, for an hour or so, to a torrent of personal abuse, to which, of course, he could not reply. The whole affair was a shame and a disgrace. Not to rectify it by some action in regard to the more obscene and dirty members will be an outrage upon the public.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of Feb. 24 says that, although Russia had not yet begun the war, the sufferings of the people were extreme. Industry had slackened or stopped, the working-classes were in great misery, and what was worse, public opinion had turned against the financial policy to which it attributed its woes. The *Memorial* predicts that the change of Government in Constantinople will be repeated in St. Petersburg, the Capital of the only absolute monarchy to-day in Europe.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Was ex-Mayor GASTON, of Boston, ever elected Governor of Massachusetts? What year, and on what ticket? JAMES CONLAN, JR.

Mr. GASTON was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1874 by a majority of 7,000 over TALBOT, Republican. The election turned mainly upon the prohibition issue, TALBOT being an advocate of the most stringent measures restricting the sale of intoxicating drinks.

A subscriber in Randolph County, Ill., writes: "As my subscription is about expiring, I thought it better to have some more company for the next year, and so I send you ten new names of my neighbors, as follows: . . . I want to say that every person to whom I spoke became a subscriber without coaxing. We all indorse the President's policy of peace, reconciliation, and good-will between the races in the South."

Thursday was prayer-day in Minnesota against the grasshoppers. The effect on the insects has not yet been reported; but there are many people who wait with curiosity the effect of the invocations. If prayer has the power to save an insect-ravished land, it certainly ought to have a beneficial effect upon human evils; and we believe that even Col. INGERSOLL would pray if he felt assured that as a result there would be one less rascal in the land.

One CALLON, a Copperhead of Morgan County, who was absent at 104 roll-calls, and dodged his duty half the time, offered a resolution denouncing a newspaper reporter for drawing one per diem compensation for clerking for four standing committees. Is this the same CALLON who has been "purloining" $5 per day from the State Treasury for the time he has been dodging and skulking? Let the Committee of Investigation inquire.

The people of Illinois were frightened at the prospect of giving a few thousand dollars more to complete their beautiful (?) Capitol Building. But in a debate in the New York Legislature, Tuesday evening, a Senator stated that it would cost the State $20,000,000 to complete its Capitol. This will be encouraging to those of our legislators who hate to lose a good thing. It furnishes a precedent.

What a pity that ANTHONY COMSTOCK was not in the House of the Illinois Legislature last Thursday! He would have found in many of the members more obscene literature than he could have suppressed in a month of hard work. And Chicago did her share in circulating it.

HARMS protests against public censure; but HARMS explains nothing. Why does he not sue the city for "extras" which the architect will not allow? That is what the people want to know. In future, pray to be kept out of HARMS' way.

The Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, Capt. ISAAC BASSETT, went into that body in 1832 as a page. From the way he has stuck he proves to have been a page well sewn and dog-eared beyond precedent.

What the skulkers were playing for was an extra session. That was the reason they kept back business, broke up quorums, slid off on Thursday or Friday, and fifty of them not even getting back on Tuesday.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will, it is rumored, soon visit Dublin. It is understood that, since his letter to Mr. TILDEN, Mr. ADAMS has been brogan-hearted, and that he will reform by doublin' on his course.

It was generally observed that none of the ninety-eight stalwart statesmen who voted to condemn a reporter for performing his duty denied that they pocketed $5 a day for the time they dodged theirs.

If there is any truth (which we doubt) in the cable dispatch that England is to take a hand in the Russo-Turkish war, then she will play, according to Hoyle, "third-hand high."

The English Cabinet to the Muscovite rifleman: "What's your aim in this war?" And Russia answers: "The Turks, of course."

Blackguarding a reporter will not throw dust in the eyes of the constituents so as to prevent their seeing the guilty reason for it.

"Neat, but not gaudy," as Comptroller KELLY said when he marked TWEED's tale with the lunar caustic of truth.

Turkey in its study of syn-tax has, it is stated, arrived at that point where she wants to decline war.

It used to be the "hand of war," but the Czar has made it the "manifest-toe."

The latest case of "suspended animation": The Democracy. It "hangs fire."

Hopeful people declare the Sioux war at an end, but do not state which end.

SAM RANDALL is "a man overboard." He wants "ter speak-er-ship."

That Louisiana Commission went cheap—almost five for a NICHOLLS.

Russia is determined to make the Turks ex-crescents of Europe.

A current topic: The tide of public opinion.

After pacification in Louisiana—TOM SCOTT.

PERSONAL.

In his last lecture on Shakspeare, Mr. John Weiss said: "Some critics who have wondered at the absence of picturesque details in Shakspeare's plays overlook the admirable act by which he consigns to us the making of the landscapes for him."

Aimee is to be here Monday week, and she will not bring her diamonds with her. She wears paste on the stage, and keeps her genuine gems locked up at New York, paying $6,000 interest per annum for the sake of having in her possession articles so precious.

Whatever else may be alleged against THE TRIBUNE's correspondent at Springfield, it cannot be charged that he has been an absentee. He has been at his post and attending to his duties from the opening of the session until the present time, which is more than can be said of his self-appointed critics.

The mischief of the trial against Bradlaugh and Annie Besant lies in its being reported, if not in full, in a manner that is filthily suggestive by all the papers. Young people who never heard of the Malthusian doctrine will begin to inquire into it, and in the meantime "The Fruits of Philosophy" has had a circulation that it never would have had but for the Bradlaugh interference.

Mr. Howells' theory is that the novelist is successful in the precise degree in which he pleases "the young lady element," and hence perhaps the finical tone of his writings. Parson Murray, of Boston, on the other hand, believes the young lady element is not at all necessary to the success of a good story, and he proposes to make the experiment by writing an American fiction in which neither women nor children shall be introduced.

Perhaps he will give us something of the "Marjorie Daw" order. The *Evening Post* seems to think that Murray will carry out his promise to the letter, and not mention or imply the existence of any human beings but men. "A story of isolated men's lives may be written, of course," the *Post* says, "and so, according to the homely adage, a hog may be shorn, but there is a question as to the value of the wool."

A correspondent new to Boston says the ladies there judge a person's social status by his pronunciation, and his morals by the manner in which he sounds his final vowels. Beware when you visit Boston not to use short i when long e is required. A lady, otherwise charming, has just been dropped by a select coterie because she said inval-*id* for inval-*ede*.

Mr. Stephen Fiske has written an impudent and untruthful letter to the New York *World* regarding the translation of "Lemons" which was produced in this city. That translation was taken from the same German original as Mr. Daly's, and the maker of it had precisely the same rights, as the United States Court here decided. In an issue of law and equity between Mr. Daly or Mr. Fiske on the one side and Judge Blodgett on the other, the latter will not probably be held deficient.

The London *Academy* says: "Mr. Millais is to paint a picture of unusual importance, and of a peculiarly striking subject. It is to represent the ceremony annually performed, of searching the basement of the Houses of Parliament by twelve Yeomen of the Guard, before the opening of the Houses. Considerable effect and a most picturesque arrangement are possible in this subject, owing to the movements of the quaint figures of Yeomen clad in scarlet, black, and gold, and the torches they carry on the occasions in question."

The last number of *All the Year Round* contains an interesting article on "Portraits in Tapestry," in which the following remarkable passage occurs: "The gallant (of the Renaissance) is as unlike the person depicted by writers of romances and operas as can well be imagined. He is splendid, but by no means clean, for the silken hose which adorn his nether limbs have previously been worn for a week or two by his inamorata, that they may comfort him the more and awake his mind to deeds of chivalry."

A late magazine writer contends that the comparison of Harriet Martineau with John Stuart Mill is incorrect, but admits that once or twice in early youth she reminds us of the childhood of the great philosopher. "Between 2 and 3 she began to preach in an oracular manner. She would nod her head emphatically, and say: "Never ky for tyfles; dooty fust and pleasure afterwards, and so forth, and edge up to strangers and ask them for a —— maxim." We could almost wish that Mill were alive to enjoy this delightful irony, and remodel his "Autobiography" accordingly.

The fashionable event of the season in Washington was the marriage Wednesday of Miss Frances Campbell Eames to Mr. Gordon Cumming. The father of the bride was formerly United States Minister at Venezuela, and is a most accomplished man. Her mother is a member of an old New York family, and has long been a leader of society in Washington. The bridegroom is the second son of the late Sir Alexander Cumming, Baronet, of Gordonston, Scotland, and a nephew of the African lion-hunter, Cummin. There were twelve bridesmaids and groomsmen.

Helen Potter, the reader, announced in Philadelphia an imitation of Anna Dickinson in her great part of *Anne Boleyn* in "The Crown of Thorns." Miss Dickinson, through her lawyers, warned Miss Potter to desist, but the latter would not be intimidated, and fulfilled her programme. She explained, however, that she had no intention of being unfair to Miss Dickinson, and that ridicule was entirely aside from her purpose. She had been imitating all the celebrated actors of the country for years past, and thought Miss Dickinson ought not to be exempt.

Mr. Peter Taylor's annual motion for the abolition of flogging in the navy was defeated in the British Parliament by 122 votes against 164. The London *Times* says, however, that this defeat may almost be regarded as a victory from Mr. Taylor's point of view. "It is tolerably certain," says the same authority, "that when the balance of opinion and of votes in the House of Commons has come to be so nicely adjusted, the official doctrine is doomed." No one will be sorry to hear this news. Human ingenuity has devised so many ways of punishing refractory sailors that flogging will not be seriously missed from the list.

Young Mr. Pierrepont, son of the American Minister at St. James, has appeared as a prosecuting witness in an action for assault in a Nottingham court. He is now 18 years of age, and is studying with a clergyman of the Church of England at the place mentioned. When his guide, philosopher, and friend was recently insulted by a party of roughs, young Pierrepont knocked one of them down. But there were too many of them, and he was pretty badly bruised. On the trial all of them were compelled to testify to the gallantry of his conduct.

Alexander Ferguson, of Dundee, is famous as a swimmer and a rescuer of drowning persons, and seems to be on a small scale the Sergeant Bates of Scotland. "He is 33 years of age, five feet seven and one-half inches in height, stout and thick, and of powerful appearance, with a hard, weathered face, straight, well-shaped nose, clear eyes, regular teeth, and a resolute, determined expression." A number of paragraphs testifying to his prowess, all clipped from British papers, and all evidently the work of his own facile pen, have been forwarded for publication. The singular circumstance noticed in them all is that Alexander Ferguson, the hero, jumped in after the drowning persons "without divesting himself of any of his clothes."

EMMA MINE.

The Case at New York Finally Given to the Jury—An Unfeeling Allusion to Ex-Minister Schenck.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Emma Mine case, begun last December, was given to the jury late to-day, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning, if agreement be reached. In closing his speech for the people, Mr. Stoughton said: "I have tried to expose by the testimony we have been able to get, mainly derivable from the other side, the most extraordinary fraud with its attendant circumstances which the annals of society in this generation have brought to light. It is not a fraud which concerns our own people—it is a fraud which culminated on the other side of the water, where hundreds upon hundreds were robbed and plundered, and yielded up their property under the sanction, I am sorry to say, of a name of which they had a right to rely upon as the repository of the honor and good name of the American people. Under the influence of contrivances difficult to see through now, gentlemen, the last act of this business is to be perfected by you, and we are to learn whether a transaction like this, exposed as it has been here, is to have your sanction, or whether you will administer the justice expected of you by all men."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28—1 a. m.—For the Lake region, generally cloudy weather and rain, with fresh and brisk northerly to easterly winds, falling barometer in the southern and eastern portions, and stationary or slight fall in temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, April 27.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	29.87	46	62	N. E., brisk..	......	Cloudy.
11:18a. m.	29.73	48	70	N. E., brisk..	......	Cloudy.
2:00p. m.	29.77	46	84	N. E., brisk..	......	Lt. Rain.
3:53p. m.	29.85	45	84	N. E., brisk..	.28	Thr't'ng.
9:00p. m.	29.70	42	91	N. E., brisk..	......	Cloudy.
10:10p. m.	30.00	41	91	N. E., brisk..	......	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 50; minimum, 41.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 27—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.07	41	N. E., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.83	50	E., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.96	30	N., fresh	.01	Lt. snow.
Cleveland	29.76	54	S. E., fresh	.01	Lt. rain.
Davenport	29.63	45	N. E., brisk	.02	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.78	47	N. E., fresh	.08	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.13	39	N. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.80	41	E., brisk	.30	Cloudy.
Port Huron	29.87	42	N., fresh	.07	Hy. rain.
Keokuk	29.48	38	E., fresh	.20	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.49	49	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.86	39	N. E., brisk	.03	Lt. rain.
Omaha	29.71	37	N., brisk	.08	Lt. rain.
Toledo	29.76	46	N. E., fresh	.18	Lt. rain.
Yankton	30.01	34	N., brisk	.20	Lt. rain.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived—Steamship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; Denmark, from London.

QUEENSTOWN, April 27.—Arrived, steamship Hibernian, from Baltimore.

ANTWERP, April 27.—Arrived, steamship Vaderland, from Philadelphia.

AIMEE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—The Y. M. C. A. of this city have warned the Aimee opera troupe not to give a Sabbath evening performance on pain of being arrested. The manager of the company assures he will not be intimidated.

WASHINGTON.

President Hayes Kindly Drops a Few More Hints to the Malcontents.

Many Changes to Be Made in Offices at the South.

An Entire New Deal Decided Upon at New Orleans.

District Attorneys Ordered to Push the Whisky Suits Vigorously.

Recommendations Contained in the Indian Commissioners' Report.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

A WORD TO THE GRUMBLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The President, in conversation with a personal friend recently, referred to the agitation in some quarters for a new party with a new name, when the President said in substance it was one of the last thoughts that could occur to him to abandon the name or principles of the Republican party, and, through the threatening storm which prominent men in and out of Congress could raise about his course, he would never swerve from the conviction that his intention and aim was the perpetuity of that party on the line on which so much good had already been done. Nothing could be further from his thoughts than the surrender of the name. As well might his opponents accuse him of wishing to surrender its principles. The President holds it near to his heart that the differences in the South shall be

PERFECTLY HARMONIZED,

and that this is a duty which he owes to the country at large as well as to the Southern States. The charge that he would forget the interests of the emancipated race would be preposterous were it not made by those whose prominence gives them the right to be heard. Nothing troubles him more than this. All the labors of the President are easy beside the burden of being unjustly accused. He was a supporter of the Republican party when it first had an existence. Even in his boyhood his sympathy was with Garrison and Phillips on the anti-slavery platform. The idea that he could forget for a moment the great opportunity he has of bettering the condition of the freed people of the South is so preposterous that he has hardly the patience to assure his accusers of their mistake. He knows the course he is to pursue, and he is confident that the end

WILL JUSTIFY THE MEANS

he has taken to insure the promotion and welfare of every citizen of the South. It is no recent conviction with President Hayes that the time has gone by for holding an iron hand over the Southern States. Had he been President four years ago that which has but recently been done would have come to pass in the early days of that Administration. The pacification of the South is the only outcome for the colored race he sees. It is the only possible source of sustaining the Republican party, and he repeats as the key of that policy, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." More than this the President leaves to the future to decide.

THE OFFICES.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Gov. Packard, notwithstanding his positive declarations that he would accept nothing at the hands of the President, is a candidate for the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans. His application has been formally made to the President through Marshal Pitkin. But Pitkin finds, on arriving here, that he is likely to be well occupied in the retention of his own office, and Gov. Packard will probably look to somebody else for support. It is intimated that the President does not desire to appoint Packard to any place in Louisiana, as his presence there might tend to keep alive old party animosities, but it is not improbable that he may be tendered and accept one of the Central or South American missions, which have generally been held by a Louisianian. There is some probability that Packard may be tendered the consolidated Central American mission, salary $10,000.

GEN. TOM ANDERSON,

of the Returning Board, is a prominent rival of Packard's for the Collectorship, and has the earnest support of Secretary Sherman. Gen. George A. Sheridan, who has stumped Ohio twice for Hayes, and is personally known to him, has also applied for the Collectorship, and is supported by the Warmoth party. It is not expected that he will be appointed. The person said to have the best chance is William L. McMillan, an Ohio soldier, who settled in New Orleans after the War. He is a relative of ex-Gov. Dennison, and one of the adherents of Packard. McMillan at one time contested Pinchback's seat, but resigned. Eustis was then elected.

There are

SEVERAL OTHER CANDIDATES

for this important position, which is said to be the central point of Louisiana politics. It is expected that there will be a new Postmaster, Internal Revenue Collector, and United States Marshal in Louisiana, and that these places will be given to native citizens.

There is no doubt that the President intends gradually to remove most of the Federal officers South who are objectionable to the people of their districts.

THE TUNIS MISSION.

Peixoto, formerly Consul to Roumania, is one of the defeated applicants for the Tunis mission.

OTHER MISSIONS.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, it is said has been tendered and has accepted the position of Minister to France. It is also reported that ex-Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, may be tendered the mission to Vienna. Gov. Noyes will not sail for France until his nomination shall have been confirmed by the Senate at the approaching session.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Cabinet also decided that upon the resignation of Col. Clapp, Public Printer, John D. Defrees should be appointed in his place. It was decided also that it would be necessary to submit a deficiency appropriation for public printing. The Reeves Bros. will renew their attempt to obtain the Government printing, and their attack, with the demand for employment, will not make the Printer's position an enviable one.

POSTMASTERS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The President has commissioned the following Postmasters: H. Y. McCartney, Villisca, Ia.; C. J. Thomas, Berlin, Wis.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.

SILVER.

The Treasury of the United States up to date has disbursed $30,344,000 in silver currency, of which amount $18,095,000 was in lieu of fractional currency, and $12,249,000 for currency obligations. There is a balance on hand of $3,500,000.

SUB-TREASURER AT CINCINNATI.

The President to-day appointed A. M. Stern to be Assistant United States Treasurer at Cincinnati, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Davis.

NO MORE PARDONS.

THE WHICH REFERS TO WHISKY THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—There are to be no more pardons for whisky thieves. The President is understood to have said that the sole survivor of the Whisky Ring, Joyce, must expect to serve out his full term. Judge Devens is thoroughly in sympathy with the President in this matter.

PUSH THE SUITS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The following is the full text of the letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to certain District-Attorneys in prominent Western cities upon the subject of prosecutions of the whisky frauds.

SIR: This office desires to call your attention to the various suits and prosecutions growing out of the whisky frauds still remaining unfinished in your district, and to urge upon you to take such steps as will secure the prompt enforcement of all liabilities to the United States in respect to such cases. Where property has been seized and judgments not yet obtained, the suits should be pressed to judgment without further delay. The same course should be taken in reference to liabilities upon bonds and criminal prosecutions. There should be no unnecessary delay in the proceedings to enforce the collection of judgments when obtained. This office expects that your vigilance will be constantly exercised to guard the interests of the Government in these cases, and that you will not consider that your duties are concluded until the amounts of judgments are collected where collections are possible, and money paid into the registry of the Court and thence into the Treasury of the United States. If the debtors have made conveyances for the purpose of concealment, and to defraud the Government, this office should be advised, and appropriate proceedings instituted under a bill of discovery or otherwise; and if the debtors are known to have property outside of your district which can be reached by the United States, appropriate steps should be taken at once to reach it. I would desire to be informed of the progress made in these cases from time to time, until they are finally closed, and request that you will advise this office when it can be of any assistance in the matter.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE POSTAL COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The announcement of the Postal Commission that their report cannot be completed before next winter is regarded by many as an indication of an attempt on the part of the Commissioners to continue drawing large salaries. It has in its membership lobbyists not averse to drawing money from the Government. Some Post-Office officials say there is no reason why the report should not have been made long ago.

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Secretary Sherman receives daily a verbatim copy of the proceedings of the New York Investigating Committee, prepared by Treasury stenographers. This is read over each day, and questions suggested by the Secretary on any point if not sufficiently clear. The investigation for the present will be kept secret.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Richmond *Dispatch* to-day has a significant article on the Speakership. It says: "There are new elements at work in the two parties, and, at best, white folks are very uncertain." A few weeks since it had a strong indorsement of Randall, but the article to-day is a skillful attack on him. It thinks the filibusters of the last House, who are members of the next, cherish much resentment towards Randall, and expresses the opinion that there are Democrats from several of the Southern States who may take the notion not to go into caucus, but decide to vote for some Republican for the sake of the policy which freed Louisiana and South Carolina from military rule.

SENATOR DAVIS.

The following paragraph comes here from the West: Judge Davis will take his stand at the extra session in the Senate with Thomas Ewing and William D. Kelly in the House on the currency question. He will go for remonetizing silver, for an increased issue of greenbacks, and an interconvertible bond at 3¼ per cent interest, in order to give the people the relief they are so urgently clamoring for.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of Howard University have information that Dr. Patton will accept the Presidency of that institution. He has been guaranteed his salary by persons in Chicago and elsewhere, who desire to aid the institution. It is said that Mr. Patton's friends will contribute $10,000 annually to the University funds. Hammond, of Chicago, guarantees $500 annually; Pearson, of Chicago, a like sum; Dr. Patton's brother a similar amount. Dr. Patton is expected here next week. The University, which has been long behind from $6,000 to $10,000 a year, last year had a surplus of $11.

IRREGULARITY.

Comptroller Knox has received a telegram stating that there are some irregularities in the affairs of the National Exchange Bank at Minneapolis.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The eighth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners is made public. The report reviews what has been done under the peace system, and deprecates the want of good faith of the Government in its treatment of the Indians. It concludes with the following recommendation: Immediate compliance on the part of the Government with the terms of the existing treaties with all Indians; appropriations for consolidating the Agencies; generous appropriation for educational purposes; discontinuance of tribal relations; extension of the law for the protection of life and property; allotments of land; establishment of industrial and agricultural boarding schools, the compelling the attendance of all between 7 and 18 years; the issue of supplies to be made to heads of families; increase salaries to Indian Agents.

RECALLED.

Dr. Santiago Perez, for some time past Minister resident of Colombia in this country, presented to-day his letter of recall to the President.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 47 at 12:30 yesterday was caused by an incipient fire in the basement of W. W. Kimball's piano factory, at the corner of Adams and State streets. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 74 at 9:35 last evening was caused by a fire in the boarding-house of Mrs. Elden, No. 475 Wabash avenue. The building, owned by Perkins Bass, was damaged to the extent of $500; furniture, $300. Fully insured. Cause, defective flue.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—The furniture warehouse of Herman Schrader, on Main street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000; insured in the British American and Manhattan for $5,000 each.

AT M'GREGOR, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., April 27.—At 12 o'clock last night the dwelling of Charles Reeves was burnt to the ground. Loss, $1,500, $600 insurance in the Western, of Chicago.

WALL STREET.

A Rumored Failure Causes the Menagerie to Organize Pandemonium, and Furnish Extra Attractions for the Looker-On.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—There was an exciting scene in Wall street this afternoon. Within half a minute of the close of business on 'Change the Chairman rapped for order, and read a letter from Eugene N. Robinson & Co., bankers and brokers, announcing their inability to meet their engagements. To say the brokers were dumbfounded is but a feeble way of expressing it. The firm was regarded as one of the most wealthy in the street, and its operations were of the heaviest kind. No suspicions of its solvency had entered the mind of any one, and, besides, it had been actively engaged in large dealings almost up to the very moment of the announcement. Many on the floor of the Exchange held in their possession checks of the firm which they had received only a few moments before, and had not had time to get certified. There ensued a scene of the utmost confusion. Men grew furious with excitement and indignation, angry exclamations rent the air, and threats were made on all sides. It was freely charged that the messengers who had been sent after the checks had been purposely delayed at the office of the firm, and that Robinson & Co. had continued paying out their worthless paper up to within a few minutes of announcing their suspension. The excited brokers at one time were on the point of rushing over to the firm's office to execute summary measures of revenge, but two or three cool-headed men advised, and it was arranged that Messrs. Bloodgood and Babcock should inquire into the matter, the others agreeing to defer to their decision. Those gentlemen accordingly proceeded to No. 31 Broad street, followed by a frantic, perspiring, howling crowd, many of whom nervously brandished Eugene Robinson & Co.'s checks in their hands and shouted vengeance upon the firm. The unwonted scene created the most intense excitement in the street. It being after business hours, most of the brokers and others were in their offices. Windows were thrown up, heads protruded, and employes and clerks came pouring forth, swelling the assemblage to many hundreds. Idlers from the neighboring thoroughfares hurried down in the delusion that a fight was in progress, and soon Broad street presented the appearance of a mass-meeting at the beginning of the Rebellion. The wildest stories were set afloat and eagerly caught up and commented upon. The street has been frequently excited of late, but not to equal the degree reached to-day. The investigation showed that the firm had $60,000 of securities and $30,000 to its credit at the bank. This quieted the brokers, and, after examination, rendered it probable that all outstanding checks would be paid to-morrow, and no stocks be thrown upon the market under the rule. There is a prevailing belief to-night that the whole affair grew out of a "spree" of Robinson, senior member of the firm.

THE INDIANS.

Crazy-Horse and His People on Their Way to Surrender, and in Danger of Starvation—Sitting-Bull Still Stands Out.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., April 27.—Indian couriers from the [illegible] Chief Red Cloud, who is now in the Crazy-Horse camp in the fulfillment of his peace mission, arrived here to-day. They bring intelligence which sets at rest all doubts in regard to the intentions of Crazy-Horse and his formidable band. The camp was located on Beaver Creek, eighty miles northwest of here. When these runners left it, a few days ago, it was making short marches for this Agency. It numbers 240 lodges, or about 2,000 people. Crazy-Horse and all the other warriors avow their intention to throw themselves upon the mercy of the military, and send word that they will be here in eight days. They are destitute of food and clothing, being represented as starving, and ask that rations be sent to meet them. The soldier Chiefs American-Horse and Charging-Bear will start with beef and other rations on the 30th inst., expecting to meet the village about forty miles out. A Crazy-Horse warrior, who came with runners and surrendered this morning, says Sitting-Bull yet leads some 500 men. He has crossed the Missouri with the hope of forming an alliance with the half-breeds and different British American bands. A dozen Cheyennes representing 150 people of that tribe surrendered yesterday. Their camp is slowly approaching, and will arrive in about a week. This is the residue of all the Cheyennes, and accounts for every band on the war-path save those with Sitting Bull. Gen. Crook leaves for the East to-morrow. The contemplated early removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies is the absorbing topic now, and the General is expected to visit the headquarters at Chicago and Washington on business of this nature. Lieut. Schuyler, of the staff, and Gen. Forsyth accompany him. Lieut. Bourke, also of Gen. Crook's staff, and Lieut. Clark, in charge of Indian scouts and prisoners, remain here to watch the details of further surrender.

CRIME.

JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 27—A shooting affray occurred in Mike Binzen's saloon and bowling-alley on Chicago street last night, in which John Abrid, a Swede, was shot in the left breast by Ernest Wilkinson, of Streator. The latter had some difficulty with a rough named Hugh Boland in the saloon, and drew his revolver and fired, missing his man, but hitting Abrid as stated. The wounded man was attended by Dr. Hosmer, who found that the bullet had struck a rib, glanced, and lodged under the left arm, producing a severe but not necessarily painful wound. Wilkinson, who formerly lived in Morris, and has the reputation of being a hard case, was subsequently arrested and locked up. His examination took place this afternoon before Justice Doolittle, who committed him to the County Jail until Tuesday next.

QUICK WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 27.—A swindler, giving his name as Guinn, to-day presented a certified check from an Eastern bank to the State Savings Bank of this city for $4,500, accompanied by a letter of commendation. The bank gave him $1,900 on the check. The swindler left the city on the 12 o'clock Southwestern bound train on the Kansas City, St. Jo & Council Bluffs Railroad. The bank, later, discovered the crime, and, getting a special train, followed and overtook him at Weston, recovered the money, and brought the fellow back and lodged him in the County Jail.

NASHVILLE DIAMOND ROBBERY.

DAYTON, O., April 27.—In the case of Fritz Dheln and William Harrison, charged with complicity in the Nashville diamond robbery, the Court decided that they were a party to the robbery. Counsel for the prisoners gave notice of their intent to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of error, and the prisoners were remanded to the charge of the Sheriff. The motion on the writ will be argued before the Supreme Court in Columbus to-morrow. If the decision of the Court is sustained, the prisoners will be handed over to the Nashville authorities.

THE INDIANAPOLIS GRABBER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27.—Detective Wappenstein, of Cincinnati, who arrested Harry Southgate, alias Floyd, alias Moore, in Norwalk on Wednesday last, on the charge of robbing the Indiana National Bank, arrived here to-day with his prisoner, and on information furnished by the latter several other parties have been arrested here this evening. Southgate is the party first suspected of the crime, and his whereabouts were made known by Beach, the fellow arrested in Cincinnati or vicinity last week.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., April 27.—Mr. Schiller Hosford, Secretary of the Clinton Lumber Company; E. S. Bailey, Attorney of the Northwestern Railroad; E. H. Thayer, editor of the *Age*; and A. W. Leslie, merchant, were each relieved of money and valuables by burglars who visited their sleeping-rooms early this morning. Mr. Hosford offers $50 for the return of his gold watch, chain, charm, and ring, and no questions asked.

FORGERY.

NEW IPSWICH, N. H., April 27.—Forged checks and notes amounting to $12,000, purporting to have been signed by Henry W. Carter and indorsed by Stephen Thayer & Son, have been discovered here, and it is expected the fabricated paper will aggregate $25,000. Samuel A. Thayer writes to his family that he issued the false tokens.

SLASHING AROUND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 27.—The *Courier-Journal* special from Elizabethtown, Ky., reports that Fielding Sweeney cut the throats of Hayden English, and son. Horace Hayden shot and killed Sweeney. Horace is dead.

THE UNDERWRITERS.

Meeting of the National Board.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to-day elected George T. Hope, Chairman; T. H. Montgomery, General Agent, and H. K. Miller, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That all questions regarding rates be devolved upon local boards where such exist, subject only to such instructions as the Companies belonging to this Board may give to their respective agents as to the proper rates to be maintained, or fixed by such Board, and as to the action of such agents as members of such local Boards, in fixing and maintaining such a tariff of rates as shall be just and uniformly enforced.

Resolved, That all risks not located within the field covered by a local board, or now or hereafter rated in the tariff of such board, be declared free, and rates thereon open to the individual judgment and determination of the members of this board.

The resolutions were passed because the efforts of the board to secure adequate and uniform rates of premium and conservative principles of underwriting have been opposed by companies outside of the board, and measures to conciliate such companies and get them united on a uniform tariff have failed.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 27.—The Dominion Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

The Department of Agriculture has received information that Mr. Saline has started from Worcester, Mass., having in charge 371 emigrants of French Canadian origin for Manitoba.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, April 27.—Dr. George Conroy, Papal Legate, now on his way to Canada from Rome, is coming to Toronto in reference to Archbishop Lynch's retirement, whom it is said he will succeed.

OTTAWA, April 27.—In the Commons last night the bill to further secure the independence of Parliament was passed.

The Tariff resolution bill also passed its final reading.

AN INVENTOR'S TRIUMPH.

It is now a great many years since the old gentleman Mathushek wrought and wrestled with the problem, "How to bestow nearly sixty tons of tension so as not to strain the weaker points of a piano." For a quarter of a century he bent over the wires and sounding-boards in Germany, turning out instrument after instrument after the complacent patents of the day, and many a weary hour he spent over old pianos sent for repair. He could see what was wrong. He knew that the piano was in its infancy, but he grew old and gray puzzling his brain for the remedy, and much of his earnings and all his savings went the way of all wealth in his tireless experiments. It was plain to him that the difficulty lay in the curved bridge and in the position of the strings, one throwing the weight of the tension into one corner of the frame, wrenching the wrest-plate, and curving and warping the frame; and the other, being placed so close together through the necessities of the bridge in use, run the tones unevenly and produced unequal vibration, resulting in destruction of the harmony. The old man pointed out these defects to his employers, for he was but a common workman then, but they complacently adhered to established rules, until he should devise some scheme that should prove itself better. Weary and disheartened, he left his home and sought New York, hoping for some assistance in the energy of Yankee enterprise. There his labors commenced again, but time wore on leaving him poor but not discouraged. He tried a dozen plans, but was dissatisfied with all, until one day the idea came, and the Mathushek piano was born.

He discarded the curved and substituted a linear bridge. His delight was unbounded when he found that it gave him a foot more of strings, and greater space for each string on the bridge, increasing the capacity of vibration, and astounding the old man with the richness and depth of tone he had accomplished. Long years of labor were finally rewarded. As he continued his experiments, he improved the iron frame, introducing three cross-bars, rendering the frame impregnable to any pressure that could be brought to bear upon it. He had obviated all the old difficulties. Under his care a piano had been constructed that would endure when other pianos had been forgotten, and then—the old man died. The consummation of his work was the completion of his life.

From the day of his death his pianos began to find favor in the musical world. The improvements were apparent to manufacturers. Better tone and greater volume conspired with durability and beauty to satisfy the most critical of the instrument's judges, and the work of the dead musician was pronounced well done and perfect. That he never lived to enjoy the fruit and fame born of his toil and discouragements is the common fate of mankind. His labors live after him, and testify to the triumphs of perseverance and skill.

The equalizing scale and linear bridge, the old man called his improvements, but there was still something left. The old tuning-pins were imperfect, and when the Mathushek Piano Company, of New Haven, took up the manufacture, a tuning-pin with a bushing was introduced whereby the pin was kept in place, preserving the tone, the last thing left to be done, and musicians accepted it all over the world.

There is no musical instrument more delicate or difficult in its construction, and at the same time more in demand than the piano, and necessarily none demanding more care before offered to the public. The prejudices of musicians have run strongly through the various patents, until the rise of the Mathushek, which for concert or parlor is esteemed unparalleled.

Messrs. Pelton & Pomeroy, of No. 229 State, have a few of the pianos on hand, to which the attention of the public is invited.

SCOTCHING MALARIA.

It is a fact widely and amply attested that where the powerful and pernicious drug, quinine, and other mineral poisons, administered as remedies for fever and ague and bilious remittents, fail to yield more than temporary relief to the sufferer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters scotches those tremendous epidemics thoroughly, and by strengthening the system and regulating its functions, protects it against malarial attacks. No resident of a locality where the above maladies prevail, or where they are likely to break out in consequence of the poisoning of the atmosphere by noxious exhalations, should fail to take practical cognizance of the above important truth, and by a timely use of the Bitters avoid the ravages of maladies so disastrous to the physical constitution. There is not in existence a finer tonic, corrective and defensive cordial.

Dr. Giles: Your liniment is the best I ever used; it cured my rheumatism when every other remedy failed. Have only used one bottle. I have spent hundreds of dollars, and one 50 cent bottle of Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cured me. JAMES A. CURRY, Carriage Factory, 418, 420, and 422 Freeman street, Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

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Imported Natural Mineral Waters. Sold by F. W. Hayne & Co., Chicago.

Apollinaris. Pure, sparkling water for table use.

Hunyadi Janos. Best natural aperient.

Genuine only with agents' name, McCullagh & Co., N. Y., on labels.

Hunyadi Janos.—As a laxative I prefer the Hunyadi Janos to any and every other mineral water, and for the following reasons: The dose is small, the taste is not unpleasant, it acts promptly, it does not oppress the stomach, it does not gripe, and it is efficient. J. Marion Sims, M. D., New York.

Burnett's Kalliston.—No part of our physical organization is more worthy of careful attention than the skin. Its delicate structure and mechanism render it sensitive to the slightest obstructions, whether arising from sunburn, from dust, or the changing air and wind. Burnett's Kalliston is prepared expressly to remove all these; and the result of its use is a perfectly healthy action, and a softness and loveliness of texture that health alone will induce.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap makes the skin soft, white, clear, velvety, and healthy; removes tan, sunburn, dandruff, roughness and redness of the skin; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; is peculiarly adapted to the nursery, toilet and bathroom. Just the thing for excursionists in the country or at the seashore. Try it. Price, 25 cents; box of three cakes, 60 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madison street.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

Best Value in French Champagnes. Sold by M. C. McDonald & Co., Chicago. Louis Duvau's Extra Dry..............$15 per case.

Jules Mumm's Celebrated Champagnes. Sold by Chapin & Gore, Chicago.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

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Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut-sts., Cambridge, Mass.

GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears' Building, Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, Mar. 19, 1869.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula, or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a Blood Purifier or Spring Medicine, it is the best that I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
No. 19 Russell-st.

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
86 Athens-st.

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Kountze Brothers, Bankers, 12 Wall-st., New York, issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes on the Union Bank, London, available in the principal cities of Europe, and in all other parts of the world.

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A very fascinating book.

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Fully as good as "Helen's Babies."

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It would make even a stone explode with laughter if it had any sense of the comic.

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We laughed all the evening over the many funny things Tommy said and did. . . . We will warrant that no one, young or old, will lay it down until read through.

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It would be worthy of the serious consideration of parents if it were possible for any one to be other than WILDLY MIRTHFUL over the saintliness and dreadfulness of the little hero. . . . We pity parents who fail to read this book; there is no time in the day, nor any day in the week, in which these pages will not dispel care.

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Has been received within the last week and not to be found elsewhere, and considered very desirable by the best trade.

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Prices Never Before Quoted!

READ THIS.

The following unprecedented bargains in Silks, that we shall offer for sale this day, are designed to prove to the public that in Silks, as well as other classes of Dry Goods,

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

100 pieces COL'D GROS GRAIN SILKS at 75 CENTS YARD; cannot be equaled for 40 per cent more money.
An important line of Col'd Gros Grains at $1 yard.
Heavy Col'd Gros Grain Silks at $1.25.
We have several grades intermediate, but desire to call special attention to a line of extra rich and heavy Lyons Gros Grains, just imported, in a choice assortment of shades, never offered, in this quality and width, for less than $2.50 per yard, that we shall sell for $1.67; width, 22 inches.
Brocade Silks for Overdresses, some of them in Blacks, worth $1.50 per yard, for 50 cts. Judging from a former experience in same goods, it is unlikely that this lot will remain two days.
Rich Lyons Brocade Silks, $3.25 quality, for $1.75 yard.
Fancy Silks, special bargains, at 65, 75, and 85 cts yard.
Black Silks, all silk, at 75 cts yard; a special bargain.
20 pieces Heavy Black all-silk Gros Grains at $1, worth much more money.
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We offer at $1.50 per yard, a rich, bright, heavy, Black Lyons Gros Grain, full satin finish, a quality worth $2 yard.
A full line of Black Cloaking Silks, from $1.50 yard up.

The lots above quoted are all specially under present value. We merely invite the inspection of the public.

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Novelties in Worsted Fringes and Moss Headings for Dolmans and Overdresses, to match all the popular shades and fabrics, Black and Colored Silk Moss Trimmings and Fringes, Fly, Tufted, and Netted, *of our own manufacture, in new and especially elegant and effective designs!* Black and Colored Galoons for Silk Sacques. Novelties in Brocaded Galoons from special importations. New Ornaments, Trimming Buttons, etc., all *fashionable, tasteful, and unique.*

Having organised a manufactory for this class of goods, in connection with our Trimming Dep't, we are now prepared to receive and promptly execute special orders for the manufacture of Fringes, Buttons, Cords, Tassels, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, in any design, shade, or color desired,

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LEGAL.

MASTER'S SALE.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.: Superior Court of Cook County. In Chancery. (Case No. 43,601.) Morris Evans, Emory C. Evans, and Sarah Evans, Administrators of the estate of John C. Evans, deceased, and Emory C. Evans, complainants, vs. William H. Giles, Charlotte Giles, devisee and executrix of the last will of William Giles, deceased, and the Illinois Stone Lime & Boring Company, defendants.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree entered in the Superior Court of Cook County, in chancery, in the above-entitled cause, on the twelfth (12th) day of February, A. D. 1877, I, Henry T. Steele, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, on Wednesday, the sixteenth (16th) day of May, A. D. 1877, at the hour of two (2) o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the door of the engine-room building standing on the premises to be sold, as hereinafter described, situate on the Old Whiskey Point Road, northwest of Western avenue and Lake street, will sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, all and singular, the following-described real estate and property, real and personal, belonging to the "Illinois Stone Lime & Boring Company," to-wit:

The south four (4) acres of Block Seven (7) of Wright and Webster's subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section Twelve (12), Township Thirty-nine (39), North Range Thirteen (13) east, and the south three (3) acres of the north six (6) acres of Block Seven (7) of Wright and Webster's subdivision of the northeast quarter of Section Twelve (12), Township Thirty-nine (39), North Range Thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, together with all the improvements thereon and connected therewith, consisting of barns, stables, cottages, office, powder-house, engine-room, engine, boiler and attachments, three (3) lime-kilns, one stone-breaker, scales and other articles and fixtures used in the quarrying of stone and the manufacture of lime; also one office safe, together with all the unsold personal property of said "Illinois Stone Lime & Boring Company."

Terms of sale, for personal property, all cash; for real estate, one-third cash, and the residue payable in one year, with six (6) per cent interest, secured by the promissory note of the purchaser or purchasers, and by mortgage upon the premises purchased, as provided in said decree.

Dated Chicago, April 21, 1877.

HENRY T. STEELE,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

NISSEN & BARNUM, Complainants' Solicitors.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Loan-Market Unchanged—Clearings $3,400,000.

Combination of New York Capitalists Against Stock-Exchange Bears.

The Produce Markets Steadier, and Fairly Active—A General Decline, but Strong at Closing.

Great Activity in Corn—The Wheat Market Nearly Closed Up by the War Excitement.

Hogs Plenty and Weak—Calls for "Marginal References."

FINANCIAL.

The demand for loans was not heavy. The calls on the Board of Trade for margins were much smaller, and one branch of the business of the banks was correspondingly reduced. The country demand for currency that showed itself a day or two ago has also subsided, and shipments of currency to New York have been resumed. The movement in all departments of finances is dull, and the supply of good paper is considerably below the ability of the banks.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers. On the street the same rates nominally prevail.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $3,400,000.

RESISTANCE TO THE BEARS.

New York Daily Bulletin.

Several capitalists, now more or less interested in the leading coal companies, but not speculators in the sense that they buy stocks on margins, have agreed, without forming a regular pool, to resist the bear raiders. They will do this, first, by buying stock, and, second, by using their influence to prevent the lending of stock for deliveries on speculative sales. It was understood yesterday and Saturday that there was some kind of an arrangement of this kind, but it was not known certainly that it had been perfected until to-day. Indications are not wanting that Mr. Vanderbilt is buying his own stocks, and that the street will before long wake up to the fact that they are scarce in the street. The significance of all this is, that the wreckers are not to have it all their own way, and that there are important stocks which they cannot raid with impunity, no matter how speculators may stand on the market.

PAYING UNACCEPTED CHECKS.

The Supreme Court has decided, in the case of the First National Bank of Washington against Whitman, that the payee of a check which has not been accepted by the bank on which it is drawn cannot maintain an action on it against the bank until acceptance. There is no priority of contract between the payer and the bank.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 106¾@107 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 93⅜@93¾ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	488	490
France	[illegible]	511⅞
Belgium	[illegible]	511⅞
Switzerland	[illegible]	511⅞
Germany	95⅜	95¾
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark	[illegible]	27¾
Austria	[illegible]	47

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of '65	110⅝	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	112⅞	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	112⅞	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	114⅝	115
United States 10-40s	112⅝	[illegible]
United States new 5s of '81	110⅞	111⅛
United States currency 6s	124	[illegible]

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*95	[illegible]
West Chicago park bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Railway (South Side)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Railway (West Side)	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Railway, North Side, ex div.	127	[illegible]
Traders' Insurance Company, ex div.	123	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce, ex div.	69	71
Exposition stock	30	35
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Co. stock	[illegible]	140

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Gold opened at 107, sold up to 107¼, and closed at 106⅞. Carrying rates 2 to flat.

Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars, 120 in greenbacks and 117¼ in gold. Silver coin, ½ discount.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks, in early dealings, showed a decline of ½@1 from the closing quotations of last evening, but this was soon succeeded by a better feeling, and an advance of ¼ to 2. Later there was a reaction of ½ to 1¼, from which there was a partial recovery at and after the Second Board. In the afternoon stocks were strong and higher, and prices advanced ¼ to 3½ from the lowest point of the day. The greatest improvement was in coal stocks, the trunk-line and Granger shares, and Western Union Telegraph. Morris & Essex sold up to 70, against 66¾ early in the day. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western rose from 45⅛ to 47⅞, and Delaware & Hudson from 42½ to 44½. New York Central, which opened at 88⅜ to 88¼, sold up to 91⅛, and closed at 91¼. Lake Shore rose from 47⅛ to 49⅛, and reacted to 48⅞. Northwestern common sold up to 19⅜ and closed at 19. The preferred rose to 42¾, and closed at 42⅝. Rock Island, which opened at 88¼, sold up to 89¾, reacted to 88⅝, and closed at 89¼. St. Paul common rose to 18, and the preferred to 46. Michigan Central advanced from 39¼ to 41⅛, reacted to 40⅝, and closed at 40⅞. Western Union rose to 59¾, reacted to 59, and closed at 59⅛. Pacific Mail was firm at 19⅞@20 in late dealings. Express shares were weak. Bank of Commerce stock sold up to 105. The sharp rise in the afternoon was assisted by purchases to cover short contracts. Just previous to the close of the Exchange the suspension of E. N. Robinson & Co. was announced to the Board. It is said the firm was short of Lake Shore, New York Central, and Lackawanna, and, in covering short contracts, gave checks on the Mechanics' National Bank to the amount of $98,000 where but $30,000 cash was to the credit of the firm, though it is stated $102,000 additional in different kinds of securities is held by the bank as collateral. At half-past 4 it was officially announced that the bank account had been satisfactorily arranged. Transactions were 235,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 45,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 19,000 Rock Island, 11,000 St. Paul preferred, 48,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 New York Central, 10,000 Michigan Central, 30,000 Lackawanna, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, and 4,000 Morris & Essex.

Money easy; 2@3.

Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½.

Custom receipts, $313,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $87,000.

Clearings, $33,000,000.

Dry goods imported for the week, $112,000.

Sterling firm; long, 478½; short, 489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114	New 5s	111⅛
Coupons, '65	111⅛	New 4½s	[illegible]
New	109¾	10-40s	112⅝
Coupons, '67	113⅜	Coupons	112⅞
Coupons, '68	114⅞	Currencies	124

STOCKS.

Western Union	59	C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]
Quicksilver	13	New Jersey Central	[illegible]
Quicksilver preferred	[illegible]	Rock Island	89¼
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	St. Paul	18
Mariposa	[illegible]	St. Paul preferred	46
Mariposa preferred	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	Terre Haute pfd.	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
New York Central	91¼	C. & A. preferred	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Erie preferred	[illegible]	Del. & Lack.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	A. & P. Telegraph	[illegible]
Harlem preferred	[illegible]	Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	Hannibal & St. Jo.	[illegible]
Lake Shore	48⅞	Central Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburg	[illegible]	U. P. land-grant	[illegible]
Northwestern	19	U. P. sinking-fund	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd.	42⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	[illegible]	Virginia, new	[illegible]
Tennessee, new	[illegible]	Missouri 6s	[illegible]
Virginia, old	[illegible]		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The following are the closing prices at the Stock Board:

Alpha	[illegible]	Justice	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Kentuck	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Leopard	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Con. Virginia	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Confidence	[illegible]	Raymond & Ely	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	Silver Hill	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Segregated Belcher	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Julia Consolidated	[illegible]	Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—Gold, 106⅞@107. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 489½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 27.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £9,000. Consols, money and account, 93⅝. United States bonds, '65s, 109¾; '67s, 107¾; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 105¼. New York Central, 86; Erie, 6¼; preferred, 16; Illinois Central, 52.

The Stock Exchange opened comparatively steady, but became dull and very flat. Business is quiet and there is no excitement. Consols first showed an improvement, but are now lower. Foreign securities generally are steady. Russian securities are better.

PARIS, April 27.—Rentes 102f 60c.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 6,500,000 marks.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, April 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Rebecca st, 48 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 48x 124 ft, dated April 26	$ 1,000
West Monroe st, 120 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 24x125 ft, with building, dated April 25	4,570
West Thirteenth st, 210 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 30, 1872	850
Emerald st, 264 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24x 123 6-10 ft, dated April 23	500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Burrough av, 114 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 50 x125 ft, dated April 27	$ 300
Forty-second st, 96 ft e of Bissell st, n f, 25x 118 ft, dated April 27	935

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	8,690	10,355	11,118	9,346
Wheat, bu	5,368	22,216	104,354	50,047
Corn, bu	237,360	110,345	232,287	45,873
Oats, bu	48,940	46,740	86,998	77,343
Rye, bu	2,389	2,680	1,200	400
Barley, bu	4,360	11,900	4,436	8,995
Grass seed, lbs	97,250	89,518	56,039	160,337
Flaxseed, lbs	21,350	95,380	66,082	181,322
B. corn, lbs	48,000	62,800	20,950	42,150
C. meats, lbs	145,746	289,705	1,671,619	788,124
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Pork, brls	1,082	200	327	2,013
Lard, lbs	170,125	23,560	163,000	392,433
Tallow, lbs	19,646	27,809	41,300	67,975
Butter, lbs	71,874	47,612	17,695	58,902
D. hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	18,288	13,362	4,082	8,871
Cattle, No	4,160	5,080	3,111	3,462
Sheep, No	1,092	873	411	736
Hides, lbs	104,948	161,120	51,660	227,750
Highwines, brls	100	204	160	237
Wool, lbs	280,911	459,436	44,559	76,010
Potatoes, bu	6,295	1,673	784	[illegible]
Coal, tons	2,443	1,033	374	359
Hay, tons	36	60	182	[illegible]
Lumber, m	2,655	1,100	2,776	1,919
Shingles, m	1,580	470	838	1,210
Salt, brls	349	73	1,314	1,303
Poultry, lbs	1,305	8,583	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poultry, coops	26	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Game, pkgs	3	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, pkgs	1,128	1,746	540	1,728
Cheese, bxs	734	5,543	276	440
G. apples, brls	149	895	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, bu	193	126	129	13

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 10,352 bu wheat, 56 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Friday morning: 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 10 cars No. 3 spring, 4 cars rejected do (15 wheat); 53 cars and 8,200 bu high-mixed corn, 14 cars and 5,700 bu new do, 41 cars and 4,500 bu new-mixed, 127 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 corn, 33 cars and 11,400 bu rejected do, 4 cars no grade (272 cars and 33,800 bu corn); 5 cars white oats, 25 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars rejected do (44 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected do. Total, 353 cars, or 183,000 bu. Inspected out: 26,792 bu wheat, 400 bu corn, 36,694 bu oats, 3,537 bu rye, and 1,863 bu barley.

A shipment of dressed hogs was made yesterday to New York in a refrigerator car,—the first ever reported.

A meeting of packers, shippers, and commission merchants is called for this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the rooms of the Call Board, to take action in regard to the recent advance in freights by which provisions are discriminated against.

It is about time that some protest should be made against a policy which is outrageously unfair. The roads carrying meats from Chicago eastward may exact 15c per 100 lbs more than they do for grain, but this difference cannot be maintained on stuff shipped at interior points, and already we hear of important undercutting in rates. The result is a palpable discrimination against Chicago, as usual. Besides, no one outside of those interested in making the charge can see any fairness in a difference of more than 5c per 100 lbs at the outside between grain and pork products; it certainly costs no more to handle the latter than the former.

The proposal is made to invert the positions of the wheat and corn gatherings on 'Change. The wheat circle has been deserted for the other, and it seems only fair that the largest crowd should have the most room.

A St. Louis house writes that the receipt of information from numerous points in the grasshopper regions warrants the statement that the outlook is much better than has been feared. Many of the eggs have been rotted in the ground, and very few grasshoppers are expected to put in an appearance.

The "privilege" men have some fearful experiences during the war times, and not a few have repudiated their obligations, which cannot be enforced at law. We hear of one man who took money from another for a wheat privilege, and the call was made on him when the loss to him was about $11,000. He refused to pay, and the deal has since then been fully $50,000 against him. There are too many of these privilege fellows, who are always willing to sell the "right" to put or call, but are never ready to respond when the put or call is made. The Board ought to send such men to Coventry, if it cannot expel them from membership.

A man residing in the West Division obtained admission on 'Change yesterday by representing that he belongs to St. Joseph, Mich. He accidentally stumbled upon a broker with whom he had recently broken faith to the extent of some $200, and received "a piece of his mind" on the open floor, after which he was requested to walk out. He seems to have achieved more distinction than he bargained for.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 25th says:

If any city wishes to dispute the fact that St. Louis is the greatest corn market of the world let it show up its sales yesterday alongside those of St. Louis. St. Louis sold 1,455,000 bu yesterday, and during the two weeks ending last night 9,870,000 bu. If any other city in the world ever sold half as much corn in the same time let us hear of it.

Inviting comparisons, as usual! Why does not the scribe come to Chicago and watch the trading in our markets for wheat and corn? He would find it to be no unusual thing for 1,500,000 bu of each to be sold within the first hour, before the time that is understood by many to be the beginning of the regular market. The aggregates we give each day are expressly stated to be the cash sales, meaning those on which the grain has to be delivered to the purchaser immediately. We make no attempt to chronicle the aggregate of sales made for future, except in provisions. We will say this much for the encouragement of St. Louis: in our last annual review we estimated the sales of wheat alone in this city during 1876 to be over 5,000,000,000 bu. There are over a dozen firms here, each of whom considers the day's business a poor one if they have not bought or sold at least 500,000 bu. St. Louis may now try again, but remember the fable of the frog and the ox.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and steadier, though of course more irregular than is usual during peaceful times. The markets averaged easier, though some were firmer than the previous evening. The news was still warlike, and foreign markets were strong; but a good many people in the West were afraid that our markets have been forced as high as they will bear at present, and that it is safe to sell. Hence the number of sellers preponderated in wheat and provisions, though most of them were cautious about committing themselves too far in that direction. The general tone was feverish still, and a good deal of business was done in the way of settlements, particularly on May deals, deliveries on which will be in order next Tuesday. There was not much doing in the way of shipment, except in corn.

Dry goods were again active and steady. The grocery market was without important new features. A good business was in progress, and excepting a further small reduction in soft white and raw sugars, no price changes were developed. In the butter market but little trading was done, and as there was considerable pressure to sell the course of prices was decidedly in buyers' favor. Cheese also was dull and weak, with sales of good to choice new full creams at 14@15c. Dried fruits met with a fair inquiry at previous figures, prunes, currants, apples, and raisins ruling firm. No changes were apparent in the tea market. There was a fair inquiry for fish at easy prices for most kinds. The market for oils, paints, and colors was without new features. Coal and wood were dull and weak.

A fleet of nearly twenty-five boats was at the lumber sale docks. The larger offerings attracted local buyers, and several sales were made at recent prices. The yard business was fair in the aggregate, the market being easy in consequence of the more liberal receipts. The wool market was steady, and the stock is fast dwindling, and is deficient in some desirable grades. Broom-corn was steady under a moderate inquiry from manufacturers. The seed market was quiet, and both timothy and clover were easy. Hides were in steady demand, and in sympathy with Eastern and foreign markets. The demand for poultry and eggs was better, at the inside prices of the previous day.

Lake freights were in moderate demand at unchanged rates, at 3c for corn to Buffalo, and 3½c for do to Port Colborne. Room was taken for 220,000 bu corn, and 46,000 bu barley.

Rail freights were quoted firm at the following figures: To New York, 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 45c on meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 50c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. Provisions to Baltimore, 42c, and to Philadelphia 43c. Foreign freights were advanced to 71c in specie per 100 lbs to Liverpool, and 81c in specie to German ports, on provisions.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs April 27, 1877: L. C. Huck, 500 bu barley; Lill & Bullen, 3,157 bu barley; Enright, Kelley & Coleman, 1¼ cask whisky, 5 octaves brandy; Fowler Bros., 750 sacks salt. Amount collected, $4,673.81.

MARGINS ON TRADES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Will you give space for a few words regarding different opinions and practices, and the results of the operations of the rules of the Board of Trade?

A year ago, buyers and holders of property did, to a certain extent, complain that the rules favored "short sellers," and were chargeable with the low prices then current. Subsequently sellers expressed dissatisfaction with the rules because they were brought to a "short" turn, and under the rules were obliged to pay not only reasonable and legal damages resulting from failure to provide for the fulfillment of their contracts, but, in addition to such damages, found themselves liable to pay a penalty of 10 per cent. *Now* buyers and sellers generally agree that the rules are the best ever had to protect both parties to contracts. Admirable as the rules may be, recent events have demonstrated that they fail to prevent all members of the Board from making fools of themselves, or all firms from making themselves odious to those with whom they do business on 'Change. Very good gentlemen seem to have forgotten, or have never known, that the rules of the Board of Trade were not designed simply to protect them from loss, but were also designed to promote fair dealing and to advance the commercial interests of Chicago. These ends are not to be attained by meanness in trade, or by insisting upon exercising one's extreme rights under the rules. It is unwise sometimes to exact margins to the extent provided by the rules; to do so, may fail to give protection, and may prove oppressive and only result in panic and general loss to all parties. There is such a thing as "Killing the goose that lays the golden egg." Legitimate trade should be encouraged and not discouraged. And parties calling margins should exercise judgment, and not lose sight of the fact that it is unwise and wrong to exact unreasonable guaranties by way of demands for cash margins. Certain commission houses are well known for their custom of holding cash property either here or in the country against which they make sales for future delivery. They are not speculators in any sense of the word, and hence are entitled to some consideration from those to whom they have made sales. One firm who held 200,000 bu cash wheat (a fact that of itself affords evidence of ability to fill sales) have recently been called to put up $80,000 margins to cover sales made of this property for May delivery! Firms who own thousands of bushels of corn now here, and who have paid for twice as much more now in cribs in the country than they had sold, have been called upon to cover sales for May and June delivery, to put up cash margins in some instances to the extent of the original cost of the grain! One firm, having abundance of capital for the conduct of its business in ordinary times, and who had paid for large quantities of corn now in the country, has been crowded to the wall by needless demands for cash margins. Is it the part of prudence or of good policy to make such *indiscriminate calls* for protection? Generally, the members of the Board of Trade will say "No"; and it is due to them to say that one of the reasons of the few failures during the recent intense excitement, and the large advance in prices, is their disposition to treat each other with proper courtesy and consideration. Our new-comers from other places should follow their example, or else return to the smaller places from which they come,—otherwise they may be discriminated against by MANY TRADERS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active for the season, and easier. Hogs were dull and 10c per 100 lbs lower, being in large supply, and the demand for cash product was somewhat restricted by the high freight-rates now ruling. Liverpool quoted a further advance of 6d per cwt in lard, and other markets were steady.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the number of hogs packed since March 1 at the under-mentioned places:

	1877.	1876.
Cincinnati, April 25	39,000	32,000
Chicago, April 25	320,000	225,000
Cedar Rapids, April 20	17,339	13,107
Cleveland, April 14	38,372	32,641
St. Louis, April 23	45,000	30,000
Indianapolis, April 25	36,000	40,000
Milwaukee, April 25	4,500	2,500
Kansas City, April 16	17,500	8,900
Louisville, April 25	5,000	9,000
Total	522,931	387,868

MESS PORK—Was moderately active, and declined 30c per brl, recovering afterwards to 7½c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 11,000 brls seller May at $15.77½@16.05; 34,750 brls seller June at $15.90@16.20; and 750 brls seller July at $16.22½@16.25. Total, 46,500 brls. The market closed steady at $15.92½@15.95 for round lots of cash or seller April; $15.92½@15.95 seller May; $16.10@16.12½ seller June; and $16.30 seller July. Seller the year was quoted at $14.00@14.25.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $14.50@14.75, and extra prime at $10.75@11.00.

LARD—Was moderately active, and declined 12½@15c per 100 lbs, then recovered to 5c below the latest quotations of Thursday. Sales were reported of 1,000 tcs cash at $10.00@10.05; 750 tcs summer at $9.90@10.00; 4,250 tcs seller May at $10.00@10.07½; 14,500 tcs seller June at $10.10@10.20; and 1,000 tcs seller July at $10.27½@10.30. Total, 21,500 tcs. The market closed steady at $10.05@10.07½ for round lots cash or seller April; $10.05@10.07½ seller May; $10.07½@10.20 seller June; and $10.27½@10.30 seller July.

MEATS—Were moderately active in changes from one month to another, and steady at previous prices, except that shoulders were easier. There was a moderate demand for shipment, and stocks are not large, as manufacturers continue to pack very freely. Sales were reported of 60,000 lbs green shoulders at 5¼c; 100,000 lbs shoulders seller May (Thursday evening) at $5.25@5.32½; 100,000 lbs long clears at 7¾c seller May; 1,550,000 lbs short ribs at $7.95 seller May, $8.07½@8.12½ seller June, and $8.22½@8.27½ seller July; and 400 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 9c for 16 lbs and 9¼c for 14-lb averages. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5⅛	7⅛	7⅜	8¼
Loose, part salted	5⅛	7¾	8	8¼
Boxed	5⅝	8	8	8⅝
May, loose	5¼	8	7⅞	8¼
June, loose	5⅜	8⅛	7⅞	8⅜
July, loose	5⅜	8¼	8	8½

Long and short clears quoted at 8¼c cash or April, and 8⅜c seller June. Cumberlands quiet at 7¼@7¾c; long cut hams, 9¼@9¾c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Green hams, 8@8¼c.

Bacon quoted at 6¼@6½c for shoulders, 9¼@9½c for short ribs, 9½@9¾c for short clears, 10¼@11c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5½@6¼c. Sale was made of 50 tcs white at 6c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $20.00@20.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8¼@8½c for city, and 7¾@8¼c for country lots, the inside for No. 2.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand and firm at full previous prices, much more being wanted than was on sale, while the production of several mills has already been sold far ahead. Shippers took all they could obtain, and the local trade were free buyers. Sales were reported of 500 brls winters on private terms; 1,530 brls spring extras at $8.00@10.00; and 300 brls rye flour at $6.00@6.10. Total, 2,330 brls. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice winters, $9.00@9.50; medium do, $8.25@8.75; common do, $7.75@8.50; choice Minnesota spring, $8.75@9.50; medium do, $7.75@8.50; choice patents, $10.00@10.75; medium do, $9.00@9.50; common do, $8.50@8.75; choice family flours (spring), $8.25@8.50; medium do, $7.75@8.25; shipping extras, $7.50@8.00; choice spring superfines, $6.00@6.50; medium do, $5.25@5.75. Rye flour, $5.75@6.10.

BRAN—Was rather less active and easier. Sales were 40 tons, at $17.25 per ton on track, and $17.50@18.00 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were made of 10 tons, at $20.00 per ton free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $20.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was moderately active, and averaged 1¼c lower than Thursday. Taking the latest prices of that day as the basis, June sold from 1⅛c below to 3½c above, and closed 1⅜c higher, while May closed 2¼c higher. The attendance was small, and the trading chiefly in settlement, though there was more disposition to open up new deals. Liverpool was reported to be excited, London 1@2s per quarter higher, cargoes improving, and the English country markets generally 2s dearer; while the later dispatches from Europe quoted a still further advance, and a decided war fever. New York held wheat higher, with very little inquiry. With this our receipts were again small, and the shipments relatively large, while the bigger receipts of wheat at Milwaukee were said to include a cargo from Chicago. There was some shipping demand here, but it was chiefly for car-lots to go to interior points. It was stated that the reason of holding off by European buyers here and in New York is accounted for by the fact that Russia is still exporting freely through her ports on the Baltic, and supplying Germany as well as England with wheat through that channel. Also, that the seat of war will be out of the wheat-producing regions of Russia, which will be left intact, not even a man being drawn from that section into the army at present. The hope of a greatly increased demand on the United States for breadstuffs was thus checked in some measure; but the continued advance on the other side of the Atlantic reassured operators here in the latter part of the session, and brought an improvement in prices. A good deal of May wheat was settled or transferred yesterday, but there was not so much pressure to unload as then, for which reason the May deal was relatively stronger. Seller June opened with sellers at $1.74, and first sales at about $1.72, declined to $1.68½, advanced to $1.75, and closed at $1.71¼. Seller May sold at $1.68@1.70¼, closing at $1.69¼. Seller July sold at $1.70@1.70½, and seller the year at $1.27@1.30. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, ranged at the same price as May to ½c below it, closing at $1.68¾. Cash sales were reported of 72,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.68@1.70; 3,400 bu by sample at $1.50@1.70 on track; 1,600 bu No. 3 and rejected were bought with 50 buyers; by sample lots rejected at No. 3 sold at $1.50@1.55.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was entirely nominal. There was none offered and apparently no inquiry.

CORN—Was active and unsettled, though subject to much excitement at times. The market ruled from ½c above to ⅝c below, and closed ½@⅝c lower than the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool reported an upward tendency, but was subsequently easier, while New York was more active, but our receipts were fair by rail, and included six boat-loads by canal. There was a large attendance, and a good many orders received, both to buy and to sell. The demand for shipment was somewhat better than heretofore, but the offerings for future on country account were very large, and that weakened the market. The owners of cribbed corn have been very free sellers for three days past, and much of that previously sold for May has been taken in and sold for June, for the double reason that the difference in price was a strong inducement, and that it is thought the corn will probably inspect better in June than in May, being more dry. Opinions differ widely as to the quantity of corn that will come in on May sales; but it is generally expected to be large, if only for the purpose of releasing the money now put up as margins to secure the performance of the contracts. Some of these margins are very heavy. One party was called for margins up to 63c on 600,000 bu, all of which is on hand; and another was called on 700,000 bu to an extent that exceeded the original cost of the corn. So much of this calling was done that some parties refused to sell for future. Seller June opened with sellers at 63c, and first sales at about 61c, declined to 57⅞c, and closed at 57⅞c. Seller May sold at 57½c, closing at 55⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 55@58c, closing at 55¼c, and high mixed in receipts of No. 2 or high mixed closed at 55½c. Cash sales were reported of 193,400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 55@58c; 8,800 bu new high mixed at 53½c; 5,700 bu do at 51½c afloat; 14,800 bu new mixed at 50½c; 8,000 bu rejected at 48½@49½c; 5,000 bu do at 43½c afloat; 1,200 bu ears at 52@53½c on track; 9,000 bu shelled by sample at 41@52c on track; and 12,600 bu do at 51@54½c free on board cars. Total, 262,700 bu.

OATS—Were moderately active, closing ½@1c higher than on Thursday afternoon. New York was quoted quiet and firm. The local receipts were fair, and reported shipments liberal. The trading was principally in futures, the demand being from partly shorts, and June was chiefly dealt in. Cash oats were quiet at 40@41c for regular and 41c for fresh. June opened at 42c and closed at 42¾c, and May at 40c, closing at 40½c. Rejected oats sold at 34c. Samples were more active. Cash sales were reported of 8,600 bu No. 2 at 40@41c; 6,600 bu rejected at 38c; 9,600 bu by sample at 37@45c on track; and 14,600 bu at 36@47c delivered. Total, 38,800 bu.

RYE—Was active and easier, closing about 2c lower, except for June, which was firm at Thursday's quotations. The offerings were larger, those having a profit being anxious to secure it, and buyers took hold freely, the trading being principally in futures. May sold at 93c and June at 96c. No. 2 cash was quiet at 92c, and a car as a special lot brought 92½c. Cash sales included 2,400 bu No. 2 at 92@92½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 92½@94½c on track. Total, 3,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and nominally firm at 80@85c for April, and May was quoted at 63@65c. No. 2 cash was nominal at 63@65c. Old No. 2 sold at 43c. No. 3 A. D. & Co.'s at 41c; and rejected in do at 38c. No. 3 in N. S. houses was quoted at 38c. Freight room was reported as taken for 46,000 bu, probably No. 2 barley. Samples were scarce. Canada sold at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu old No. 2 at 43c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 41c; 800 bu rejected at 38c; 1,200 bu by sample at 42c@$1.05. Total, 7,600 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Transactions were confined to 250 tcs lard, seller June, at $10.17½.

LATEST.

Mess pork was fairly active and firmer, with sales of 4,000 brls at $16.00 for May and $16.07½@16.17½ for June.

Lard was steady, with sales of 2,500 tcs at $10.17½@10.20 for June and $10.05 for May.

Meats were steady, except shoulders, with sales of 500,000 lbs short ribs at $7.95 for May and $8.10 for June. Also 50,000 lbs shoulders for May at 5¼c.

Wheat was rather quiet, but firm at an advance of 1¼c. The trading was principally in settlement. June sold at $1.71¾@1.73, closing at the outside. May sold at $1.69@1.70, closing at $1.70.

Corn was active and firmer. June sold at 57⅛@58c, and closed at 57¾@58c. May sold at 55½@55⅞c, closing about 55⅞c.

Oats were stronger early, but closed the same as on 'Change. June sold at 42¾@43c, closing at the inside. May sold at 41c, and closed at 40⅞c.

In the afternoon a charter was reported for corn to Buffalo at 3¼@3½c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet and firmer, closing at $16.00@16.05 for May, and $16.17½@16.20 for June, with sales of 1,500 brls at $16.20 seller June.

Lard was quiet and stronger, closing at $10.10 for May, and 250 tcs sold for June at $10.22½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firmer at $2.10@2.20, inside for round lots.

BROOM-CORN—Was quiet and unchanged: Choice green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5@5½c; red tipped, with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3¾c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2½@3c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—Trade continues without animation, and prices without much stability. Buyers appear to think that a further decline is inevitable, and they are still holding off. At the seaboard prices are lower than here; consequently there is no inducement for shippers to continue operations, and the present demand is therefore mainly restricted to supplying the current needs of local consumers. We now quote: Choice yellow, 24@27c; medium to good, 15@20c; inferior to common, 9@14c.

BAGGING—Prices remain as before, and at the moment are fairly steady. The stocks of medium and low-priced grain bags are considerably reduced, and holders anticipate an advance when the active season opens. We again quote: Stark A, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—In the cheese market the situation was the same as on the earlier days of the week. No large orders are being placed, the tendency to lower prices and the undesirable quality of the present supply operating to restrict the demand to such quantities as are needed for immediate use. Good to best new full creams at 14@15c, and part skims at 8@13c.

COAL—Was in light demand and unchanged. Prices remaining as follows: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $6.50@7.00; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

EGGS—Were in fair request at 10c per doz.

FISH—Increasing stock and lower prices at the East have a weakening effect on the market here, and most descriptions are bought in something of a hand-to-mouth way. Whitefish were firm. We repeat our quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.50; family whitefish, $2.00; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 shore extra, $12.00@12.25; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $4.85@4.75; George's codfish, $5.25@5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.25; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 25c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The market was without further new features. Apples, prunes, currants, and raisins were in good demand, while most other lines were dealt in rather sparingly. Quotations are:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6¼@8c; figs, layers, 10@11c; Turkish prunes, old, 6¼@6½c; do, new, 7¼@8c; raisins, layers, $1.70@1.75; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.25; Valencia, 7¼@8c; Zante currants, new, 7@7¼c; citron, 20@21c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 13@14c; Michigan do, 4¾@5¼c; Southern, 4½@5c; blackberries, 7¾@8¼c; raspberries, 27@28c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11¼@12c; almonds, Terragona, 18@18½c; French walnuts, 10¾@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@14½c; Brazils, 7¼@8c; pecans, Texas, 8@8½c; Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6¼@6¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were dull and weak, and dealers are anxious to sell, as the fruit is losing flavor and is decaying rapidly. Oranges were steady. Strawberries from the South arrive freely. Apples in lots, per brl, $1.25@2.00; at retail, $2.00@2.75; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; oranges, $3.00@4.50 per box; lemons, $4.00@5.00 per box; bananas, $3.00 per bunch; strawberries, 50@75c.

GROCERIES—A fairly satisfactory demand existed, and the general market preserved a steady tone. Sugars were lower for brown and soft white grades, but firm for hards. Coffees remain firm. We quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5¼@7c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 24@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 23@24½c; good to prime, 21¾@22¾c; common to fair, 20@21½c; roasting, 17@18c; Singapore Java, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed, 12¼@12¾c; granulated standard, 12¼c; powdered, 12¼c; A standard, 11¾c; do No. 2, 11½c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C No. 1, 10⅞c; C No. 2, 10⅝c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; fair to prime do, 9¾@10c; common do, 9@9½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 58@60c; California honey drips, 53@55c; silver drips, 58@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 40@45c; extra do, 52@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 58@60c; do prime, 53@55c; common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 40@50c; common molasses, 39@34c; black strap, 33@34c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 50@52c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 16@16½c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6¼c; Blue Lily, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5½@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¼c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Timothy was in fair request for shipment East and to Lake Superior, and firm. Prairie was dull and easy, though the offerings were light: Timothy, $9.50@10.00; No. 2, $8.00@8.50; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.00; No. 1, $5.00; slough, $4.50.

HIGHWINES—Were active and ½c higher. Sales were reported of 200 brls (Thursday evening) at $1.09½, and 300 brls (yesterday), to be delivered within ten days, at $1.10 per gallon.

HIDES—Were in continued good demand and firm. The New York *Bulletin* gives the views of some of the merchants in that city concerning the late advance in hides, etc. The parties interviewed think the advance is not due directly to the war in Europe, but more the result of a legitimate demand. Some of the boot and shoe manufacturers have light stocks, and wish to increase them in view of the probable improvement in trade. It is thought that other nations would have to be involved in the Turkish war before the trade on this side would be much affected by the conflict. Quotations: City butchers' cows, 6@6¼c; steers, 7@7½c; green-cured, light, 8c, and heavy, 8c; damaged, 7c; part cured, 8c; green calf, 11½@12c; flint hides, 15@16c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

LEATHER—Business is unimproved, and prices without appreciable change, though the market has a slightly firmer tone. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.20	Line	$ 34@ 37
Calf, No. 2	70	90 Buffalo slaughter sole	[illegible]
Veals, No. 1	75	85	[illegible]
Veals, No. 2	50	75 Chicago sole	29@ 35
Kip	40	70 "B. A." sole	29@ 30
Upper, No. 1	21	25 "B. A. G. D."	[illegible]
Upper, No. 2	19	22 sole	23@ 28
Harness	30	34 Insole	23@ 27

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	80	95 Sole	35@ 44
Upper	20	24	

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@1.95 Kip	1.00@1.30

OILS—Trade was quiet, with prices showing no quotable change. Linseed is still tending upward, and lard and turpentine also were firm. We repeat our list: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 16½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 19½c; snow white, 150 deg., 21½c; headlight, 175 deg., 23½c; extra lard oil, 85c; do No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; boiled, 90c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.15; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do, extra, 95c; do, No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; miners' oil, 80c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 17c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 16c; gasoline, 87 deg., 20@25c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POULTRY—Was in little better request, and easy under liberal offerings, especially of chickens. Spring chickens are very small and almost unsalable. Chickens at $3.50@4.00 per doz. In coops; spring do, $2.00@2.00 per doz. Turkeys, live, 12c.

POTATOES—Were in moderate request at $1.10@1.25 for peachblows and $1.05@1.10 for rose, the outside quotations being for very fine stock delivered. The receipts were again fair and the market is amply supplied.

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were dull and weak, under fair offerings. Hungarian and millet were steady. Flax was scarce and quiet. It is said that about 17,000 bags of timothy remain in store and the country. Sales of timothy sold at $1.60@1.80 and clover was quoted at $8.50@8.75. Hungarian and millet steady at 55@60c.

SALT—Was in fair request and steady. Fine salt, $1.50; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

VEAL—Good to choice calves were quoted at 6@7c. The offerings were large and sales slow.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply and request at the given prices: Bermuda tomatoes, per box, $2.00; cucumbers, 75c@$1.00 per doz; onions, tops, $2.00; spinach, 75c per box; radishes, 30@40c per box; asparagus, 40@50c per doz; lettuce, $1.25@1.50 per doz.

WOOL—Continues in moderate request and steady. Following are ruling prices to manufacturers for assorted lots. Dealers pay 2@3c less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine, 37½@40c; medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 30@35c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 22@25c; do coarse and medium, 22@25c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 40@42c; do poor to good, 34@38c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,047	14,473	348
Tuesday	4,161	15,049	1,795
Wednesday	3,077	17,097	1,529
Thursday	4,161	18,288	1,002
Friday	4,800	16,000	1,000
Total	23,619	80,888	5,674
Same time last week	21,467	76,917	6,814
Week before last	22,747	88,722	6,287
Shipments—			
Monday	2,310	2,099	394
Tuesday	1,614	2,739	31
Wednesday	3,958	3,449	288
Thursday	3,111	4,062	411
Total	10,993	12,349	1,124

CATTLE—A fair volume of sales was accomplished yesterday at prices not essentially different from those current the day before. The prevalent feeling, however, was weak, and in some instances holders parted with their cattle at slightly lower prices than the same grades sold at on Thursday. Considering the extent of the supply and the depressed condition of the Eastern markets, the position of affairs was much more favorable than sellers had any just reason to expect, and therefore very little grumbling was heard. The quality of the offerings was much the same as on the earlier days of the week. Fair to good well fatted droves comprised the bulk, and most of the transfers were at $4.50@5.10. A few choice droves were taken at $5.25@5.50. Groves Bros. selling a car-load at the latter figure. Stockers were wanted at $3.50@4.50, and in some cases as high as $4.60@4.65 was paid. Sales to the city trade were noted at $2.75@4.50. The market closed easy, with considerable stuff left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$5.25@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.40@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.50@5.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,591	$5.50	60	1,131	$4.80
101	1,414	5.37½	33	1,210	4.80
50	1,489	5.40	16	1,160	4.80
32	1,330	5.35	17	1,232	4.80
16	1,479	5.37½	15	1,174	4.80
64	1,402	5.32½	34	1,021	4.75
37	1,405	5.30	18	1,010	4.75
44	1,273	5.25	37	1,117	4.75
40	1,308	5.20	16	1,097	4.75
30	1,387	5.25	33	1,221	4.75
20	1,290	5.15	28	1,170	4.75
93	1,419	5.20	17	1,034	4.70
35	1,300	5.10	20	1,053	4.65
40	1,357	5.10	18	1,063	4.65
52	1,372	5.10	16	999	4.62½
31	1,272	5.05	33	1,073	4.60
19	1,049	4.95	16	1,052	4.60
72	1,161	4.90	17	1,012	4.62½
15	1,188	4.90	16	930	4.60
40	1,177	4.90	18	874	4.60
18	1,177	4.90	16	1,070	4.55
31	1,167	4.90	17	1,083	4.50
16	1,229	4.90	29	910	4.50
18	1,238	4.90	20	1,070	4.55
35	1,112	4.90	48	1,440	4.50
10	1,249	4.90	40	991	4.25
111	1,198	4.87½	11	845	4.25
17	1,177	4.90	41	1,204	4.25
83	1,056	4.85	19	944	3.90
18	1,179	4.85	18	916	3.80
16	1,143	4.85	16	903	3.70
46	1,104	4.85	15	1,437	5.12½
18	1,201	4.85	49	1,293	5.00
17	1,198	4.80	16	1,361	5.00
18	1,173	4.80	48	1,381	5.10

HOGS—There was a quiet hog market, but at the reduced prices of Thursday a comparatively steady feeling prevailed. Shippers and the local trade operated with caution, and the close of the day found a good many hogs left in the pens unsold. Sales ranged from $5.00@5.10 for inferior grades to $5.80@5.85 for extra. Common to prime light weights sold at $5.30@5.50, and poor to choice heavy at $5.40@5.60. Groves Bros. sold 40 head at the outside quotation—$5.85. Most of the sales were at $5.35@5.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	346	$5.85	44	257	$5.50	57	180	$5.45
15	318	5.75	37	205	5.50	58	224	5.45
48	248	5.70	71	231	5.50	54	204	5.45
78	279	5.65	69	212	5.50	53	192	5.45
43	271	5.65	57	214	5.50	212	200	5.45
49	299	5.65	69	233	5.50	67	209	5.45
48	278	5.70	53	229	5.50	61	224	5.45
52	271	5.65	61	247	5.50	75	270	5.40
61	279	5.60	130	244	5.50	36	259	5.40
50	288	5.60	33	255	5.50	79	283	5.40
43	273	5.60	43	245	5.50	45	272	5.40
54	275	5.60	62	271	5.50	47	282	5.40
40	283	5.65	57	255	5.50	43	198	5.40
46	262	5.60	64	233	5.50	44	228	5.40
35	272	5.60	43	248	5.50	21	184	5.35
55	281	5.55	47	214	5.40	68	181	5.35
49	270	5.55	61	220	5.40	53	172	5.35
45	288	5.55	42	199	5.40	55	191	5.35
135	267	5.55	41	230	5.40	44	165	5.35
60	260	5.55	61	220	5.40	72	170	5.35
58	283	5.55	52	205	5.40	27	188	5.35
170	259	5.52½	101	215	5.40	51	173	5.35
60	272	5.50	84	213	5.40	74	173	5.35
64	288	5.50	78	258	5.42½	53	175	5.30
140	268	5.55	49	249	5.40	28	179	5.30
60	264	5.55	34	228	5.40	63	167	5.35
61	243	5.55	67	182	5.40	56	200	5.35
51	258	5.50	51	210	5.37½	53	173	5.00
41	270	5.50	61	222	5.45	34	160	5.00
52	237	5.50	23	243	5.45	53	119	4.35
51	282	5.50	23	243	5.45			

SHEEP—Were in good demand and were firm, with sales of poor to choice qualities at $4.00@6.25.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
25	103	$5.75	563	110	$5.75	15	94	$4.25
25	112	6.25	70	94	5.00	84	111	5.40
350	95	6.00	76	88	4.00	50	98	4.37½

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 27.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending April 26, 6,763 head, or 320 cars of through and 78 cars of yard stock, against 6,222 head, or 302 cars through and 64 cars yard, the week before; supply fair and 14 cars in excess of last week, with prices about the same, but trade has been dull and sluggish, buyers being slow at taking hold; quality generally good and better than usual; all sold out, however; range of prices as follows: 1 bunch extra, $6.00; best, $5.75@6.00; fair to good, $5.00@5.25; common to fair, $4.50@4.80; stockers, 750 to 900 lbs, $3.25@4.25; bulls, cows, and stags, $3.00@4.00; sales for the week, 1,184 head, against 1,084 last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,170 head, against 14,520 last week; supply fair, with a like demand, and trade steady and active at the following prices, which are a shade in advance of last week's quotations: Fair to good Philadelphias, $5.75@5.90; fair to good Yorkers, $5.25@5.60; grassers, $4.50@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,600 head, against 18,100 last week; supply very light, and all taken on arrival at ¼@½ advance, most of the offerings being clipped, which are selling better than wooled or good; best wooled, 100 to 110 lbs, $6.25@6.75; fair wooled, 90 to 100 lbs, $5.75@6.25; common wooled, 70 to 80 lbs, $5.25@5.75; best clipped, 100 to 110 lbs, $5.25@5.50; good clipped, 90 to 100 lbs, $5.00@5.25; common clipped, 70 to 80 lbs, $4.25@4.50.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27.—BEEVES—Receipts for the week, 784 cars, against 683 last week; the demand good; market steady and business profitable, beeves selling at closing prices of last week. Wednesday market ruled tame and weak; Thursday's prices were reduced full 20c, with only a moderate business done; receipts to-day 40 cars, with 10 left over, making supply 50 cars, and only a few taken by local trade; sales for the week, 5,100 head; New York took 1,200; Brighton 425; remainder by local and Eastern dealers; heavy natives, $6.00@6.40; medium weights, $5.50@5.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 61 cars; last week, 71; supply mainly Ohio and New York stock; market steady but quiet; Eastern and local demand very moderate, and a few taken by New York dealers; sales, 5¼@6½c; common to good unshorn, 5¼@5¾c for clipped; no spring lambs in the market.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, April 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 784 cars, against 683 last week; market opened at closing prices of last week, closing heavy and dull with a decline of 20c per 100 lbs, live weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 61 cars, against 71 last week; prices about same; wool sheep, 5¼@7½c; common to extra, 5¼@5¾c; clipped fall lambs, 8@8¾c; no springs in market.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,217, making 6,097 since Monday, against 6,300 same time last week; market easier; prices about ¼c per head lower on common and medium grades; stock barely closed out; common to prime steers, 9¾@11¾c; 3 car-loads light Cherokee cattle, 8c; about 550 fat cattle taken for the English market at 10¼@11¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,800, making 10,152 since Monday, against 12,208 same time last week; market steady; fully sustained prices; common to good unshorn, 6@7¼c; fair to good clipped, 5¼@5¾c.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,308, making 15,308 since Monday, against 16,200 same time last week; market firmer, with sales of 1 car-load Ohio corn-fed at $6.12¼.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 306; total for the week, 10,931; no sales reported; fresh arrivals consigned through; 18 cars through stock in yards held for shipment to-morrow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,000; total for the week, 10,900; demand fair; prices stronger; all offerings disposed of; sales, 9 cars; supply hardly equal to the demand; quoted: clipped, $4.75@5.30; wools, $6.00@6.62½; yards bare of stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900; total for the week, 14,350; better feeling; all offerings disposed of; supply hardly equal to the demand; sales 7 cars; quoted: Yorkers, good to choice, $5.70@5.75; light good, $5.50; selected, $5.85; good heavy, $5.75; yards bare of stock.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—HOGS—Steady and unchanged; $4.90@5.60.

CATTLE—Good light to fair shipping steers strong and demand largely exceeds supply at $6.25; heavy cattle easier and slow; choice to fancy steers, $4.65@6.00; good to prime, $5.00@5.40; light to fair, $4.60@5.05; butchers', $4.50@4.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $4.50@4.90; fair to good light, $5.10@5.35; packing, $5.00@5.30; butchers', $5.40@5.55; receipts, 1,541; shipments, 1,542.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the docks were increased by the arrival of a fleet of about 20 cargoes. The large supply attracted local buyers, and a number of cargoes were taken by them at the current prices. Piece-stuff composed a good portion of the fleet, and was slow at $7.25@7.50, with rumors of sales of inferior grades at a lower price. Inch lumber was quoted at $8.00@10.50. Lath were quoted at $1.25, and shingles at $2.05@2.20.

The sales reported were: Cargo schr Arandal from Manistee, 120,000 feet piece-stuff at $7.50.

Cargo schr Newland from Manistique, 180,000 feet piece-stuff at $7.50.

Cargo schr Lavinda from Hamlin, 135,000 feet piece-stuff at $7.25.

The trade of the yard dealers was fair at irregular prices. Green two inch was quoted at $9.00@9.50, and do inch at $9.50 as the inside price. Some of the dealers are beginning to buy at the dock in order to have a supply of common green, but evince little disposition to purchase freely, saying they have an ample stock on hand. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$32.00@34.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	24.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Box boards, A, 13 to 16 inch	30.00@32.00
Box boards, B, 13 to 16 inch	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	22.00@24.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	15.00@18.00
Common stock boards, 12 inch	10.00@11.00
Fencing, 12 to 16 feet	10.00@11.00
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet	10.00@11.00
Common green	9.00@9.50
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet	9.50@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.50@1.60
A shingles, choice	2.50
A shingles, standard	2.30@2.40
A shingles on track, dry	2.20@2.40
Shingles on track, green	[illegible]
Pickets, square	9.00@10.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change in Chicago from Beerbohm:

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Prime mess pork, Eastern, 77s; Western, 66s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 38s; short ribs, 39s 6d; long clear, 40s; short clear, 41s; shoulders, 28s; hams, 20-lb average, 43s. Lard, 50s. Prime mess beef, 93s; India mess, 91s; extra India mess, 114s. Cheese, 70s. Tallow, 43s 6d.

LONDON, April 27.—GRAIN—Liverpool—Wheat excited; California Club, 13s 3d@13s 6d; California white, 13s@13s; red Spring, 12s 6d@12s 9d. Corn upward tendency; 30s 6d. Mark Lane—Wheat 1@2s dearer. Cargoes off coast: Wheat improving; corn improving, 34s. Cargoes on passage: Wheat and corn improving. Country markets—English generally 2s dearer; French markets 1 franc dearer. California wheat off coast, 64@65s; California wheat just shipped, 65s; nearly due, 65s. Fair average quality of spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 64s; do American mixed corn, 30s 6d. Good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat off coast, 63s. Later—Liverpool: Wheat excited. Mark Lane: Wheat 3s dearer; corn a shade dearer. Cargoes off coast: Good California wheat, 66s; good No. 2 spring, 66s. California wheat just shipped or nearly due, 66s. Fair average quality spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 65s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 33s; No. 2, 30s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s 9d; No. 2, 12s 6d; spring, No. 1, 13s 6d; No. 2, 12s; club, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 13s; white, No. 1, 13s 10d; No. 2, 12s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 29s; No. 2, 28s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 66s. Lard, 49s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—2:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Strong. Flour—No. 1, 33s 3d; No. 2, 30s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 6d; spring, No. 1, 13s 9d; No. 2, 12s; white, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 13s 1d; club, No. 1, 14s; No. 2, 13s 6d. Corn—29s@29s 6d.

LARD—49s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—5:30 p. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 33s 6d; No. 2, 31s.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—COTTON—Irregular; flat; 5¾@6 1/16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester tending downward.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 100,000 qrs; American, 67,000 qrs; California white wheat, 13s 10d@13s 4d; do club, 13s 5d@14s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 12s@13s 6d; do winter, 12s 6d@13s. Flour—Western canal, 31@33s 3d. Corn—Western mixed, 29s 3d; New do, 29s@29s 9d. Oats—American, 3@3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 41s.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 60@73s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 66s. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Lard—Prime steam, 49s 9d. Cheese—Fine American, 70s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s; short clear, 41s 6d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 43s.

LINSEED OIL—31@32s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 13s.

LIVERPOOL, April 27.—COTTON—Sales of the week 63,000 bales, of which exporters took 4,000 bales, and speculators 2,000; total stock, 1,145,000; American, 755,000; receipts, 112,000; American, 78,000; actual export, 8,000; amount afloat, 294,000; American, 141,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 11,000; American sales, 41,000.

LONDON, April 27.—TALLOW—44s 3d@44s 6d.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—53s 9d.

LINSEED CAKE—9s 9d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s 9d.

ANTWERP, April 27.—PETROLEUM—34s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 27.—GRAIN—Milwaukee wheat price about 5c per bu higher, with a light export and milling demand; other grades spring quiet and very firm; winter wheat strongly held and quiet; sales for city milling, 16,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.95@2.00 for export; 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.95; 2,000 bu ungraded spring, $1.75. Rye lower, irregular, and unsettled; demand mainly speculative; sales 8,000 bu Western, $1.05 in store. Market for new corn feverish, unsettled, and firmer, opening active; very strong, with good speculative and fair export and home demand; 1@1½c per bu advance over figures current at close of market yesterday; sales steamer mixed, 67¼@67½c; steamer yellow, 69c; No. 2, 68@69c; steamer white, 68c; 5,400 bu steamer mixed for April, 68c; 215,000 bu do for May, 68@68¼c; 75,000 bu steamer mixed for June, 67¼@68¼c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth-room again higher and strong, with very good demand for provision room; charters firm, with grain vessels in demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower, more freely offered; cash lots dull; speculative dealings moderate; sales 50 brls new mess on spot at $16.50; 250 brls Western prime mess at $14.75@15.00; 1,500 brls new mess June at $16.40@16.45, closing at $16.45; 1,500 brls July at $16.50@16.75; second call, May, $16.20 bid; $16.35 asked; June, $16.30 bid; $16.45 asked; July, $16.40 bid; $16.55 asked. Cut meats quiet; middles, trade light; prices firm; Western long clear, 8⅛c. Lard—Market opened a shade stronger; afterwards scarcely so firm; closed about steady; transactions moderate; sales 355 tcs new prime steam on spot, $10.20@10.35; 38 tcs do, $10.12½; 100 tcs old, $10.32½; 3,750 tcs May, $10.27½@10.30, closing at $10.30; 3,500 tcs June, $10.40@10.45, closing at $10.42½; 4,000 tcs July, $10.45@10.57½, closing at $10.50@10.52½.

SUGARS—In better demand; firmer; raw quoted: Cuba inferior to common refining, 8⅝@9¼c; fair refining, 9⅜c; good refining, 9⅝c; prime refining, 9¾c; fair to choice grocery, 9⅞@10¼c; centrifugal, 10@10¾c.

TALLOW—Market firm; 8½c for prime city; sales 75,000 lbs prime country, 8⅝c.

WHISKY—Market quiet and firm; sales 50 brls at $1.13 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 27.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 24,000 bales; last year, 29,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,805,000; last year, 3,911,000; exports from United States ports, 39,000; last year, 47,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 2,618,000; last year, 2,778,000; stock at all United States ports, 582,000; last year, 544,000; stock at all interior towns, 71,000; last year, 71,000; stock at Liverpool, 1,145,000; last year, 1,025,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 141,000; last year, 146,000. Futures 10-15@10.20. Futures closed firm: April, 10.94@10.95c; May, 11.01@11.05c; June, 11.09@11.10c; July, 11.22@11.23c; August, 11.22@11.23; September, 11.00c; October, 12.05@12.06c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 10,000 brls; a shade firmer; business moderate; being checked by the advance; No. 2, $6.50@7.25; super State and Western, $8.00@8.25; common to good extra, $8.30@8.50; good to choice, $8.55@8.65; white wheat extra, $8.70@9.30; fancy, $9.35@11.25; extra Ohio, $8.35@10.50; St. Louis, $8.45@11.50; Minnesota patent process, $10.15@12.50. Rye flour firmer; $5.00@5.75.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer; Western, $3.35@3.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 3,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.75; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.95@2.00; No. 2 Chicago spring nominally $1.93@1.95; winter quiet, held firmly. Rye heavy; Western, $1.05. Barley quiet but firm; malt scarce and firm. Corn opened 1½c higher; fluctuated wildly; closed at an advance of ¼c on yesterday's close; good business; receipts, 68,000 bu; steam mixed, 67¼@68½c; low mixed, 68c; steam yellow, 69c. Oats strong and higher; receipts, 11,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 47@52c; white do, 53@57c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 16@20½c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 9⅝@9¾c; prime, 9⅞@9⅞c; refined, 11@12¼c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 9⅝c; refined, 15¼c; cases, 19¼@22½c; naphtha, 10c.

TALLOW—Strong; 8⅝@8¾c.

STRAINED RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—32½c.

EGGS—Firmer; 13c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $16.50; $16.40@16.45. Beef quiet; long clear middles, 8⅞@9⅛c; short, do, 8⅝c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $10.12@10.25; May, $10.27½@10.30.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.13.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—WOOL—Improved; demand easier; stocks light; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 44@46c; X, 43@44c; medium, 42½@43c; coarse, 33@36c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, Western fine, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 32@35c; combing, washed, 49@50c; do unwashed, 35@37c; Canada combing, 50@52½c; fine unwashed, 24@27c; coarse and medium unwashed, 28@30c; tub-washed, 35@40c.

BREADSTUFFS—Excited and higher.

FLOUR—Pennsylvania family, $9.50@11.00; Minnesota do, $9.25@10.00; St. Louis fancy, $11.50; patent, $12.00; high grades, $11.00@12.00. Wheat—Red Western, $2.15; Pennsylvania do, $2.25; Amber, $2.23; white, $2.30. Rye, $1.20@1.25. Corn—Yellow, 70c; mixed, 67@70c; white, 72c; sail, 71½c; steam, 69c. Oats—White, 51@56c; mixed, 49@50c.

SEEDS—Clover—market dull; fair to choice, $15.50@16.50; timothy, $2.00.

BUTTER—Dull and nominal; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, new, 23@24c.

CHEESE—Firm; choice Western, 14@14½c; new, 13@14c.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; refined, 15@15¼c; crude, 12@12¼c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.14.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 117,000 bu; wheat, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 51,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—FLOUR—Demand good; tending upward; superfine, $7.00@7.25; XX, $7.75@7.87½; XXX, $8.50@10.25; high grades, $10.50@11.00.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand good, and tending upward; 65c offered; 70c asked. Oats quiet; St. Louis, 47@48c; Galena, 55c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; held at $3.25.

HAY—Quiet but steady; prime, $15.00; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; quoted at $17.25. Lard quiet; $10.25@10.75; keg, $10.75@11.00. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, packed, 6½@6¾c. Bacon—Market dull; quoted: Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured in good demand at full prices; $10.75@12.00.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Good demand at full prices; Rio cargoes, 16½@21¾c, gold. Sugar—Good demand at full prices; common to good common, 7@7¾c; fair to fully fair, 8@8¼c; good to choice, 9@9½c; centrifugal, 9½c; yellow clarified, 10@10½c. Molasses—Demand fair and market firm; common, 35c; fair, 40c; prime to choice, 44@53c.

BRAN—Scarce and firm; $1.30.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Stocks and offerings light; very little doing.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, but slow; No. 2 red fall, $2.25 cash and May; No. 3 do, $2.10@2.11. Corn quiet; vibratory, quickly responsive to other markets; No. 2 mixed, 52@52½c cash; 52½@54c May; 53½@55c June; closing at 54@55@56½c; July closing at 55c. Oats excited and higher; No. 2, 42@43½c cash; 40c bid April. Rye higher; sample lots, $1.00. Barley quiet; No. 3 spring, 58c.

WHISKY—Higher; $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive and lower; $16.50 cash; $16.75@16.80 June. Lard dull; 10¼c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, $8.20 for May. Bacon easier, but not quotably lower.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 27.—COTTON—Steady; 10¼c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; family, $9.25@9.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand light, but holders firm; red, $2.25@2.30. Corn active, firm, and higher; 53@55c. Oats scarce and firm; 48@53c. Rye inactive; $1.00. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $16.00. Lard quiet; steam, 10c; kettle, 10¾@11c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders held at 5¼c; short-rib middles, 8@8⅛c; closed at $7.90 bid; short-clear, 8⅜c. Bacon quiet; 6¼c; $7.90@9c; 9⅜@9⅝c.

WHISKY—Moderately active and higher; $1.08.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—FLOUR—Active, strong, and buoyant; Western superfine, $7.00@7.50; do extra, $8.00@9.00; do family, $9.50@10.50; other grades unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and buoyant. Corn quiet; Western irregular; closed firm, and higher than on yesterday; Western mixed, spot, 69c; April, 69c; May, 70½c; June, 71½c; steamer, 68c. Oats fairly active; Western white, 53@56c; Western mixed, 50c. Rye firmer and higher; 98c@$1.00.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier; pork, $17.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 8¾c; packed, 6¼@9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 10c. Hams, 12@13½c. Lard—refined, 11@11½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 9¼@9½c; refined, 15@15½c.

COFFEE—Firm and higher; Rio cargoes, 16½@21½c; jobbing, 18½@21½c.

WHISKY—Firm, at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,600 bu; corn, 128,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 27.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra white $2.25; white Michigan, May, $2.05@2.06; June, $2.02@2.05; do, $1.85; No. 2 red winter spot, $1.98@2.00; May, $2.02 asked; No. 3 red amber and No. 2 D. $1.85; $1.78; rejected Lake Shore red, $1.70. Corn strong; high mixed, spot, 62c; May, 61c; June, 62½c; 54; No. 2, 54½c; May, 62c; June and July, 63c; rejected, 56c; No. 2 white, spot, 62@62½c; rejected, 56c. Oats dull and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 70 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, 3,200 bu.

TOLEDO, April 27—2 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 amber, May, $2.03 bid; June, $2.05 bid; No. 2 red Wabash, $2.01; No. 2 red, $1.78. Corn—Demand active; sales, 250,000; No. 2, spot, 58c bid; May, 59@60c; June, 61c; July, 63c; high mixed, 61@65½c bid; No. 2 white, May 62@63c. Oats quiet.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; opened at an advance of ½c; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.90; No. 2 do, $1.83; May, $1.84; June, $1.85¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.65. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 new, 56@57c. Oats easier; No. 2, 41½@42c. Rye buoyant and higher; No. 1, 96c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 65c; No. 3, 46@50c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 27.—FLOUR—Unsettled; stocks small and receipts light; holders indifferent about selling.

GRAIN—Corn unsettled; mixed and yellow, 67@70c. Oats firm and higher; No. 1 and extra white, 60@63c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 58@60c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 55@56c; rejected, 45@50c.

HAY—Quiet but steady; Western, $15.00@18.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 27.—GRAIN—Wheat bare, except an occasional car lot received. Corn quiet and steady; sales of 20 cars new on track at 67@68c; 5 cars No. 2 at 63@65c. Oats nominal at 53c. Rye held at about $1.03 for Western. Barley firmer; no sales made.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, April 27.—COTTON—Dull and depressed; middling, 10⅝c; new middling, 10⅞c; weekly net receipts, 900 bales; stock, 44,760; sales, 3,339; exports coastwise, 821.

SAVANNAH, April 27.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10¾c; weekly net receipts, 1,109 bales; gross receipts, 1,192; stock, 8,581; sales, 455; to Great Britain, 3,334; coastwise, 901.

MOBILE, April 27.—COTTON—Weak and irregular; middling, 10½@10¾c; weekly net receipts, 1,327 bales; stock, 33,217; sales, 1,500; to Great Britain, 3,900; coastwise, 123.

CHARLESTON, April 27.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; middling, 11c; weekly net receipts, 1,827 bales; gross receipts, 2,224; stock, 15,785; sales, 2,550; to Great Britain, 2,778; to the Continent, 1,375; coastwise, 123.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—COTTON—In good demand; prices irregular; sales, 8,500; good ordinary, 9⅝@9¾c; low middling, 10¼@10½c; middling, 10¾@11c; good middling, 11½@11¾c; middling fair, 12@12¼c; fair, 12¾@13¼c; receipts, net, 1,283 bales; gross, 1,719; exports to Liverpool, 3,903; to Barcelona, 270; by river, 8; stock, 196,589; week's sales, 15,500; receipts, net, 14,800; gross, 16,161; exports to Liverpool, 3,900; to Bremen, 1,114; to Barcelona, 2,780; to New York, 2,087; by river, 6.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, April 27.—There was a fair demand for heavy woolen goods for men's wear, but the general market was quiet; cotton goods slow in first hands, with a tendency toward lower prices on makes not already reduced; prints quiet; dress buntings in good demand. The *Bulletin* says large quantities of dress silks will be offered at auction next week.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 27.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet and steady; standard white, 110 test, 13c.

PITTSBURG, April 27.—PETROLEUM—Crude dull; $2.50 at Parker's; refined, 15½c, Philadelphia delivery.

PIG-IRON.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 27.—PIG-IRON—Unchanged; No. 1 foundry, $24.00, four months; No. 2, $22.50@23.00; gray forge, $21.00@22.00.

THE ELECTROSCOPE.

A Big Thing in the Line of Scientific Discovery.

To the Editor of the New York Sun.

An eminent scientist of this city, whose name is withheld for the present, is said to be on the point of publishing a series of important discoveries, and exhibiting an instrument invented by him, by means of which objects or persons standing or moving in any part of the world may be instantaneously seen anywhere and by anybody. The utility of the electroscope is undeniable, and, if the invention proves successful, it will supersede in a very short time the ordinary methods of telegraphic and telephonic communication. By means of the electroscope, merchants will be able to exhibit their goods, or samples of them, to any customer supplied with the same instrument, whether in Liverpool, London, Paris, Berlin, Calcutta, Peking, San Francisco, or New Orleans. Fugitive criminals placed in the electroscope can be instantly identified by the police-authorities in any part of the globe. Mothers, husbands, and lovers will be enabled to glance at any time at the very persons of their absent children, wives, or beloved ones. Painters may retain their paintings in their studio, and yet exhibit them simultaneously in all the galleries of Europe and America provided with the invention. Scholars are thus enabled to consult in their own rooms any rare and valuable work or manuscript in the British Museum, Louvre, or Vatican, by simply requesting that the Librarians place the book, opened at the desired page, into this marvelous apparatus. The electroscope will undoubtedly supersede the ordinary methods of telegraphy, as it matters very little how long or how short may be the message transmitted by it; not to speak of the advantage of being able to read, when desired, the original dispatch in the handwriting of the sender.

And, further, in case the telephone, the new instrument for carrying musical sounds, should succeed also in transmitting ordinary conversations, a combination of the electroscope and telephone will be made which will permit people not only actually to converse with each other, no matter how far they are apart, but also to look into each other's eyes, and watch their very mien, expression, gesture, and motion while in the electroscope. Both telephone and electroscope applied on a large scale would render it possible to represent at one time on a hundred stages, in various parts of the world, the opera or play sung or acted in any given theatre. The actors and singers will present, of course, a certain ethereal appearance, when thus viewed from a great distance, which, however, will not always prove really unpleasant to the audience.

The invention is based, as far as known, on the principle of transmitting the waves of light given out by objects, in a manner similar to the transmission of sound-waves by the telephone. Everybody knows that the sensations of color which we perceive are due to the varying strength and rapidity of the undulations of light emanating from the objects we look upon. Now, the electroscope consists, to all outward appearance, of two empty boxes, or rooms, according to the size required. One of the compartments is the transmitter, the other the receiver. In both compartments one side or wall presents the ends of a multitude of quasi electric wires of a peculiar make and consistency. Each of these innumerable wires transmits with the utmost accuracy the faintest and strongest undulations of every delicate or heavy wave of color that strikes it horizontally from some object or person opposite to it. Thus many thousands of wires of the thickness of a line carry conjointly the undulations of color emanating from a painting less than a foot square. The wires are twisted outside of the instrument into a cable, which may be extended to its destination above or below ground, or through the water. On entering the receiver, the cable is untwisted, and each tiny wire is made to occupy again its proper position in the side or wall of the compartment. The box, or room, acting as the receiver, differs from the transmitter in being constantly kept filled with a newly-discovered gas, a sort of magnetic-electric ether, in which the currents of light or color become resplendent again, and by means of which the objects or persons present at the time in the transmitter are reflected as accurately as in a mirror. ELECTRICIAN.

How Two Sides of the Mississippi Differ.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The difference in climatic advantage between the east and west banks of the Mississippi in Louisiana is noticed in the New Orleans papers. The river averages but about 1,000 yards in width, yet the opposite banks are as differently marked as if the interval were a 1,000 miles. Frosts seldom travel across the river. While one side may be enjoying rain, the other may be parched with drought. The difference in vegetation is chiefly noticeable in the sugar culture, the plantations on the west bank of the river having great advantages over those on the east bank, and these advantages are described as annually increasing. The last sugar crop on the west side yielded 56,000 hogsheads, whilst that on the east side yielded but 34,001 hogsheads. These advantages are causing the sugar culture to be encouraged on the west side, where the yield per acre is greater, whilst the unfavorable competition causes the culture to diminish on the east side.

JONATHAN T[illegible]

The Sagetown Distil[illegible] the Crime of Pe[illegible]

How He and Parker M[illegible] the Straw-Bonds [illegible]

The Agreement with Blu[illegible] What It Resulte[illegible]

[illegible]

JONATHAN TURNER.

The Sagetown Distiller Indicted for the Crime of Perjury.

How He and Parker Mason Went into the Straw-Bonds Business.

The Agreement with Bluford Wilson, and What It Resulted In.

Among the twenty-one indictments which were returned two or three days ago by Judge Bangs' Grand Jury was one which the Government officials took great pains to conceal, and very nearly succeeded in it. The victim of the formidable presentment is Jonathan Turner, a gentleman who is not unknown to fame, consequent upon his alleged participation in several gigantic whisky frauds. The gravamen of the indictment is perjury. According to the testimony distilled before the two dozen inquisitors, the circumstances attendant upon the commission of the crime are of a very peculiar character. It appears that in 1874 the Sagetown distillery, while ostensibly in the name of George E. Hines, was actually owned by Turner. Turner and Hines are brothers-in-law. The house was idle for several months, awaiting the perfection of arrangements whereby it could be operated with the duplicate use of stamps. Parker R. Mason, of this city, had agreed to take care of the goods at this end; and all that was wanting at the home terminus was the filing of the necessary distiller's bond. Turner had some conscientious scruples about endangering any of his personal friends, and searched among his business acquaintances for bondsmen without avail. Time was precious. Parker Mason was anxious to get the mill running. Turner came to Chicago one fine morning, and explained his woes and tribulations to Parker. The latter was equal to the emergency. Said he to Turner:

"GIVE ME $500 AND I'LL GET BONDSMEN

that will be satisfactory." He explained his scheme, and Turner made the deposit. The twain went over to Burke's Hotel and picked up a gentlemanly-looking fellow, with an air of responsibility and financial solidity, but in reality an adventurer of the most pronounced type. For a consideration he was induced to personate Elisha E. Hundley, a gentleman doing business at 99 Dearborn street, and possessed of considerable real estate. The bogus Hundley was furnished with an abstract of several pieces of property belonging to the simon pure, and was properly drilled how to answer any questions that might be propounded touching the location, improvements thereon, etc., concerning the property. Another individual of like responsibility named James B. Smith was induced to go into the scheme. He was the owner, in his mind, of several large tracts of valuable city and country real estate, when in fact he was not worth the soil on the heels of his boots. These two precious specimens of humanity Parker and Turner presented to Bridges and Hoyt, who then occupied responsible positions in the revenue service, and offered them as bondsmen. After going through the formality of an examination the straw bonds were found acceptable, sworn to, and signed and sealed. On Turner's return to Sagetown he turned the bond over to Collector Tillson, of that district. He not knowing the signers or their responsibility sent the documents back to the Revenue Department in this city. Bridges, who was the Deputy-Supervisor under Dan Munn, wrote to Tillson that they were as good as wheat and perfectly satisfactory. On this assurance Tillson accepted the bonds, and gave permission to the Sagetown distillery to start up, which they did, and in a short time

THE THROTTLE WAS THROWN WIDE OPEN.

About every other barrel of whisky was crooked. Some of it was disposed of in St. Louis, and the remainder passed through the dumping tubs of Parker Mason. In May, 1875, lightning struck the crooked distilleries and rectifying houses in the West, and the Sagetown house was not an exception. It was taken possession of by the Government. Turner was indicted for defrauding the revenue, and the indictment still stands. The bonds were examined by officials from the Treasury Department. Hundley was interviewed, and denied the soft impeachment. The signature was not his, and he could easily prove it, and he did. James B. Smith was beyond the reach of even a search-warrant. Bridges had fled to Canada, and there was no one to give any clew to the fraud but Parker Mason. A few months ago Bridges and Hoyt returned from their exile, and the Government officers, who had determined to make it warm for Turner, called the attention of the Grand Jury to the plot. They promptly returned the indictment, as has already been stated. The trial will probably come off next month, as a petit jury has been called for May 15. Thus endeth the first chapter of these veracious chronicles.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the Sagetown distillery was seized by the Government and Turner indicted for violation of the revenue law. Turner has since had his distillery restored to him, and has not been, and in all human probability will not be, tried on the old indictment.

WHY THESE THINGS ARE THUS

has long been a profound secret. Several months ago a TRIBUNE reporter got a clew, but on following it up, was blocked at an important point, and it was not until yesterday that he succeeded in unraveling the mystery. At the time of its seizure the book-keeper of the concern was a man named Loper. He is a shrewd, calculating fellow, and by some means only known to himself obtained quite a large batch of the correspondence that passed between Turner and one S. M. Barton, of St. Louis, who was the crooked conspirator at that end of the line. In these letters were frequent allusions to Linegar, a lawyer of Cairo, and at one time Dan Munn's partner. Some of the letters acknowledged the receipt of drafts that were sent to Boston to be placed where they would do the most good. Supervisor Matthews and Special Agent Somerville opened negotiations with Loper for these letters, and under the promise of immunity for himself, and probably a pecuniary consideration thrown in, he turned them over. Dan Munn then became the objective point of the Government officials. By some means Turner ascertained what Loper had done. He took counsel of his friends. By some means it was intimated to Bluford Wilson, then Solicitor of the Treasury, that Turner could "fix" Munn, and might probably be induced to squeal. In September, '75, Turner received a telegram requesting him to go to Washington. He did so, accompanied by an old friend, who formerly ran a distillery, and knew the ropes. They had an interview with Wilson, who, at that time, did not know what Matthews and Somerville had secured. The thing was talked over, and Turner, in consideration of giving up the correspondence, the getting Barton, of St. Louis, to tell all he knew, and the sum of $1,500 to pay expenses, was allowed to

CHOOSE EITHER CIVIL OR CRIMINAL IMMUNITY.

The next day the offer was renewed, the $1,500 item excepted, Mr. Wilson stating that the Government could not give Turner any money, as that would look like buying testimony, but that the money would be paid to the friend who accompanied him. Turner was not too anxious. He wanted to return home and see his lawyers. Time was given him to do so, and on Oct. 9 he wrote a letter to Bluford Wilson accepting the terms. He took civil immunity, feeling perfectly assured that the Government would not, and could not, consistently prosecute him criminally after having made use of him as a witness. The $1,500, however, never left the coffers of the Government. Turner did not get it, neither did the friend who accompanied him to Washington. Subsequently the Government authorities became decidedly lukewarm in carrying out their part of the agreement. Two custodians who had been put into the house at an expense of $10 per day continued to pile up their stipend with mathematical regularity. Turner became anxious. He wanted the troops removed, but the Administration lent a deaf ear to his request. The forfeiture suit which has been entered against the distillery shortly after its seizure, went by default. Turner knew nothing of it until he one day saw the property advertised to be sold at Marshal's sale. This was while the Munn trial was going on. Turner's counsel, Judge Leffingwell, filed a petition with Judge Blodgett, in chambers, reciting all the facts in the case. Judge Bangs was called in, so was Benjamin Ayer, and as the result of the conference the order of sale was revoked and the judgment of forfeiture set aside. But even then the Government did not give up the property. They claimed some $2,000 costs. A protracted correspondence on this subject ensued, and finally the Treasury Department ordered that the property be restored to Turner on payment of the costs. He did so, and thus received back his property. And thus ends the second chapter.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ASSISTANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY BURKE,

who took particular pains yesterday to inform a TRIBUNE reporter that the recent Grand Jury did not find any indictment against Turner, it may be stated that if he will examine a certain page of Judge Blodgett's docket he will find the entry, "U. S. vs. Jonathan Turner, forgery." How it got there without his knowledge, although he had charge of the Grand Jury business, it would be well for him to investigate.

A Machine Switchman.

Scientific American.

About as curious a railway signal as we have ever seen has recently been patented by Mr. J. D. Hughson, of Prairie City, Ill. This inventor believes that, where an engineer might fail to heed the indication of a semaphore or some other purely mechanical apparatus, he would be sure to notice the frantic gestures of a man posted beside the track. As men of flesh and blood cannot probably be found who would be willing to stand on a high pedestal for indefinite periods of time and wave their arms at exact intervals, a machine man has been contrived who flourishes a flag, hammers a bell, and displays a changeable light in his hat with unfailing regularity. The man owes his movements to clockwork operated by weights, and the latter are controlled by electricity. When a train passes it moves a little stop beside the track, which, by a mechanical connection, shifts a switch so that the current from a main line of telegraph-wire is diverted into a short circuit. An electro-magnet inside the machine man is thus excited, and as it attracts its armature the latter releases a detent. The weights then descend, and the man waves his flag and pounds his bell while the light on his hat changes to red. When the train has passed the current is broken from the short circuit, but the man keeps on his motions until a wheel in his interior completes its revolution, and thus allows the detent once more to engage. Of course the time during which he waves his flag, etc., is long enough to allow the train that has passed to travel a considerable distance.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Alpena, Manitowoc, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore; prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber; schr Jones, Muskegon, lumber; schr H. D. Moore, Saugatuck, lumber; schr W. H. Willard, Alaska, lumber; schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, lumber; schr L. B. Shepard, Muskegon, wood; schr Success, Ahnapee, railroad ties; schr M. Dixon, Black Lake, wood; schr Elva, Aussiker Pier, wood; schr S. G. Andrews, Ahnapee, railroad ties; schr Amoskeag, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr Mariner, Muskegon, wood; schr J. Catchpole, Horn's Pier, bark; schr Milan, Manistee, lumber; schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood; schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber; schr Kate Gillett, Jacksonport, telegraph poles; schr Conquest, Ahnapee, posts; schr Chas. Luling, Manistee, lumber; schr St. Lawrence, Ahnapee, posts; schr Rosa Belle, Grand Haven, dock piles; schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber; schr Mars, Ludington, wood; schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, lumber; schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. Holmes, Ahnapee, R.R. ties; schr H. C. Hay, Ahnapee, lumber; schr Ebenezer, Beaver Island, fish; schr Guido, Rowles Bay, posts; schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Trio, Ludington, posts; schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba, iron ore; schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber; schr Sardinia, Pentwater, lumber; schr J. A. Travis, Ahnapee, posts; schr Industry, Ahnapee, railroad ties; schr Annie O. Hansen, Manistee, lumber; schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber; schr Cuyahoga, Muskegon, railroad ties; schr Hattie Fisher, Holland, wood; schr Potomac, Jacksonport, posts; schr Selt, Ludington, lumber; schr Mercury, Ludington, posts; schr Black Hawk, Bailey's Harbor, posts; schr Eliza, Manitowoc, potatoes; schr S. Bates, Silver Lake, lumber; schr J. B. Penfield, Frankfort, wood; scow Annie Tomine, White Lake, railroad ties; scow Mermaid, Black Lake, wood; scow Sea Bird, Saugatuck, lumber; scow Gladiator, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; schr C. A. King, Kingston, 20,144 bu corn; schr Millard Fillmore, Kingston, 18,388 bu corn; bark Favorite, Port Colburn, 31,720 bu corn; schr Champion, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn; schr Owasca, Oswego, 21,405 bu corn; schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 59,382 bu corn; schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn; schr W. Dunham, Frankfort, 150 bu oats; schr Nevada, Milwaukee, 20,000 bu wheat; prop Scotia, Buffalo, 90,000 bu oats and sundries; schr G. W. Adams, Buffalo, 80,000 bu corn; prop Missouri, Milwaukee, 700 bu corn, 1,116 bu oats, 55 brls flour, 20 brls pork; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; prop Lowell, Ogdensburg, 11,781 bu corn, 10 brls flour, and sundries.

THE ICE.

It is strange that so near the 1st of May steamers should be delayed by ice, yet such is the fact. The intelligence from Port Huron yesterday was that it was impossible for a boat to get out of the river. The lake was filled with ice as far as the eye could see, and even St. Clair River for almost its entire length was filled with floating fields of ice. The consequence is a large fleet ice-bound at Port Huron. The stmr Evening Star is to make another attempt to get through to-day. It is expected by this time the ice will either have gotten down the river or blown out in the lake.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 27.—No change in the condition of the ice, except that it is growing materially worse. The wind is blowing from the north strong, while the St. Clair River is full of floating ice-cakes. Steamers would fail to get through under the present circumstances.

The following is the log of the Northern Transit Company's steamer City of Concord, Capt. Harry Brown, which left Milwaukee Saturday evening, the 14th, for Ogdensburg. The steamer experienced no difficulty in the run to Glen Haven, where she landed about fifty tons of supplies, which were very acceptable to the inhabitants of that place, they having been living on short rations for some time, and consequently hailed the boat's advent with delight. The Concord lay at Glen Haven three days waiting for the ice to move in order to reach the Straits. She found no ice there and none in the vicinity of Mackinac, but from there to Cheboygan it was met in large quantities, and the steamer was unable to make a landing. From off Duncan to Point Aux Barques it was clear. From Point Aux Barques to the river the ice was very bad. The Concord made an attempt to run down, but was forced to go back to Alpena, where she lay for eight hours. She met the City of Duluth and John Pridgeon, Jr., off Ludington in the ice, the former ahead and making considerably better progress than the Pridgeon. The Concord saw no signs of either sail or steam from the time of leaving Milwaukee until she reached Point Aux Barques. The Concord arrived at Detroit at 1 o'clock Thursday morning all right, and proceeded on her way to Ogdensburg with a very full cargo.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO—Vessels were in moderate demand, and rates were a shade firmer. Corn was taken for Buffalo at 3c, and one vessel at 3¼@3⅜c, and to Port Colborne at 3½c. Charters: For Buffalo—Schrs P. S. Marsh and Ferry, corn at 3c; schr C. K. Nims, corn at 3¼@3⅜c; schr Sawyer, barley. To Port Colborne—Schrs Spry and J. O'Neil, corn at 3½c. To Ogdensburg—Props St. Albans and Lawrence, corn through. Capacity, 220,000 bu corn and 46,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Not the least improvement to note in the grain freight business to-day. The high prices at which wheat and all cereals are held keep all shippers out of the market. Buffalo rates are still quoted at 4c on wheat, and Kingston rates at 8c. The only engagement reported was the schr Nevada to bring 17,000 bu of wheat from Chicago at 1½c.

DETROIT, April 25.—The market is quiet, and no new features are apparent. Grain freights are steady upon the basis of 5½c for wheat to Oswego. The only engagement reported to-day is the schr Kingfisher, cedar posts, Alpena to Chicago, at $1.75 per cord on the rail.

CLEVELAND, April 25.—Coal rates to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Racine are 60c for large vessels, and 50c for small ones.

BUFFALO, April 25.—Capt. George W. Bone reports charters: Schrs Lucerne and Red Wing, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, p. t.; schr William Grandy, coal, Buffalo to Marquette, 50c per ton. Vessels here holding for 50c on coal to Chicago.

TORONTO, April 25.—Charters have been made for lumber from Toronto to Oswego at 75c per thousand.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, April 27.—CLEARED—Delight, Morris, 89,102 ft lumber, 90,000 shingles; Morning Light, Ottawa, 24,250 shingles, 1,518 posts.

BRIDGEPORT, April 27—9 p. m.—CLEARED—Delight, Morris, 89,102 ft lumber, 90,000 lath; Morning Light, Ottawa, 24,250 shingles, 1,518 posts; Montauk, Lockport, 4,000 bu wheat; Lockport, Lockport, 5,200 bu wheat.

ARRIVED—Gold Rod, Seneca, 5,950 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Monte Christo, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 720 brls flour; Lockport, Lockport, 398 brls flour, 43,200 lbs meal.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 27.—Reports from Saginaw Bay say that the ice is leaving there. The ice field now extends to Huron City. No boats have passed through the ice either way for two days. Several propellers are reported about ten miles out, working down towards the river. No progress is made by those bound up, they being driven astern, if anything.

There is a light north wind to-night, with probable rain and change of wind.

Prop Vanderbilt passed up to-day.

Prop Inter-Ocean and consort are reported nearing the river.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., April 27.—The schr D. E. Bailey came in from Buffalo to-day, and is loading coal for Chicago at 50c per ton free.

The schr Scaukill is also loading coal at the same rate.

The prop Philadelphia leaves for Chicago next Tuesday. The other boats of the Anchor Line will soon be all started out.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—The Commissioners have set May 8 for opening the New York State canals. Buffalo grain shippers being dissatisfied, sent a petition to Albany this evening asking that the opening be not later than May 5. Two cargoes of corn have arrived here from Toledo.

The schr Brightie loads coal at Hedstrom's for Chicago. Rate private.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 27.—To-day's charters were: Schr Gold Hunter, rye to Buffalo at 4c; schr T. Berryman, wheat to Buffalo at 3½c.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, April 27.—The first steamer from Montreal arrived this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Foggy outside yesterday.... The prop J. L. Hurd, of the People's Lake Superior Line, will leave to-night.... The schr W. H. Willard sailed up the South Branch yesterday. She came in the piers under her foresail, and carried it to Twelfth street bridge. This is an unusual as well as an unsafe performance.... There was a jam at Wells street bridge yesterday which lasted about an hour. Nobody hurt, no damage done; people waiting for the bridge rather excited.... A steam canalboat, carrying swill to be dumped into the lake, and sailing under the name of "Steamer LaSalle," got outside in the heavy sea yesterday, when something about her engine broke down, and she whistled for a tug. The American Goose rescued her from her dangerous position.... The schr Troy lost her foretopmast in a tangle on the lumber market yesterday, and the schr Flier also lost her jibboom.... The schr Tom Howland lost her jibboom at Mason's Slip yesterday. She never liked that jibboom anyway.... The New York canals will open May 5.... A temporary buoy marks the spot where the men are working at Lincoln Crossing. Vessels are requested to keep it well to the starboard going down, and port coming up.... The props Vanderbilt and Dean Richmond did not leave Buffalo as advertised. Cause, ice in Lake Huron.... The water in the Saginaw River is gradually rising. The depth at Carrollton Bar Tuesday last was twelve feet eleven inches; the deepest so far this season.... The prop R. Holland has reached Alpena. She had better take a rest there till the St. Albans and Lawrence pilot her back.... The river tug John Martin passed Detroit yesterday towing up the bark Gulnair and schrs Cecilia and Lewis Ross.... The schr W. J. Suffle sailed up the Detroit River Wednesday. She is going to keep down her towbills.... The stmr Commodore leaves Buffalo to-day for this port.... The schr Itasca is loading coal in Oswego for Milwaukee.... The buoys at the mouth of Fox River are placed in position, and those on the bay will be in a few days.... The wrecking-tug Leviathan will leave Milwaukee for the straits to-day.... The schr Undine, from Hamilton, Ont., was the first vessel to arrive at Erie this season.... The ice-bridge at Cape Rouge moved off on Tuesday morning without doing any damage, and the river is now clear to the gulf.... The schr James Wade arrived at Cleveland Wednesday morning from Ogdensburg, with a cargo of iron ore consigned to C. E. Bingham, from the Lake Champlain mine. This is the first arrival this season from the Lower Lakes. The Captain reports considerable floating ice, but had no difficulty in working his way through.... The steam barge D. P. Rhodes left Cleveland yesterday for Saginaw with the first tow of the season, the Fostoria, Isabella, and Dreadnaught.... The first launch of the season took place at Port Stanley Wednesday, the bark E. T. G. having been safely launched from the yard of Mr. Ross. She is a fine bark of 950 tons, and is classed A 1 at the English Lloyd's.... The Green Bay *Advocate* says: "A light-house at the mouth of Sturgeon Bay is greatly needed. A light on one of the bold bluffs on either the north or south side of the entrance could be seen a great distance. The only light in this vicinity is the one on Green Island, some twenty miles distant, which is entirely inadequate for all purposes."... The Detroit *Free Press* of yesterday says: "Sailors at this port are getting $1.25 to $1.50. Tug engineers, who formerly received $80 and $100 per month, are now paid from $65 to $80 per month for time actually engaged. There are, perhaps, five engineers employed at this port at higher figures than those last mentioned, but not more than that. Captains of tugs have met with a like decrease in their salaries, and are paid from $80 to $100 per month. No crews are steadily employed, but are engaged as necessity demands. There are at present, undoubtedly, 200 unemployed sailors at this port."

THE SEVENTH WARD.

What Hildreth Wants.

It was stated yesterday that Hildreth, the would-be Alderman from the Seventh Ward, intended to apply for a writ of mandamus to force the Council to let him in. It is more likely, however, that Hildreth will do nothing of the kind, in view of the fact that legal proceedings, except where both sides want to hurry up things, can be protracted to an interminable extent. Hildreth has before his eyes the example of Mike Evans, who spent about a year in litigation, and was then nearly as far from a decision as when he began. So it is understood that Hildreth has changed his tactics, and will bend all his energies now to getting the Council to call a special election. The object of this is, that, failing to get in himself, he may put in his next friend, who, in this case, is said to be John McNally, who canvassed so industriously for Hildreth last February and March. It would suit Hildreth if either McNally or some other man who would act in harmony with the remaining bummer Aldermen could get into the Council; and it is greatly to be feared that if a special election were called the Hildreth man would be chosen. There is not, unfortunately, enough interest felt among the respectable citizens of the ward, especially at a special election, to induce them to turn out, while every whisky thief, gambler, bunko-roper, and second-class saloon-keeper in town would be on hand to work for Hildreth or his nominee. All the riff-raff of the North, South, and West Divisions would pour into the Seventh Ward, and, unless extraordinary precautions were taken, would swamp the legitimate vote, and return the bummer candidate, whom the Council would have no cause to throw out. Hence the fight on Hildreth's side to have a special election called, and on the side of the respectable and decent people to avoid having one.

THE ONLY WAY OUT OF THIS, APPARENTLY,

is through Riordan, who was the independent candidate for Alderman, and who fell 100 odd votes behind Hildreth, being the next highest candidate. Riordan has notified the Council that he intends to show that he received a plurality of the votes cast, and not Hildreth; and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the new Board of Aldermen. As yet there is no ordinance regarding the way of procedure in Aldermanic contested cases, but Corporation-Counsel Anthony was recently instructed to draw up one. He was busied in this yesterday, and had, it is understood, conferences with Mr. Brackett, who is Riordan's attorney. The ordinance has been prepared, and will be submitted to the Council Monday. The only difficulty about it is, that, owing to necessary delays in acting upon any proposition in the Council, it will not be adopted for a month anyway, delaying just that long an investigation of Riordan's case.

The method of procedure provided by the ordinance is very similar to that which would be adopted in a court. The Committee on Elections will summon witnesses, examine the ballots, etc. It is not impossible, notwithstanding the plurality which was received by Hildreth, that Riordan may be legitimately entitled to the seat. It is claimed by his friends that there were 104 votes cast by persons who were registered as living at certain numbers on certain streets, that, upon investigation, it is found that those numbers represent vacant lots, and that, presumably, therefore, these men were illegal voters. The majority of them gave false names, but some gave their own, and there are, consequently, several cases of easily-proven duplicate voting. As to who these men voted for, that cannot be told until the boxes are opened. By comparing the number on the back of the ballot with that on the poll-book it can be learned for whom the repeater voted. The presumption is, however, that nearly all were given for Hildreth, since it is known that some of the worst characters in the city—such men as "Soapy" Levy, now in Canada—went down in his ward on election-day with a gang of bummers and voted at several polls.

IF IT TURNS OUT THAT RIORDAN HAS RECEIVED A MAJORITY

of the votes cast, the calling of a new election would be absurd, and such an election would elect nobody. The face of the returns show that the whisky thief Hildreth has a plurality of 102 votes, but it is well known that there was all manner of bulldozing, repeating, rioting, intimidation, and every kind of fraudulent voting notoriously, avowedly, and openly in the interest of Hildreth. And it may be safely said that from 300 to 500 of the votes cast for him were utterly void because not cast by residents of the ward. Riordan is said to be a good average, sober man. He has lived twenty-six years in the city, and it is said has always been a steady, honest man, and pursued a legitimate business. And he is not a professional politician, but a man who could be relied upon to vote with the reform majority in the Council, and not with the bummers.

The Council should not call a special election, but investigate Riordan's case and give him an opportunity to show that he is the choice of the people of the Seventh Ward.

The paragraph in the charter making the Council judge of the election and qualification of its members, gives it power to inquire into the validity of an election judicially,—to take jurisdiction of any Aldermanic election contest. This power has nothing to do with the powers of the Council sitting as a Board of Canvassers. The matter of canvassing votes is prescribed particularly and at large in one part of the charter. That is ministerial. But the clause which makes the Council the judge of the election and qualification of its members gives a power which enables it to go behind the returns, and judge of or decide questions which may arise in respect to those very returns. This has been settled over and over again by adjudicated cases. By virtue of this clause all implied powers necessary to carry out the general power are given, as for instance the power to issue subpœnas and administer oaths to witnesses. And if the Council enters into the investigation of this election judicially it becomes res adjudicata, and cannot be inquired into further by the courts, and this then will be a final settlement and adjudication. Although the power to act judicially in this matter does not oust the jurisdiction of ordinary courts of law, yet, if the question is decided by the Council its decision is entitled to the respect of all courts, and the matter having been determined once by the Council, a court is estopped from inquiring into it further.

SHORT-HORN SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WEST LIBERTY, Ia., April 27.—This morning opened up with a cold, drizzling rain, that sent a chill to the hearts of all concerned in the sale. However, those who were here came for the purpose of buying cattle, and not for pleasure. The sales included a draft from the herds of Pliny Nicholls, Robert Miller, and C. S. Barclay, and numbered eighty-four head, which sold for $21,084, an average of $251 each. This, considering the rain and the fact of a great many being young bulls and calves, is considered by all the finest sale ever made here. An average of $200 was all that the parties expected. The war news from Europe, and the advance in the price of corn, have done much to make the sales here a success. The sales of Kimberly & Wilson, E. S. Chase, and Elliott take place on the 16th and 17th of May, to which an immense crowd is expected.

APRIL ANNOYANCES.

The Motley Crowd of People Who Want to See the House.

From the Inquisitive Woman to the Love-Sick Young Couple.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Many amusing things have fallen under my notice since I consented to show the flat we occupy to any one desiring to rent it on the 1st of May. Thinking an account of a few of these occurrences may be as a reflection in the mirror of the experience of many of your readers, I subjoin the following:

The staring notice To Rent was placed in position on our front door twixt daylight and darkness one evening, and early the next morning the fun commenced; so early, in fact, that we were not yet awake when a startling peal of the door-bell brought me to my feet with a jerk and a spring. All sorts of dreadful thoughts rushed like lightning through my brain. Fire, thieves, burglars, next-door neighbor dying, telegraph message concerning awful calamity to relatives far, far away,—all these thoughts, and many more, came pouring into my head, until another peal, still louder than the first, rang through the house, and Leander's voice in no gentle manner saying, "An early bird after the house; choke him," explained the matter and put an end to my fright. As I already had encased my feet in a boot of Leander's and a slipper of my own, and with great care and forethought pinned around my head a red flannel article much prized by gentlemen desirous of keeping warm in wintry weather, I was, with the simple addition of a wrapper hanging near, attired in a sufficiently captivating manner to admit answering the door. A suggestion from my husband made me dispense with my headgear, however. Upon opening the portals of our castle I discovered a large and ample lady, with apparently a strong leaning towards the Jewish faith. Without apology or preparatory remarks of any sort, she ejaculated, as if her internal arrangements had been of the shot-gun kind, "How many rooms, eh?" "Five," I answer. "Any bath-rooms? Where do you keep your coal? How many closets? Is the pantry large? Do the chimneys smoke? How much rent?" and a few other questions. After her curiosity has been fully satisfied, she turns coolly away, remarking, "Not enough room—I want nine." Why in the name of all that is exasperating didn't she say that when I answered her first question in regard to the number? What interest had she in catechising me in that way when she knew at once the place could not possibly suit her? I immediately rushed away, and procuring a pencil added underneath that odious placard a full description of the premises, hoping thus to avoid an encounter of a similar nature.

My next caller proves to be a fine-looking old gentleman, with the loveliest white beard, and who is the perfection of politeness and courtesy. "He is putting Miss to a great deal of trouble, but could she inform him when the apartments would be vacated so he might inspect them and see whether they will suit him and his wife?" I explain that he can then go through them if he so desires.

"How kind, how good! 'Tis too bad to take advantage of such good nature, but he really—." The upshot of the matter is he comes in and wanders through each room in a state of quiet ecstasy at everything.

"So convenient, so sunny, so cheerful, so charmingly arranged, such a beautiful outlook and situation, and so reasonable in price. They are just exactly what he needs. Will I place him still further under obligations to me by giving him the landlord's address?" I will and I do, and my courtly old chap withdraws backward, hat in hand, bowing his thanks to "Miss" for her kindness until the front door is reached and closed. I rush to a window greatly fearing his politeness will prompt him to continue the lobster movement down the veranda steps. The sight of his coat-tails reassures me, however, and I proceed with my duties, congratulating myself upon the end of all trouble in showing the interior of my home to any one who desires to see it.

Along in the afternoon the summons to the door again rings through the house. "The landlord's come to take down the bill," I soliloquize. Vain hope! There stand upon my doorstep two women with three children,—one in arms, two just toddling about.

I tell them I think the place has been rented. "Way is the notice up, then?" one of them inquizes. Because it has not been taken down seems to me a sufficient reason, but I keep the brilliant thought to myself, and tell them if they desire to walk through the house they are welcome to, and if suited they can then find out from the landlord if the place is still for rent or not. With that I lead into the parlor and through the folding doors to the dining-room, thence to the bed-rooms and kitchen. Whilst here, and the two women are busily engaged making remarks in German upon my personal appearance, and upon various articles of furniture the house contains, evidently thinking I do not understand that language, I suddenly miss the two toddlers, and remember at the same time that I've not noticed them since they entered the house. I dart away through the intervening rooms to the parlor, and there, horror of horrors! is the oldest standing with his soiled boots upon my favorite easy chair, the delicate plush covering stained with unsightly marks from shoes and sticky fingers, his nasty little hands engaged in turning over an elegant new copy of "The Ancient Mariner," illustrated by Dore.

As I rush to the rescue, he turns his funny little face towards me, saying, "Pooty pickers," with such pleasure and delight depicted upon his rosy little phiz that my anger is turned to something milder. I lift him down from his perch and look around for his partner in mischief. There she is, horrid little wretch, seated on a lace window-curtain, half torn from its hangings, "making garden" with materials taken from a few pet flower-pots placed on the floor before that window. Her favorite plant is assuredly smilax, for that lovely vine which has been my chief pride for so long is lying prone along the floor, its glistening little leaves and tendrils all torn and draggled. Its delicate beauty, thus maltreated presents a pitiful appearance. Tears spring to my eyes, and with a heavy heart I call to the mothers still chattering in the kitchen to take charge of their offspring. Voluble apologies to me and stinging slaps to the guilty-innocent ones cannot repair the damage done, and, hardly waiting to see them out, I throw myself down beside my poor mutilated pet and water it copiously with my tears. (This treatment thus far has had no perceptible effect in restoring the plant to its pristine glory.)

When Leander comes home to dinner, which is always a late one with us, I show him the ruins in reply to his inquiries concerning certain accessions to my beauty since he went away in the morning, to-wit: one bright and shining nose, two dim, distinct-looking eyes of uncertain hue, set in cushions of cardinal color, and a pair of tremulous lips which emit occasionally a heart-broken sob. He gnaws his mustache savagely for a moment, muttering certain sulphurous things concerning imps, devils, etc., and exclaims, finally, "Don't vex yourself, Aurelia; I'll go out and get another just as handsome, every whit." Good soul, money cannot replace that poor misused plant any more than it can join stolen meerschaum, the companion of twelve long years of desolate celibacy, and which you still dub "my pipe," as though this wide world contained no article of a similar kind. I did not express my thoughts, however, and the next day welcomed home the new-comer.

That evening we were called upon by a garrulous gentleman who "is engaged during the day at his business, which is a very large and extensive one on South Water street," he informs us, and as his time is so precious he cannot waste it during business hours by house-hunting. Leander proceeds to escort him through the rooms, and I wait patiently in the parlor wondering what the stranger can find to talk about in such an unceasing strain. At intervals a distinct word or two reaches my ears, and I conjecture from them that he is talking over the political state of our country, and I wonder what the connection can be between that and renting our little abode. Minute after minute passes away until an hour and half elapses before that tedious man takes his leave, having probably forgotten the object he had in view, for not another word did he say about his urgent need of a house.

The next day I am visited by an artist who wishes a room with a skylight to serve as a studio; a couple of young men who have become imbued with the desire to keep bachelor's hall in conjunction with three others; a lady who thought the rooms would suit for millinery purposes, and who finds they won't; and, finally, two music-teachers, man and wife. The wife very voluble and speaking broken English, the husband very taciturn and saying nothing, and of a melancholy, meditative appearance. We slowly meander through the rooms until we reach my bedroom, where the man plants himself, and, with a deeply dejected aspect, contemplates my bedstead. When his wife and I proceed to inspect the rest of the place he remains there. We are gone possibly ten minutes and find him in precisely the same position and apparently in just as low a state of feeling. In a short time the wife, having finished her observations, and finding in me an indifferent listener, calls to the man to "Come along." He starts as from a dream, and with an agonized expression of suspense and interest, points to the bedstead and ejaculates, "Oh! how much you pay for it?"

Later in the afternoon I find at the door a very youthful-looking couple, who, with copious blushes and much stammering, desire to inspect the premises. I perceive at once that their complaint is that disease called newly-married-ness and the bashfulness usually attendant thereupon. Having been there myself once, I know how to handle the patients. I assume therefore a kindly, matronly air, secretly wishing for the aid a pair of glasses and a neat little cap would afford me the while, and with a matter-of-fact manner lead them around, proclaiming by various means that I am fully aware that they have been married a dreadfully long time,—as much as seven or eight months, at least,—and that house-hunting has grown to be a humdrum, monotonous sort of thing through its frequent occurrence. I set them at ease in a few moments, and am so entertained at the judicious air of experience and wisdom the young husband assumes that I entertain certain disturbing fears of rupturing a blood-vessel, or some such arrangement, in my strenuous efforts to conceal my delight thereat. He, with a delicious knowing look, inspects the appliances of the bath-room and kitchen, makes wise inquiries about the condition of the sewerage, gas-pipes, etc., and, finally, caps the climax by poking his fresh young face up the parlor fire-place (with what idea in view it beats me to explain), and receiving thereby a comical smut upon the pink end of his innocent nose, the effect of which, when he again presented to view his preternaturally solemn, wise-looking face, caused the little wife and I to explode in screams of laughter, which he joined in right jollily after being treated to a glimpse of himself in the mantel glass and learning also that the cat was out of the bag, and further attempts at wise solemnity were fruitless. After enjoying to an almost painful extent the hilarious fun thus occasioned, the young bride, with assumed carelessness, asked me how long I thought they had been married. With apparently judicial impartiality I replied, after a pause during which I bestowed a look of critical examination upon her and a sly wink upon him, "Three years," at which the satisfied little thing settled herself back, and with an air of being about to overwhelm me with surprise, exclaimed, "Only three weeks." A peal of laughter from her husband and me showed her how far I had really been deceived by their combined efforts at aping "old married folks." After a merry little chat we felt wondrously well acquainted, and I hope to number among my friends these really interesting young fledglings, knowing that they will well repay me by glimpses of their quaint, odd little ways and their unclouded happiness for any trouble I may have or time used in helping them arrange their household affairs; for they have rented my apartments, thus procuring for themselves a cozy home, and for me deliverance from my house-showing troubles.

AURELIA.

THE RAILROADS.

THE RAILROAD MAGNATES AND FREIGHT RATES.

A number of the railroad managers of the Eastern railroads arrived in this city yesterday, and more will arrive to-day. Among those who have already come are J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company; John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio; John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; H. B. Ledyard, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central; William Stewart, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company. W. H. Vanderbilt and a number of the Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad are expected to arrive to-day. The latter have been on a tour of inspection over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern previous to attending the annual meeting of this road, which occurs Wednesday at Cleveland. Mr. King is on his way to the East from St. Louis, where he has been for some days in regard to matters connected with the management of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, of which he is Receiver. The other railway managers were invited to meet the two magnates here for the purpose of discussing transportation matters, and seeing whether it would not be advisable to make a further advance in freight rates, and especially in those on grain. The idea of advancing the rates at this time originated with Mr. John King, Jr., of the Baltimore & Ohio, who has charge of the transportation business of that line. Mr. King is of the opinion that the recent advance in the price of grain warrants another advance in the freight rates. It is hard to see what induces Mr. King to take such a position, as his road would suffer more than any other from the diversion of the business to the lake routes. He evidently thinks that the loss his road would suffer at this point would be more than balanced by gains in the Southwest. The rates from Southwestern points are always based on those from this city, and if they are advanced from this place a corresponding advance will be made in the rates from all other points. Mr. King argues that much of the grain in the Southwest cannot be shipped via the lake routes, and his road would therefore get the business and be benefited by the advance.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, of the Pennsylvania, was also reported to be in favor of an advance, but from an interview with that gentleman it appears that such is not the case. He said the present rates were very low,—lower than they were at this season last year,—and would stand a further advance, especially as there would be an increased demand for grain owing to the European war. Yet he did not believe that an advance of rates was advisable at this time, as navigation was now open and the vessels were ready to take the business at almost any price. What his road would gain in the Southwest would hardly be offset by what it would lose at this point. Still, he could not tell what position he would take until the matter had been more fully discussed and scrutinized by the managers of the various lines.

Mr. John Newell, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, are said to be dead against an advance. Their roads had nothing to gain and everything to lose by such a move. With the present low grain rates by lake,—three cents per bushel from here to Buffalo,—they could get no business at all, and might just as well go out of the business altogether until the close of the navigation season. The New York Central would be the principal gainer from an advance, as this road would get much of the lake business at Buffalo. The New York Central rate from Buffalo to New York is 15 cents per hundred. Add to this the lake rate, which, including insurance and elevator charges, would not be more than six cents, and the road could deliver grain from this point in New York at 21 cents, while the all-rail rate would be 35 cents. A difference of 14 cents is certainly more than the roads leading East from this city can stand. Vanderbilt will therefore undoubtedly favor an advance unless he considers that the loss to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which he also controls, will offset the gain which the New York Central would make. If Mr. Vanderbilt arrives in time a meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel this afternoon. Otherwise the meeting will be postponed until Monday morning. Considering all the facts, it is hardly probable that another advance will be decided upon until the close of navigation.

CASTLE'S RAILROAD BILL.

The railroad managers in this city think that Mr. Castle's Railroad bill, which recently passed the Illinois Senate, is simply preposterous, and if passed by the House will prove very disastrous to the railroad interests in this State. This bill provides that every railroad corporation now organized and doing business in this State, or that may hereafter be organized or do business in this State under the laws thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be reported the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the amount of stock paid in, and by whom, the transfers of said stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and places of residence of its officers; provided that a majority of the Directors of any railroad corporation now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State shall be citizens and residents of the State, excepting such corporations as are also incorporated in and have the greater part of their main line in an adjoining State.

The transfer of stock of most of the roads in this State are made in New York the day following the purchase, and the issue of the certificate follows. Under the above law the certificate surrendered for transfer must be sent West by express or through the mail in a registered letter, and the new certificate, after the transfer is made, must be returned in the same way. This would entail a loss of time of five or six days, and the absence of the certificate would prove a serious inconvenience to the owners of the shares, as often times they are needed immediately to be used as collaterals.

There is at present not one road in fifty which has any record to-day as to who the original subscribers to the capital stock were. It is considered of little importance at this day, and in more than half the roads original capital stock has been wiped out by foreclosure.

T., P. & W.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 27.—Joseph Gomez, of New York, through Judge N. M. Broadwell, attorney, has filed in the Sangamon Circuit Court a bill for the collection of a judgment he holds against the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company. The bill charges fraud on the part of the Company, and collusion between the officers of the Company and certain other alleged creditors, whereby J. D. Cox was appointed Receiver of the Company; also, that certain gold bonds were issued by the Company fraudulently and without authority of law; that the sale of the road to the Wabash Company was illegal and fraudulent, and that the income of the road had been applied, to the detriment of prior liens, when it should have been applied to the payment of judgments. The effect of the bill, when the case comes to trial, will be to open up the whole matter of the sale of the road and the appointment of Cox as Receiver. It is claimed that this is a test case, and, if successful, will render also successful claims amounting to $17,000,000.

IN CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. THOMAS, April 27.—W. H. Vanderbilt, Sidney Dillon, and a party of railway magnates, arrived here to-day to inspect the Canada Southern Railway. The party expressed much satisfaction at the splendid condition of the road and its management. After partaking of luncheon here they proceeded to Toledo, and purpose arriving at Chicago to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, April 27.—A special cablegram from London says that at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western yesterday negotiations for amalgamation with the Grand Trunk were discussed. The majority of the shareholders expressed themselves in favor of the arrangement.

THE PORK-PACKERS AND CATTLE-SHIPPERS.

The recent heavy advance in the rates on cattle, hogs, and hog products by the Eastern railroads has aroused the ire of the shippers at this point, who find that such an advance at this time is calculated to seriously cripple their business. They do not propose to pay the exorbitant rates imposed upon them by the railroads, at least not until they have exhausted every means in their power to compel the roads to charge more reasonable rates. Action was taken by the Board of Trade in regard to this matter yesterday, and it was decided to hold a mass-meeting of the pork-packers and live-stock shippers at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of adopting some measures and to protest against the advance made by the Eastern roads. The meeting will undoubtedly be a highly interesting one, and the railway magnates who are now in the city would undoubtedly enjoy the proceedings if they would attend it. An invitation should be sent to them as a matter of courtesy.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 26.—Not long ago a company was organized to extend the Central Railroad to Ottumwa via Kirkville, and active measures are being taken to carry it through. But now comes the Albia & Northern people and claim that the extension should be from Albia to Moulton, thus carrying out the original plan of a connection with the North Missouri Road, at Moulton, and giving a direct unbroken line to St. Louis. It is a little singular that the "Future Great" city should have so long allowed a short gap of twelve miles of rail to remain unbuilt, when it would have added so largely to her business, bringing as it would to her market the product of the coal fields and of the very garden of Iowa. Unfortunately the Central cannot build either extension, though never so desirable. It is bankrupt already, and can only be a neutral spectator.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—An excursion train of the Southern Pacific, having on board a party of Congressmen, officials, and journalists, arrived at Colorado River this morning, the first through train. Regular passenger trains begin running Monday.

ITEMS.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads have informed the railroads in this city that, after the 1st of May, the all-rail passenger rate to Boston, via New York, will be $5 more than via New York, and $1 more than New York rates via the Sound lines. The Boston rate via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will be $6 more than via New York, and $4 more by the Sound steamers. The all-rail rate to Boston, via Albany, remains $1 more than via New York.

A Committee of locomotive engineers called upon General-Manager Joseph Tucker, of the Illinois Central Railroad, yesterday, in regard to a grievance of one of their number, who had been fined a certain amount for dereliction of duty, through which the Company suffered a considerable loss. The parties were in consultation nearly all the afternoon, and it is stated the matter was amicably settled.

Mr. John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who is now in the city, is accompanied by his wife, and daughter Minnie, an accomplished young Miss of 18.

THE END OF A BLUSTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

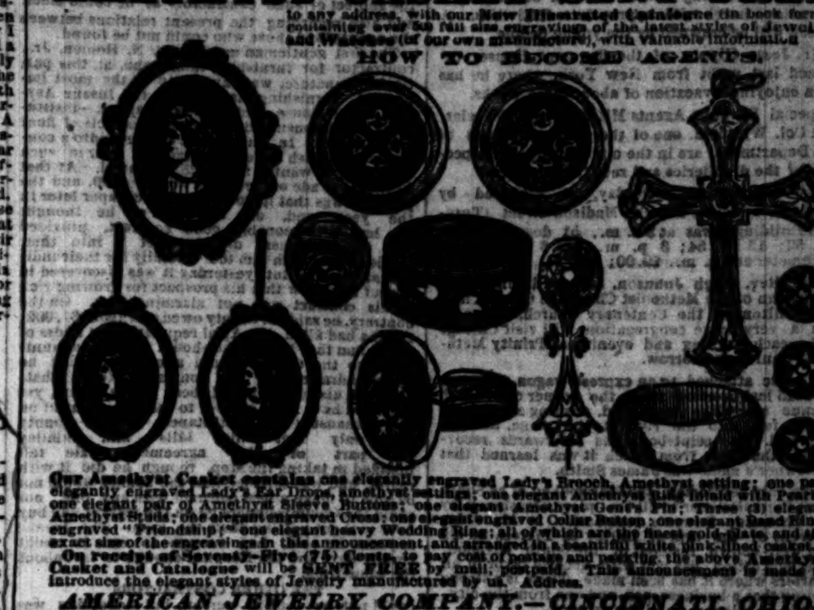
NEW YORK, April 27.—The Grand Jury to-day investigated the charge of embezzlement preferred Feb. 22, 1876, against Richard B. Irwin by Rufus Hatch in connection with Pacific Mail matters. Henry Clews, Rufus Hatch, Theodore T. Roberts, and other prominent Wall street men testified. After full investigation the Grand Jury dismissed the case. The complaint brought by Mr. Hatch charged that Irwin embezzled $750,000, and other large sums of money, the property of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, while acting as its agent in California. The complaint was taken by Judge Bixby in private, and, after a series of examinations, Irwin was held in the large bail of $50,000. Nothing further was done in the matter from that time till the present.

JEWELRY.

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AMETHYST CASKET SENT FREE

to any address, with our New Illustrated Catalogue (in book form), containing over 50 full size engravings of the latest styles of Jewelry and Watches (of our own manufacture), with valuable information HOW TO BECOME AGENTS.



Our Amethyst Casket contains one elegantly engraved Lady's Brooch, Amethyst setting; one pair elegantly engraved Lady's Ear Drops, amethyst settings; one elegant Amethyst Ring inlaid with Pearls; one elegant pair of Amethyst Sleeve Buttons; one elegant Amethyst Gent's Pin; Three (3) elegant Amethyst Studs; one elegant engraved Cross; one elegant engraved Collar Button; one elegant Band Ring, engraved "Friendship;" one elegant heavy Wedding Ring; all of which are the finest gold-plate, and the exact size of the engravings in this announcement, and arranged in a beautiful white plush-lined casket. On receipt of Seventy-Five (75) Cents, to pay cost of postage and packing, the above Amethyst Casket and Catalogue will be SENT FREE by mail, postpaid. This announcement is made to introduce the elegant styles of Jewelry manufactured by us. Address,

AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY.—CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.........Proprietors

WILL E. CHAPMAN.........Manager

LAST WEEK OF THE

Oates English Comic Opera Co.

Monday and Thursday—La Jolie Parfumeuse. Tuesday and Wednesday Matinee—Princesse de Trebizonde. Wednesday Evening—Trial by Jury, and Les Bavards. Friday—Blue Beard. Saturday Evening—L'Archiduc. Oates Matinee Saturday.

Next week, Caroline Richings' English Opera Co.

BASE BALL.

Indianapolis Club THE WONDERFUL YOUNG HOOSIERS VERSUS **Chicago Club,** CHAMPIONS U. S.

Saturday, April 28, Tuesday, May 1. Games begin promptly at 3:45. Tickets at SPALDING'S, 118 Randolph-st.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The Beautiful Young Tragedienne,

Miss MARY ANDERSON

This Saturday, April 28, Matinee at 2 o'clock p. m., Bulwer's favorite play, the

LADY OF LYONS.

Evening at 8 o'clock, Shakespeare's tragedy of

MACBETH.

Monday Miss Anderson will appear as MEG MERRILIES in GUY MANNERING.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

MATINEE TO-DAY, 2 P. M.

To-night.	Monday next,
G. W. THOMPSON, YACUP.	TEXAS JACK.
SHED LeCLAIR, and 20 Specialty Stars.	Donald M'Kay, and Troupe of Warm Spring Indians.

Our reduced prices 10, 15, 25, and 50 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

CAROLINE RICHINGS

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 30.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,

Clark-st., opp. Sherman House.

BILLY RICE'S MINSTRELS

In an Entire New Programme.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Friday, April 27, benefit of GEO. MILLER.

MUSEUM.

First appearance of WILLIAMS and SULLY, songs and dances; NELLIE GERMON, serio-comic. Mr. HI CHAPMAN, in the Border Drama,

SIMON KENTON.

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$25, $50, $100, $200, $450.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Address DR. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	10:30 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:30 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	10:00 a. m.	4:15 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	9:30 p. m.	6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	8:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	10:00 a. m.	7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	5:00 p. m.	10:35 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	9:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	9:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
aMadison & Elroy Express	10:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
aSt. Paul & Winona Express	9:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	9:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	9:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
bGeneva Lake & Rockford	4:00 p. m.	10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	4:45 p. m.	9:55 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	5:00 a. m.	7:05 p. m.
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible] p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	6:35 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	12:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	9:30 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	12:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	4:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	10:20 p. m.	6:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	8:25 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	10:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	5:05 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	9:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	7:25 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	4:15 p. m.	11:20 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	9:30 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	9:30 p. m.	7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	10:15 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	10:00 p. m.	6:55 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	8:40 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	8:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	8:40 a. m.	4:20 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	8:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.	8:40 a. m.	4:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	8:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	8:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	9:30 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	9:30 p. m.	7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	4:30 p. m.	9:25 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	8:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	10:20 p. m.	9:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	8:50 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Fast Line	8:30 p. m.	6:10 p. m.

§Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	10:15 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	6:50 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	8:40 a. m.	7:20 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	9:15 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE.

From Ry. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	8:40 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted .... 9 a. m.
Saturday's boat don't go until .... 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted .... 7 p. m.
For Manistee and Ludington, Tuesday and Thursday .... 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday .... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Tuesday and Friday .... 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

May-Day evening will be honored at the Third Unitarian Church with appropriate festivities. A Queen will be crowned by the young people.

Mr. Jesse Hippie, of the Tremont House, returned last night from New York, where he has been enjoying a vacation of about three weeks.

Special Revenue Agents Mitchell and Wheeler, and Col. Whitfield, one of the expert Gangers of the Department, are in the city making an inspection of the distilleries and rectifying houses.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m., 51 degrees; 10 a. m., 52; 12 m., 54; 3 p. m., 52; 8 p. m., 46. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.90; 8 p. m., 29.75.

The Rev. Hugh Johnson, a very distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Church in Canada, now of Hamilton, in the Centenary Church, where he has a very large congregation, will visit Chicago and preach morning and evening at Trinity Methodist Church to-morrow.

A horse attached to an express-wagon ran away at 6:15 last evening from the corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street, and, dashing along Lake street, fell into the river at the bridge, and was drowned. A receipt-book was afterwards recovered in the river, from which it was learned that the owner's name was James Smith.

The only gentleman thus far spoken of as South Park Commissioner to fill the place occasioned by Mr. Chauncey Bowen's resignation is Mr. John Tyrrell, of the firm of Burley & Tyrrell, an old and well-known resident of the South Division. This suggestion has met with decided favor in all quarters where it has been made. There is a strong feeling that a business man, and one from the city, should be selected to fill the vacancy.

At 8 o'clock last evening Barbara Waller, aged 8 years, residing at No. 106 Archer avenue, and Bessy Harris, residing at No. 86 Archer avenue, while walking along the sidewalk, fell into an improperly supported scuttle in front of Dunser & Weis' factory, No. 99 Archer avenue. The former had her right leg broken above the knee, and the latter sustained serious bruises, but neither are dangerously injured, according to Dr. Goodman.

The State Senate, through a committee appointed to reply, has sent a letter to the gentlemen who presented that body with a portrait of Lieut.-Gov. Shuman, informing them that it has been gratefully accepted, and will be placed among the permanent art-treasures of the Capitol. They concur in the donors' expression of appreciation of the character and abilities of the Lieutenant-Governor, and compliment him as a citizen and a public officer.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Fred Barger found a dead body floating in the lake at the foot of Sixteenth street, near the Illinois Central roundhouse. It was dragged ashore, and removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of death from unknown causes. From a pocketbook and letters it was thought that the name of the deceased was J. Brazzalora, and a certificate of membership of the Knights of Pythias bearing that name was found upon him. This was dated March 15, 1877, and the body bore evidence of having been in the water for fully a month if not more. His only effects were eight cents, a cheap gold watch, and two rings of ancient pattern, that were undoubtedly keepsakes. There was but little doubt in the minds of the jury but that he had committed suicide. It is expected that the Knights of Pythias will to-day take charge of the corpse, and notify the relatives if any can be found.

A meeting of the Veteran Reform Association was held last evening at Democratic headquarters in the American Express Building for the purpose of making arrangements for the observance of Decoration-Day. Col. W. B. Wise presided in the absence of Gen. Lieb. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with the Union Veteran Association and the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city reported in favor of accepting the invitation extended to the Veteran Reform Association to join in the celebration of the day. The report was adopted. As yet the Veterans have not decided as to what cemetery they would visit, the matter being left to the Committee on Arrangements. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions expressing its approbation of the action of the Union Veteran Association and the Grand Army of the Republic in sinking all questions of party on this occasion, and uniting all soldiers, of whatever politics, to participate in commemorating the faithful services of the departed. It was decided that the badge to be used to designate the Veterans on Decoration-Day shall consist of a tri-colored silk, with the name of the Association inscribed thereon, and a crape rosette. After attending to these preliminary matters, the Association adjourned.

A SAD CASE.

Some months ago mention was made of the fact of the indictment of Officers Jones and Owen of the city police on the charge of having beaten and seriously injured Clarence Munson, son of Parnell Munson, Esq. While the injuries were known to be severe, yet it was not believed that they were likely to prove fatal, but they have recently assumed a serious character. On the 17th of this month, Dr. Pearson, who attended the patient when first hurt, was again called in. He found his patient suffering from inflammation of the brain. He has grown gradually worse, and since Sunday last he has been constantly kept under the influence of hydrate of chloral. There is but a slight hope of his recovery, and if he should live there is just a bare prospect that he may not be entirely bereft of reason.

The case is a peculiarly hard and sad one. Clarence Munson is an only son, and his father and mother have been in constant attendance upon him since Sunday night last, without rest. The lady is well nigh distracted, and the father's grief seems to know no bounds. Both Jones and Owen are still on the force, but as the death of Clarence Munson is not unlikely they should be placed under lock and key to await the result, as they may be wanted on a charge of murder.

A USE FOR THE TAYLOR FUND.

The number of blind persons who can be seen on the streets of Chicago, either begging or attempting to earn a living by the sale of small commodities, shows that this is an opportunity for some benevolent persons to do good in a most praiseworthy way. The State has furnished homes for the insane, but it has as yet made no provision for the blind. An asylum, however, is not so much needed as a place where these unfortunates can earn their own living. Blindness, though one of the severest ills to which a mortal is subject, yet leaves his other faculties unimpaired, and thus gives him a rather better chance of doing something in which an abnormal development of touch may supply the want of eyes. The Taylor fund, or a small part of it could, many think, be most profitably applied to the foundation of a home for the blind, where those able to work should be compelled to do so, furnished with proper tools and materials, and educated in such branches of mechanical employment they seem best suited for, and those who were infirm could be provided with a permanent abode. The energy and business ability of H. L. Hall, himself a blind man, have given Philadelphia such an institution which is situated at No. 3518 Lancaster avenue, known as the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men. Mr. Hall is a brother of Delos E. Hall, Esq., of this city. In 1875 the first steps were taken, and Mr. Hall, as Financial Agent, succeeded in obtaining $15,000 in subscriptions. The Home was then opened, in December, 1875. Its object, as its constitution states, was "the organization of workshops and a home for homeless blind mechanics, teaching useful trades to blind men, giving employment also to those blind men who have homes, and the selling of the manufactures of the corporation for its benefit and advantage." As this shows the design was to help blind men, not support them, and the capacity of the building soon forbid the reception of all except those who were homeless. At the end of the first year $35,000 had been collected in subscriptions (chiefly by Mr. Hall), a building costing $14,000 purchased and paid for, a manufactory and store erected, and the Home contained twenty inmates, and gave employment to five outside workers. Six trades were represented,—broom-making, carpet-weaving, harness, mattress, and brush making, and cane-seating,—and so great was the enthusiasm taken by the inmates in their work that the trouble was frequently to get them to stop working. The sales of the manufactured products amounted to $4,626.92 for the year, and the value of the manufactures, $8,080.41. At the end of the second year, December, 1876, the Home contained thirty-two inmates, and gave employment to twelve more at their homes. The value of the goods made during the year was $19,530.82, and the amount sold was $17,426.06. An additional shop four stories high had also been built with an infirmary attached, and an infirmary, laundry, and bath-room were added. Mr. Hall, as Superintendent, resides at the Home with his family, and a large part of the success of the institution is due to him. Its rapid growth, however, shows that such an institution as a working home is practicable, and if it could be made to pay there, it would be successful here. Organ grinding and violin playing, at least of the street character, are not so remunerative but that the performers, unless constitutionally lazy, would prefer to follow some more certain and honorable employment.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—D. B. Robbins, Bridgeport; W. F. Warner, Canterbury, N. Z.; W. V. Jackson, Wellington, N. Z.; Samuel Smith, St. Louis; the Hon. A. W. Budlong, New York; the Hon. A. L. Conger, Akron; Prof. F. J. Tormey, Boston; J. B. Mingle, Sterling; G. W. Mason, Eau Claire; J. P. Reynolds, New York.... *Tremont House*—John Stone, Wyoming; Col. P. H. Jones, New York; L. Haywood, Buffalo; James A. Dwight, Fort Wayne; J. W. Stewart, Lyons, Ia.; J. E. Caven, Kansas City *Times*; William Fox, San Francisco; S. C. Rounds, Boston; Benjamin Williams and E. W. Bryant, St. Louis; Col. A. J. White, Kansas City; the Hon. P. D. Barker, New York.... *Grand Pacific*—James E. Murdoch, Cincinnati; L. C. Dodge, Burlington, Vt.; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg; the Hon. E. C. Walkell, Grenada, Miss.; E. L. Dement, St. Louis; J. G. Poor, Salem, Mass.; L. Moffatt, West Stockbridge, Mass.; L. C. Baker, Little Rock, Ark.; J. B. Weller, Belleville, Ont.; G. H. Crosby, Leavenworth; G. Greig, Toronto; C. G. Baugh, Philadelphia; B. F. Kirby, New York.... *Palmer House*—John King, Baltimore; W. C. Quincy, Ohio; M. L. Doherty, Cincinnati; T. S. Luther, New York; H. S. Smith, Wisconsin; John Day, New York; T. A. Jahn, Buffalo; J. J. Shattuck, Boston; W. A. Wood, England; G. H. Chapman, England; W. Duncan, St. Louis; T. T. Brown, Boston; C. M. Fay, Pittsburg; W. H. Hall, Cincinnati; E. S. Edgar, Burlington; R. S. Hall, Philadelphia; C. L. Moulton, Albany.... *The Commercial*—E. S. Hillburn, Muskegon; J. W. Smith, Liverpool; R. S. Black, Philadelphia; W. B. Pierce, Cleveland; M. F. Spencer, New York; A. S. Hunton, LaCrosse.

COUNTY CONTRACTORS.

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE FOR THEM.

It was stated yesterday that, owing to the depleted condition of the County Treasury and the fact that the county was already largely in arrears with its several contractors, and the further fact of the recent rise in provisions, especially flour, that it was only a matter of time when the contractors for furnishing flour and bread to the county institutions would throw up their contracts. Since then a reporter has made some inquiries on the subject of such contractors as he could meet, and also regarding the present relations between the county and those who could not be found.

The first gentleman met was C. N. Holden, Jr., contractor for furnishing flour, who, at this particular juncture, was known to be the most important, furnishing, as he does, the Insane Asylum, Poor-House, and County Hospital,—institutions which consumed hundreds of barrels of flour each month. In January he entered into a contract to furnish a certain grade of flour in such quantities as wanted for $7.25 per barrel. At that time that grade of flour was worth $6.30, and the prospect was that it would be even cheaper later in the year, and, on the whole, he thought he had a reasonably good contract, provided the Commissioners did not get it into their heads to deal with him too liberally for their individual wants. But yesterday it was discovered in a brief interview that his prospect for growing rich on his contract was not alarming him. On the contrary, he said the county owed him about $7,000; that he had filled the April requisition at a loss of $600; and that Monday he should send a communication to the County Board announcing that he had withdrawn from the contract. He said that, although his contract had been a loss to him, yet he would have hung on to it to the end, or until he had exhausted his substance, if the county had only met his bills and fulfilled its part of the agreement. He felt justified in taking the step, though he did it with regret, and was satisfied that the county would not be able to make a new contract with any one, nor could the Commissioners go on the market and buy flour without putting down the cash. The Insane Asylum, he said, had enough to run it about twenty days and the Hospital enough to last about the same time.

THE OTHER CONTRACTORS

could not be seen in person, but something was learned here and there, from which it is safe to predict that they will follow Mr. Holden's example at an early day. Schweinfurth, the contractor for furnishing bread to the County Agent's office, is suffering on account of the county being in arrears to him to a large amount, and his friends say that this fact alone would have induced him to throw up his contract, to say nothing of the recent rise in flour. The county agreed to pay him $3.20 per 100 pounds for bread, and to pay him in cash upon the presentation of his bills, etc. He has kept his part of the contract, barring the question of weight, of course, but the county has not kept its part. At the time he entered into the contract, it, too, was a reasonably good one, but the rise in flour has made it an expense rather than a profit to him, and, considering his circumstances, he is not prepared to stand it much longer, and it is highly probable that he will not try to, since he is no longer under any obligation in the matter.

With Baker, the contractor for furnishing coal, the case is not different. He laid in a stock of coal on the strength of his contract, and has dealt it out unsparingly, and at times, it is said, he made more half-tons out of a wagon-load in delivering on the County Agent's orders than any other man could. Be this as it may, he holds county orders aggregating nearly $35,000, and is being pressed by those who hold his notes, which are now about due. He would have had no trouble had his bills been paid, but as it is he is in an awkward predicament and knows not what to do. A few days ago he was trying to get other contractors to join him in bringing suit against the county for damages, but he met with but little encouragement, since which time he has been hesitating about what course is best to pursue. He may throw up his contract, and also bring suit for damages, but just what he will do he is not believed to know himself at this time. With him the season is in his favor, for the consumption of coal in the summer is small.

O'DONNELL,

the meat contractor, is also likely to throw up his contract. The county is in arrears to him about $20,000, and he is understood to take a very desponding look into the future. The county has broken the contract with him, and since he has gotten all the money from it that he can, there is very little attraction for him in the sucked orange.

McClevy & Co., the contractors for groceries, etc., are believed to be in worse shape than any of the others. They are said to have exhausted their credit, and to now be paying compound interest on the orders they hold. The other contractors are of the smaller order, and are said to be reasonably well satisfied.

The result of this condition of affairs is apparent at a glance, and blind as the Commissioners are, they cannot fail to see it. The throwing up of the flour contract means that unless money is raised the Insane Asylum, Poor-House, and Hospital must be closed, and their inmates turned out on the world about June 1. The throwing up of the other contracts could add but little to the gravity of the situation, and the abandonment of them is the natural consequence of the flour contract being given up. The outlook, then, is appalling from any standpoint, and it is the result directly and unmistakably of the mismanagement of the County Board. It does not indicate, however, that the county is bankrupt or even poor, but simply that the recklessness, improvidence, dishonesty, and incompetency of its rulers have brought it to a point where its treasury is depleted, its honor and character jeopardized, and its machinery seriously retarded.

ON 'CHANGE.

CORN.

Matters assumed a comparatively quiet phase on 'Change yesterday, though corn drew the crowd, and it was the medium of extensive speculation. The gallery was not quite so crowded as on the previous days, still there was a good attendance in the hallways. There were comparatively few ladies occupying the gallery seats, and this was probably owing to the fact that the weather outside was decidedly uninviting, and there was no fair show for pretty spring bonnets, which even the average Board of Trade man can admire in the heat of speculation.

Corn opened rather excited under a bearing market at 60c seller June, and dropped rapidly to 58c, and afterwards went as low as 57½c, when a rally was made, the bulls having the better of it, owing to large Eastern orders, which were being rapidly filled, country holders seeming anxious to sell. The home speculative demand seemed to be light, and most of the trades were made for outsiders on telegraphic orders. Within three quarters of an hour after opening, corn had again been run up to 58¾c, when parties began to offer immensely larger lots below market rates to break down prices. Where there are bears there are generally bulls, and when a prominent broker offered 75,000 bushels at 58¼c, when 58¾c was being bid, the challenge was promptly taken up, and the "duffer" was "bluffed," as one of the operators remarked. This little transaction was received with much cheering. Big lots were afterwards taken up just as fast as offered, and the market showed considerable strength.

During the day there was but little change in prices, and a great deal of corn changed hands. It was predicted by several members of the Board that, though corn was firm and up now, it could not long remain so. They argued from the fact that there are 3,000,000 bushels in elevator here, and from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 in sight throughout the West and Northwest. Of course, this is mere conjecture. There are others who predict just the contrary, who say that there is no more corn in the country than what will fill the gap made by the scarcity of wheat, hence the price must stand firm, and even go higher.

WHEAT

was rather quiet and unsettled during the forenoon. There was a decided distrust, and but little changed hands. The exciting news from Europe had not been well enough digested to give the market tone, or else there was a peculiar lack of interest. Wheat opened at $1.72 seller June, and subsequently went down as low as $1.68½, and rallied to $1.69, $1.70, and $1.71 within a very short space of time. It hung fire between $1.71 and $1.70 until the hour of noon arrived, when, under the influence of favorable European market reports, it rallied to $1.73 and $1.73½, at which it held for some time; then it subsequently dropped to $1.72 and $1.71¼. It held steadily between those figures. During the afternoon there were really no transactions to speak of, not more than perhaps 30,000 or 40,000 bushels changing hands. They sold at $1.69 during the afternoon. Brokers evidently do not care to trade without sufficient putting up of margins by speculators, and, as they see no certainty of an immediate rise or fall, they declined to take all orders unaccompanied by the cash, equal to the requisite 10 per cent.

A large barometer has been placed on 'Change for the benefit of the members, in order that they may make comparisons between "Old Indications," and find out how nearly correct he is. The barometer really is a desideratum, and a blackboard will be put up giving the daily observations as taken by the Board's weather clerk.

William Warner, a young man well known on the Board, returned from the Hot Springs yesterday.

THE INDICTED.

THEY DROP IN ONE BY ONE.

Three more of the recently-indicted turned up yesterday at the Government Building for the purpose of giving bail. Raphael Phillipson, the bankrupt, was arrested and gave bonds in the sum of $1,600, with Edward Hoffman as his surety, while the Shoenfeld Brothers, also bankrupts, came up of their own accord, and became liable in the sum of $1,000, with Jacob Pieser as surety. These parties are all charged with the same offense—a Violation of the Bankrupt law.

The other visitor to the building was Arnold M. Cleveland, Allen's confidential clerk and bookkeeper, against whom an indictment was returned last Tuesday under Sec. 5,207 of the National Banking act—the same section under which Allen himself was indicted. Cleveland was arrested by Deputy-Marshal Gilman and brought into the presence of Judge Blodgett. The bail was at first fixed at $5,000, but Cleveland's attorney applied for a reduction of the amount to $3,000, to which figure all hands finally agreed. Cleveland lingered about the building during the day, while his attorney was out hunting up a bondsman. Shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon the bond was given, with Mr. J. D. Easter, the Marsh harvester man, as surety.

THE COCHRAN DISTILLERY.

The apparently interminable case of the Cochran Distillery—or rather one branch thereof—came up before Judge Drummond yesterday morning, on a writ of error from the United States Circuit Court. When the case came up before Judge Blodgett, a year ago last February, the Singers, Jake and his wife Eva, got rather an unfavorable verdict in the shape of a condemnation and forfeiture of 114 barrels of distilled spirits taken when the distillery was seized. Mrs. Singer, who laid claim to the property through the power of a trust-deed, contended then and has since contended that the Government was not entitled to seize and forfeit the 114 barrels and contents, because she had not given her written consent to the manufacture of distilled spirits on the premises. It was admitted that her Trustee, one Williamson, had given his verbal consent jointly with hers, but she had kept on insisting that it was necessary that her consent should have been given in writing. For the purpose of testing the value of this claim, and with the intent to hang on to the 114 barrels, her attorney succeeded in getting the case before Judge Drummond. After listening to a tedious recitation of Mrs. Singer's claim, Judge Drummond quietly decided that it was not necessary for Mrs. Singer to give her consent in writing, and, in fact, that it was not necessary for her to give her consent at all, if she knew that the premises were being used as a distillery. The former decision was therefore affirmed, and this will probably be the end of the whole matter.

ALLEN.

District-Attorney Bangs is still in Lacon. Allen is in Des Moines, but will be here very soon and give bonds for his appearance when wanted for trial. There is a feeling of absolute security in the mind of Mr. Burke as to Allen's presenting himself and giving bail, and the notion that some people have that Allen will skip is at once scouted as wholly untenable and not for a moment to be thought of.

TEMPERANCE.

THE WOMAN'S UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union was held at the rooms of the Association, Farwell Hall, yesterday morning. Mrs. T. B. Carse presided, and, after the usual devotional exercises, Mrs. Howell, in the absence of Mrs. L. S. Rounds, the Corresponding Secretary, read her report, showing that nineteen had signed the pledge, and that the average attendance for the month had been 150,—men converted from intemperance. A number of letters were read giving details of the progress of the work, and all reporting satisfactory results from the efforts of the correspondents.

The Treasurer, Miss L. R. Hall, reported the balance on hand March 30 to be $1,040.37; receipts for the month, $7.50; disbursements, $149.25; balance, $898.62.

Mrs. Carse reported from the Executive Committee upon the extension of the labors of the Union among the Scandinavians, and the beneficial results already apparent. Several business details, upon the organization of committees and the hiring of a room, came up under the report, and were discussed at length. The selection of a room was recommitted for further consideration, and the rest of the report adopted.

Mrs. Cummings reported from the Burr Mission, to the effect that the attendance had fallen off, though the spirit had been intensified. She complained that the ladies seemed to lack interest in the meeting.

Mrs. Case reported favorably upon the meetings at No. 221 Madison street. A report was expected from the meetings at Portland avenue and Twenty-sixth street, but Mrs. Alton, the committee, was busy cleaning house, and the matter was unanimously laid over. Several other reports from collateral meetings and side branches of the Union were received and adopted.

Mrs. Wilson, of the Visitor's Committee, reported visits to thirty families, receiving but one repulse. She spoke of one case where a saloon-keeper persisted in selling liquor to a man. The Mayor was finally appealed to, and he promptly revoked the man's license. Another case was that of a gentleman who had advertised his deliberate intention of drinking himself to death. Lately he had straightened up, abandoned his design, and had two children.

Miss Kimball read a poetical report upon juvenile work, and the great havoc accomplished among the enemies of temperance by the Sunday-school. She had visited the various religious papers, and had secured from their editors the promise of publication of temperance lessons for the children of the Sunday-schools. Temperance literature and music were also considered by the report, and the necessity of collecting interesting books and new music strongly urged upon the Union. The report was adopted, and a motion made that lesson-papers and temperance hymns be furnished the Sunday-schools. An objection was made that the children ate up the lesson-papers, but the motion prevailed. Mrs. Kimball stated further that she was invited to meet the Sunday-school superintendents at their regular sociable, to be held at the Brevoort a week from Tuesday, when she proposed to lay the whole matter before them.

She was directed to offer such lesson-papers as might be agreed upon to the Superintendents, for sale, and, if they refused to purchase, then that the lesson-papers be presented to them. This action was restricted to the first quarterly Sunday to see how it would operate.

Mrs. Wilson reported that there was a fair prospect of introducing unfermented wines into the churches.

Mrs. T. B. Carse, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Matson were elected to fill vacancies in the Devotional Committee.

On motion, Mrs. Rounds, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Kimball were appointed a Publication Committee.

The resignation of Mrs. Cummings as Chairman of the Burr Mission was accepted, and Miss Kimball was substituted.

The following named ladies were appointed leaders for next week: Monday, Mrs. Goodman; Tuesday, Miss Olive Wood; Wednesday, Mrs. O. B. Wilson; Thursday, Mrs. Osgood; Friday, Mrs. Cummings; Saturday, Mrs. Hitt.

Mrs. James Miller and Mrs. Sutherland were elected to membership in the Union, and the meeting adjourned.

THUMBS UP, OR DOWN?

PROF. SWING ON GLADIATORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 26.—"Sometimes good Homer nods." In Prof. Swing's sermon of last Sabbath there are two classical blunders which deserve notice,—and the more as one of them at least is common.

Says Prof. S.: "The Roman ladies who in the amphitheatre would turn their thumbs down to indicate that they wanted to see the fallen gladiator put to death," etc.

This gesture had no such meaning. On the other hand, it bade the victor spare the vanquished. Perhaps it was suggested by the motion made in thrusting a sword into the scabbard. As thumbs turned down saved life, so thumbs turned up doomed to death. In regard to this fact I think all books on classical antiquities agree. But the authorities or proof-texts to which Anthon refers are only two, and neither of them is conclusive. The first is Horace (Epist. I., 18. 66):

> Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum;

the English of which is, "A partial critic will applaud your play with each thumb." The text here gives no hint concerning the significance of thumb gestures. Anthon's other authority is Juvenal (iii., 36):

> Munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgi
> Quemlibet occidunt populariter.

The satirist on the shoddies of his time says: "They give shows, and to get popularity kill any one, no matter who, by the turned thumb of the crowd." Even here there is nothing in the text to show whether the killing thumb was turned up or down. A turned spear—"versa hasta"—means a spear inverted. In spite of Anthon's authorities, then, it might be maintained that Prof. Swing was right and all commentators wrong. There is, however, a sentence in the "Natural History" of Pliny the elder which demonstrates the Professor's mistake beyond doubt. It is this (Book xxviii., Sec. 5): "When we would show favor we are bidden even by the proverb, 'Premere pollices,'—that is, to turn our thumbs down." According to Latin usage, to "premere" a thumb is to move it as you do a corpse into the grave, or a plow-share into the earth.

In the next sentence Prof. S. says: "The elder Cato, a lofty Roman, was remarkable for his cruelty to his slaves." He had just before said: "The Romans were kind to animals." Cato as a representative Roman we infer was thus kind. Yet the truth is there is as much reason to think Cato cruel to his horses as to his bondmen. Plutarch is authority for both. The passage in which the biographer brings out Cato's treatment, or maltreatment of his horse, is one no one who reads can ever forget. It is this:

"When the Athenians were building the Parthenon, if they noticed any mules particularly zealous in their task, they let them out to graze free and untethered. But one of these mules, as they say, going down to the works of his own accord, ran along beside the beasts that were drawing the carts up the Acropolis, and even led them on, as if stirring them up and rushing on with them. This mule it was voted should be maintained at public expense as long as he lived." After describing this and other humanities which Bergh will do wisely to reprint and circulate as a tract, Plutarch says that Cato seemed to despise such regard for brutes, for the horse he had ridden through his Consular campaigns he left behind him in Spain. His excuse was that the freight of the horse would cost the State something! But the honest biographer found no meaner deed in Cato's dealings with his slaves than this turning off of the steed that had served him so well. X. Y. Z.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Three murder cases in the Criminal Court Monday.

The County Treasurer yesterday commenced paying the interest due May 1 on the bonded debt, amounting to $146,000.

Felton, of the Bridewell, had an interview yesterday with Commissioner Bradley in reference to dieting the county prisoners. Nothing came of it.

Sheriff Kern's friends in the Board have been prompted to oppose any reduction in his allowance for dieting prisoners on account of the recent rise in provisions.

The Grand Jury yesterday did very little work. To-day it will visit the Jail. It will scarcely have time to look into the coal and other contracts, however great its desire may be, before adjourning.

There is no telling how soon some of the Commissioners may be transported. Their secret meetings of late have been, doubtless, to accustom themselves to confinement. They are to be tried in a few days.

Pike, the murderer, announces that he has employed counsel again. If all of the attorneys appear for him that he is said to have retained, there will be but little room for any one else in the court-room at his trial.

The Hospital Committee yesterday audited a bill of $1,600 for Hogan for plumbing, etc. In the bill was an item of $1,200 for labor. It was very obscure who ordered the work or where it had been done, but this was a matter of small consequence. It is thought that Hogan can afford to dispose of his order for this bill on very favorable terms,—at a large discount.

On the door to the Committee-room of the County Board the following words were posted yesterday: "This room is for Commissioners only. No loafing allowed." By whom the notice was posted is not known, but it is hoped the Commissioners will observe it. If they do, they will do more work in a given time and have less opportunity to reason together and lay schemes for public plunder.

Commissioner Senne yesterday brought the intelligence from Desplaines that the American House there had been entirely destroyed by fire the night before. The fire was caused by a defective flue, and before being discovered had gained such a headway that it could not be arrested with the limited appliances at command. The hotel was valued at about $5,000, and was the only one—or, at least, the best one—in the village. The building was insured for $2,500, and the furniture for $1,560.

McNeil, the Court-House contractor, had a narrow escape yesterday from injury by the heels of a faithful mule employed on the square. The beast of burden was leisurely awaiting orders to "go on," and Mac was standing near. Some one prodded the animal, and simultaneously its heels went in the air in unhealthy proximity to Mac's abdomen.

The Hospital Committee and some of the Faculty of Rush Medical College were locked in a room yesterday afternoon at work revising the rules for the new Hospital. Reporters were not admitted, lest the public should learn something of what their servants were doing and saying. It is known, nevertheless, that the rules were revised, and that no very material changes were made therein. The matter of selecting Dr. Freer's successor in the County Medical Board was also considered, but no action was taken.

AFRAID OF THE PUBLIC.

Commissioner Schmidt assembled his "high-joints" yesterday afternoon, and after locking the door and stopping the key-holes proceeded to consider some matters touching the erection of the new Court-House. One of the things they are known to have done was to agree to recommend to the Board that Walker be allowed estimates on his stone for the Court-House as he delivered it on his dock, instead of on the Court-House Square as his contract provides. The Board may agree to back the Committee in its effort to violate Walker's contract again, but it is doubtful whether Architect Egan will issue him certificates, without which Walker cannot get any money. If he does issue him a certificate it is by no means certain that the County Treasurer will pay any money on it under the circumstances. Poor Walker, then, is not entirely out of the woods yet.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $2,608 from the Water Department, $1,040 from the City-Collector, and $405 from the Comptroller.

There are two prominent candidates for appointment to the office of City Sealer—Conrad Folz and ex-Ald. Cleveland. The latter is supposed to be ahead.

Michael L. Miller, of the Twenty-second Street Station, and Edward Watson of Deering Street Station were yesterday appointed Roundsmen for their respective squads.

The police have begun to apply a sharp stick to those who should have, but have not, licenses. The receipts yesterday were about $1,200, and among the licenses were some for billiard-tables, auctioneers, and second-hand dealers.

Scarlet-Fever is slowly disappearing. During the past week but five deaths have occurred, and the number of new cases reported has been very small. Those reported yesterday were at Nos. 53 South Curtis street and 404 Clybourn avenue.

From examinations made by one of the Health Inspectors, it is learned that on many streets where there is no sewerage houses are being built containing bath-rooms, closets, sinks, etc., and that all the waste from those drains is allowed to run into the gutter at the roadside to fester and stink in the sun. The matter is to be looked up, and the practice so manifestly deleterious to the public health stopped.

Mr. Hamlin, proprietor of the Coliseum variety theatre, has called, with Leonard Swett as legal adviser, upon the Mayor to secure the restitution of his license fee. When he got his license he was allowed to sell beer throughout his theatre during the performance. Mr. Hamlin claims that the taking away of that part of his privileges has considerably injured his business, for the building up of which he has expended a great deal of time and money. Mr. Swett argued that, inasmuch as there was a flaw in the law which prevented the Mayor from drawing the rein as tightly as he would like, and possibly ought to, he should allow the privilege requested by Mr. Hamlin, as it would not be abused, etc. It is said that his Honor agrees with Mr. Swett's opinion, and will probably let Mr. Hamlin resume his former system after May 1.

There were no new developments in the police war yesterday. Supt. Hickey has nothing further to do, as he has made the removals and filled the vacancies, and the business of the force goes on smoothly. He can but wait action from the other side before he assumes the defensive. For it is certain that he will assume it in answer to the charges which Capt. Buckley intends to prefer against him. These charges Mr. Tuley has in skeleton form, which will be filled in and presented to the Council Monday afternoon. Just the nature of the allegations no one is able to tell, but Mr. Tuley says that he shall use care in their preparation (or rather arrrangement) so that nothing will be alleged which cannot be substantiated by good testimony. He appears very confident that the charges will make a ripple in the at present quiet municipal waters.

The Aldermen recently had a caucus to fix up the Committee-Chairmanship slate. It was fixed up and presented to the Mayor, who may make some changes, but the list as presented to him is as follows: Finance, Pearsons; Railroads, Stewart; Judiciary, Thompson; Fire and Water, Kirk; Wharfing Privileges, Beidler; Streets and Alleys, South Division, Gilbert; North Division, Waldo; West Division, Baumgarten; Local Assessments, Lawler; Police, Throop; Licenses, Rosenberg; Gas Lights, Rawleigh; Markets, Baumgarten; Public Buildings, Van Osdel; Health and County Relations, McAuley; Some of the minor Committees are to be strengthened so that the Council will feel safe in giving them at least one reference during the year. For instance, Ald. Pearson is to be placed on the Committee on Local Assessments. Ald. Throop is to have a berth in the Finance Committee. The appointments will be made Monday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Officers of the First Regiment this evening at the armory.

A public temperance-meeting will be held this evening at Temperance Hall, 211 West Madison street.

There will be a meeting of the break bakers at H. Templeton's bakery, 213 Randolph street, at 7 p. m. this evening. All are requested to attend.

The Rev. S. H. Adams will lead the West Side noon prayer-meeting held at 221 West Madison street to-day. Subject: "The Sunday-School Lesson."

A Gospel-temperance meeting, under the auspices of the reformed men, will be held this evening at the Chicago Avenue Church corner of LaSalle.

Dr. Harrson, of the M. E. Church South, will preach in Centenary M. E. Church, Sunday evening, on "The Religious Future of the Races in the South."

The regular weekly social meeting of Traveling Men's Christian Union will be held in the Bible-work room, Lower Farwell Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited.

The palace steamer Peerless, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line, which during the past winter has been entirely refitted and redecorated, will be thrown open this afternoon between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock for public inspection. She is lying at the foot of Washington street.

The last meeting of the Philosophical Society for the season will be this evening. A lecture will be delivered by John W. Ela, Esq., on "Does Civilization pay?" After the lecture and discussion, some important amendments to the constitution will be considered, and then the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. A full attendance is desired.

The Young Men's Republican Debating Club of the Third Ward will hold their first debate this evening at the corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, in the League rooms. Subject: "Resolved, That Hayes' Southern Policy Will Benefit This Country." The following gentlemen will take part: Affirmative—Messrs. Sumwalt, Randolph, Wells, and Brust. Negative—Drs. Mignault, Montgomery, Stephens, and Ransum. The public are invited.

CRIMINAL.

Peter Karsten, keeper of a saloon at No. 216 Lincoln street, was yesterday held in $300 bail to the Criminal Court, charged with maliciously beating William Drews, a customer, over the head with a large club, because he happened to differ with him in relation to a debt. Drews was badly bruised and cut, and was hardly able to appear in court yesterday.

John Jackson, 14 years of age, is locked up at the West Madison Street Station, charged with snatching a pocket-book containing a small sum of money from Miss Scoville, of No. 281 West Monroe street. The theft was perpetrated at the corner of Morgan and Madison streets, yesterday afternoon. Officer Thomas Murphy was attracted by the cries of the lady, and after a short chase succeeded in capturing the thief.

Matt Fitzpatrick, a young thief in the West Twelfth-Street District, was yesterday arrested by Officer Tim Mahoney, charged with assault and attempted robbery upon W. E. Wilson, proprietor of a hardware-store at No. 682 Halsted street. He was positively identified as the one who did the sneaking by several persons residing in the vicinity. The ruffian who did the stabbing is known, and cannot long elude capture.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: J. E. Scott and L. M. Robinson, vagrants, $50 or three months in the House of Correction. Justice Scully held Mary Kilcoyne in $200 to the Criminal Court for the larceny of clothing from Annie Smith, of No. 309 State street; Patrick Burns, forcibly robbing James O'Brien, an inmate of the Bethel Home, of his shirt, $100 fine. Before Justice Kaufmann, Henry Smith and Michael Kelly were fined $100 and sent out to the House of Correction for ninety days for maliciously breaking windows in Lynch's cooper-shop on Hawthorne avenue.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

After the morning services at the Fullerton Avenue Church last Sunday, the Trustees having announced that the church was in debt $1,600 for the past year, Mr. David Goodwillie, who has succeeded so well in that capacity hitherto, took the floor to raise the amount. In a few moments $1,500 was subscribed, but the deficit was not further made up. The annual business meeting occurs next Tuesday, when it is hoped the account may be squared up. This church, which has recently added fifty members to its rolls, and now numbers nearly 300 communicants, owes it to itself to start on the new fiscal year unembarrassed by debt.

It is high time the town authorities provide some means of utilizing the Water-Works in regard to fires. Having spent over $100,000 for water, the town is as completely at the mercy of fire as if the lake were a thousand miles away. Only a few nights ago Parker Mason's fine residence was burned to the ground, with the water flowing some two or three hundred feet away, but inaccessible. A hose company with three or four carts would answer all the present requirements, as the direct pressure at the works would furnish the power. The late fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary, as the house had not been occupied for forty-eight hours previous.

Some villains have twice stolen the plumbing work out of Mr. John Wollacott's unfinished residence on the Green Bay road, involving a loss of nearly $100. Mr. Wollacott will put on some locks before trying it the third time.

The schools are enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

HYDE PARK.

Following are a few items of the engineering-expense for the past year for salaries of those employed by the village: H. L. Bristol, Engineer, $1,800; E. Dwyer, rodman, $720; Mr. McClellan, services as Surveyor of South Chicago, $980; F. W. Clark, in drainage engineering for South Chicago, $600; Burling & Adler, for plans and specifications for drainage works, $100; and for mechanical plans, a bill to be presented very soon, $250; total, $4,450; besides which Messrs. Smith, Clark, and Chesbrough, who acted as an Advisory Board for drainage, will have something to charge. For the Atlas Fund, Gustav H. Carlson, draughtsman, received $1,200 per year, and W. Rosing, assistant, $1.75 per day. A slight reduction is hoped for during the ensuing year.

The candidates for the various offices are coming out strong. For Accountant there are only three: Joseph B. Lewis, the present incumbent, D. H. Horne, and Guy Sampson, two ex-Justices of the Peace. For Superintendent of Public Works there are J. K. Bealy, who holds the fort at present, "Charlie" Creighton, Dan Healy, C. D. Bently, Thomas C. Boyd, L. W. Stone, William Hudson, and "Jim" Ryan. For Sergeant of Police there are Patrick Ryan (brother of the candidate for Superintendent of Public Works) and George W. Binford. For Engineer only H. L. Bristol is mentioned. Mr. Bristol has done good work during the past year and will probably be retained. For Attorney the candidates are Consider H. Willett and Mr. Herrick; for Tapper and Water Inspector a gentleman named Smith in the Third District and William Ryan, cousin of the Sergeant of Police. For foreman on water-pipes there are several candidates, the present incumbent, William B. Hamilton, brother of the Collector, being the only one who is said to have any strength.

An evening paper spoke of consolidating the offices of Engineer and Attorney. This is impossible, as their duties are different. The Superintendent of Public Works was probably meant in place of the Engineer.

Mr. Skow-Peterson moved to the city yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan, of the University, will preach in the Baptist Church Sunday.

OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 27.—A hook-and-ladder company was organized here this evening with a membership of nearly 100. Several fires of late have stirred up the people to a greater knowledge of their wants in this respect. The new company, if recognized and equipped by the City Council, will act in unison with the present Fire Department. A petition asking for the necessary equipment will be presented to the Council at the next meeting.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.

offer special inducements to purchasers, at wholesale and retail, of sheet-music, music books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Weber piano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

LADIES WHO ARE NOT QUITE SATISFIED

with the doing up of their own hair, either from its thinness in front or from other causes, should ask Mrs. Thompson, No. 210 Wabash avenue, to show you what a blessing her new patented "Saratoga Wave" would be to you. Sold only by her.

PIANOS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Owing to a change in their piano department, Lyon & Healy, State and Monroe streets, are closing out their entire miscellaneous stock of square pianos, some of them almost new, at unparalleled low prices.

MISS MARY ANDERSON,

the beautiful young actress now playing at McVicker's Theatre, has had a very elegant photograph taken this week by Copelin, the popular photographer, No. 75 Madison street.

THE WINDSOR.

The Windsor Hotel, Fifth avenue, New York, has always had the reputation of having every practicable protection against fire, but as an additional assurance to its guests, arrangements have been made with the Fire Department for efficient and skilled firemen to be stationed at this hotel during the day and night, to direct and assist in case of a fire, and to aid in working the appliances for extinguishing it. This is a movement in the right direction, and will meet with the approval of the traveling public.

A sixteen-page journal, filled with choice news regarding ladies' and children's fashions, with carefully-designed cuts, with reviews, art criticism, theatrical, and musical news, society notes, scientific and useful items, talks to housekeepers, serial and other stories, etc.—this is furnished twelve times a year for $1 by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati. Send 10 cents for specimen copy of "Andrews' Bazaar."

DEATHS.

GAUS—April 26, James Gaus, aged 49 years and 8 months.

Funeral from 70 Archer-av. to Wells-st. depot and then to Franklin Grove, Ill., Saturday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

HOSKING—April 27, 1877, Louisa, the beloved wife of Samuel Hosking, No. 40 Meridian street, aged 28 years and 6 months.

Funeral notice hereafter.

McCURRY—April 26, at his residence, 1248 Louth Halsted street, John McCurry, aged 46.

Funeral from the Church of Nativity at 10 o'clock a. m., Sunday, 29th, and thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ St. Catharines (Can.) papers please copy. Also, Cleveland papers.

DEETCH—The funeral services of Mrs. Susan F. Deetch will be held at Grace Church at 3 p. m., this day, Saturday. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WELLS—At Allen's Grove, Wis., Thursday morning, April 26, 1877, Anna Lily, aged 6 months and 17 days, infant and only daughter of J. H. and Elizabeth A. Wells, late of Chicago.

BREZZLER—Jacob Brezzler, who was lost since March 15, has been found and the funeral will take place Sunday at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 408 West Madison street.

MEDICAL.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND INVALIDS.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA will promptly and radically cure consumption and absolutely prevent its developement in all cases of Predisposition or threatened attack. For WEAK LUNGS, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LOSS OF VIGOR and APPETITE, and all diseases arising from POVERTY OF THE BLOOD, WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA IS A SPECIFIC, being unequaled as a VITALIZING TONIC, and BRAIN, NERVE, and BLOOD FOOD. Price, $1 and $2 per [illegible]. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, Sold by Druggists. 36 John-st., New York.

CHAMPAGNE.

"THE HEAD OF ALL."

OLD RELIABLE

Piper-Heidsieck

The oldest and most popular brand of

CHAMPAGNE

In the United States. For sale

EVERYWHERE

The only Wine that is always the same.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public, The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. BABBITT'S various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalleled in this department of industry.

"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Saturday Morning, April 28, at 10 o'clock

AT RESIDENCE,

913 MICHIGAN-AV.,

We will sell the entire

Household Furniture

Of Residence No. 913 Michigan-av., consisting Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS

MUST BE SOLD.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

AT 104 WARREN-AV.,

Saturday Morning, April 28, at 10 O'clock.

The entire Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

Brussels Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

No. 173 South Clark-st.

Elegant Furniture,

This (Saturday) Morning, April 28,

At 10 o'clock, consisting of Marble-top Sideboards, Chamber Suits, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, 700 yards of Velvet and English Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Elegant Wardrobes, Elegant Chandeliers and Gas-Fixtures, Turkish Easy Chairs, Elegant Card Tables and Lawyers' Tables, 2 Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Hair Mattresses, Fine Bedding, B. A. and L. T. Chairs, Velvet Table-Spreads, &c., &c. Sale positive; must be sold; owners going abroad.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-st.

VANILLA CHOCOLATE.

MAILLARD'S

VANILLA CHOCOLATE,

FOR

BREAKFAST, LUNCH, and TRAVELERS,

Defies all Honest Competition.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

BASE BALL SUPPLIES.

Headquarters for Base-Ball Supplies.

SPALDING'S LEAGUE BALL

Wholesale and Retail. Spalding's League Ball, sample by mail $1.50. Professional Dead, $1.25. Amateur Dead, $1.00. Spalding's New System Score books, 10, 25, and 50 cents. CLUB UNIFORMS a Specialty. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address A. G. SPALDING & BRO., 118 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

Feathers.

We make a specialty of the renovation of Feathers, and solicit orders from the TRADE as well as the public. Goods sent for and delivered FREE.

H. P. CRAWFORD, 38 East Adams-st.

PLEASANT AMICK, Agent.

N. B.—Mattresses thoroughly cleansed and renovated.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, April 24, 1877.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. HUGH RIDDLE, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

COLLECTIONS.

COLLECT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS BY PLACING THEM WITH THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY, ROOM 36, 162 WASHINGTON ST.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR

Wholesale and Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Hair-dressing latest styles 50 cts. Wigs made to order and warranted.

E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gas Fixtures

Retailed at Wholesale Prices at GAIR'S GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY, 67 & 69 Canal-st., near Madison.

HO! FOR THE BLACK HILLS!

Stamp Mills, Engines, and Boilers on hand at P. W. GATES, SONS & CO., Old Eagle Works.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

Genteel Furniture, Brussels Carpets, &c.,

AT DWELLING

873 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Friday Morning, April 27, at 10 o'clock.

We shall sell the entire Furniture of Dwelling 873 Michigan-av., consisting of Parlor Furniture, Chamber Sets, Body and Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Hair Mattresses, Sideboard, Paragon Range, Florence Sewing Machine, nearly new, cabinet case.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

Regular Saturday Furniture Sale,

SATURDAY, April 28, at 9:30 o'clock,

At Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.,

Handsome New Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Show Cases, Desks, and Office Tables, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain Carpets, together with a very large and varied collection of Housekeeping Goods

OF OVER 1,000 LOTS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE FURNITURE

Brussels Carpets, Etc.,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, April 30, at 10 o'clock,

At the Residence of

Louis Goodman, Esq.,

No. 1102 Wabash-av.,

We shall sell the entire Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Sets, Hair Mattresses, Beds, Bedding, Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, together with a large variety of Household Goods.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME FURNITURE

Velvet and Brussels Carpets,

AT AUCTION,

In Rooms Up-Stairs

No. 91 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Monday Morning, April 30, at 10 O'Clock,

Very elaborate Chamber Set, 3 pieces, cost $450; Rich Plate-Glass front Wardrobe, Inlaid Wine Case, Lambrequins, Tables, Cane-Seat Chairs, Beds, Bedding, Velvet and Body Brussels Carpets, Fire-Proof Safe, Steel Box, Desks, Gas Chandeliers, etc., etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY S. HAAS,

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

The balance of his stock of

Fine Gold Jewelry,

Gold and Silver Watches,

Diamonds, Gold Chains,

Plated Tea Services, &c.,

Monday, April 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Entire Furniture of Marble Dwellings,

Nos. 751 & 753 Wabash-av.,

Wednesday, May 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE.

WHITE GRANITE AND YELLOWWARE

IN PACKAGES AND OPEN LOTS,

150 CASES ASSORTED GLASSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, CARPETS, AND OILCLOTHS.

Wednesday Morning, May 2, at 9:30 o'clock,

At BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction-Rooms.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE.

OVER 1,000 LOTS

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods and Wool Hats,

Thursday Morning, May 3, at 9:30 o'clock,

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, second floor.

City and Country Merchants will always find full lines of salable goods at our sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, April 28, at 9 O'Clock,

13 crates W. G. Crockery; 3 crates Rockinghamware; an invoice of Stoneware.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Parlor and Chamber Sets of Every Description, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Wardrobes, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mirrors. A large invoice of Ground Ginger, Pepper, and Durham Mustard. An Elegant Mantel Mirror, Cost $190. An Elegant Small-Sized Billiard Table Cost $600. Sold at 12 o'clock without Reserve. A car-load Extension Tables in the White.

G. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

CLOSING SPECIAL SALE.

THIS AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK,

Turkish Rugs, Embroidered Covers,

ORIENTAL TAPESTRIES,

Antique Brass Work, Ancient Weapons,

&c., &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR TRADE SALE.

DRY GOODS

Tuesday, May 1, 9:30 a. m.

CLOTHING, HATS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, CUTLERY, STRAW GOODS, CAPS, LINENS, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, Etc., Etc.

CARPETS

One o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY, MAY 8,

IMPORTANT TO

Country and City Trade.

Clearing Sale Embroideries, Lawns, Suisse Mulls, Nainsook Edges, Linen Edges, &c., &c. A very Superior Showing.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

For Wednesday, May 2,

Our Auction Sale of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

WILL BE VERY COMPLETE in

Eastern, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, and Chicago Made Goods,

In full lines of all grades.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.

Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

GREAT CLEARING SALE

THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

IMMENSE STOCK

of New and Elegant Furniture of all kinds

MUST BE SOLD,

AS WE SHALL

Remove May 1, to 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Also a large stock of Second-hand Furniture.

100 DOZEN MARKET BASKETS, assorted sizes.

1 Carpenter's Chest of Tools.

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY we shall sell one elegant Open Buggy, nearly new.

Purchasers will be required to remove their goods the day of the sale.

Parties having goods in our possession, on which deposits have been made, are hereby notified to call for them or they will be resold.

By HIRAM BRUSH,

108 Fifth-av.

Chattel Mortgage Sale of Superior Furniture of all kinds, Carpets, Bedding, etc., being entire household effects of two dwellings, all to be sold without reserve, at 519 West Madison-st., Saturday, April 28, at 10 a. m.

HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

BUTTERS & CO. 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
Brussels Carpets, &c. DWELLING ...HIGAN-AV., April 27, at 10 o'clock.
...day Furniture Sale, April 28, at 9:30 o'clock, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
1,000 LOTS
...E FURNITURE Carpets, Etc., AUCTION, ...G, April 30, at 10 o'c'k, Residence of ...odman, Esq., Wabash-av.
...E FURNITURE Brussels Carpets, AUCTION. ...UTH CLARK-ST., April 30, at 10 O'Clock.
...S. HAAS, FROM BUSINESS, ...L AT AUCTION ...ver Watches, ...nds, Gold Chains, Plated Tea Services, &c.
...GEE'S SALE. ...of Marble Dwellings, 753 Wabash-av.
...DE SALE. ...D YELLOWWARE ...ORTED GLASSWARE,
...TRADE SALE. ...,000 LOTS ...WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Straw Goods and Wool Hats,
P. GORE & CO., 70 Wabash-av. ...pril 28, at 9 O'clock.
...LD FURNITURE
SPECIAL SALE. ...Embroidered Covers, ...TAPESTRIES, ...ork, Ancient Weapons, P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.
TRADE SALE. GOODS ...ay 1, 9:30 a. m. STRAW GOODS, CAPS, LINENS, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, ...c., Etc.
...PETS ...clock p. m.
...AY, MAY 8, ...RTANT TO ...d City Trade.
...esday, May 2, ...ction Sale of SHOES, ...AND ...PPERS ...RY COMPLETE in ...rk, Philadelphia, Rochester, Chicago Made Goods, ...all grades.
...OREHOUSE & CO. ...EARING SALE. ...USE STOCK ...BE SOLD, ...84 & 86 Randolph-st.
...AM BRUSH,

LITERATURE.

Matthew Arnold's Last Essays on Church and Religion.

American Explorers --- Novels --- Shakspeare---Hints for Camping and Walking.

Industrial Art in Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Flora Round About Chicago---The Polemoniaceae and the Hydrophyllaceae.

A Curious Custom of Certain French Swallows---Large Aquaria.

LITERATURE.

THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS.

LAST ESSAYS ON CHURCH AND RELIGION. By MATTHEW ARNOLD, Formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and Fellow of Oriel College. New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 228. Price, $1.50.

The most noteworthy portion of this volume—which Mr. Arnold assures us is the last he shall ever devote to a direct discussion of questions pertaining to theology—is the preface. Here chiefly does the author give pointed and concise expression to his peculiar religious views. The Essays are indeed imbued with the spirit of the doctrines which he has expressly formulated in the treatise on "Literature and Dogma," but they are occupied with expositions of comparatively minor points, or with an elaboration of arguments and reflections previously set forth, and are less strongly pronounced than are the previously-published essays which they are intended to supplement, or than the introduction which leads up to them.

The initial essay, entitled "A Psychological Parallel," deals with the question whether St. Paul is to be regarded as an "imbecile and credulous enthusiast," on account of his firm faith in the physical resurrection of Jesus Christ, by comparing the mental condition of Paul with that of Sir Matthew Hale, who as profoundly believed in the truth of witchcraft. The second and third essays, under the head of "The Zeit-Geist," or the Time-Spirit, analyze the doctrines of Butler in his "Analogy" and "Sermons at the Rolls." The fourth and fifth discuss the present and future of "The Church of England," and utter "A Last Word on the Burials Bill."

The elastic term Rationalist may be correctly applied to Mr. Arnold, but the name of Infidel does not belong to him. He is a very devout believer in the essence of Christianity, in a God who is eternal, though impersonal and unknowable, in Jesus Christ as the Founder of Christianity, and in the necessity of righteousness or right conduct. His faith is very fairly comprehended in his comments on the teaching of Jesus with regard to the fact of the higher and lower self in man, inheritors the one of them of happiness, the other of misery." The *secret* of the religion of Christ is contained in the declaration: "He that will save his life shall lose it; he that do love his life shall save it." "And by his admirable figure of the *two lives* of man," says Mr. Arnold, "the real life and the seeming life, he connected this profound fact of experience with that attractive poetry of hopes and misgivings which possessed the minds of his countrymen. Eternal life? Yes, the life is the higher and undying self of man. Judgment? Yes, the trying, in conscience, of the claims and instigations of the two lives, and the decision between them. Resurrection? Yes, the rising from bondage and transcience with the lower life to victory and permanence with the higher. The kingdom of God? Yes, the reign amongst mankind of the higher life. The Christ the Son of God? Yes, the bringer-in and founder of this reign of the higher life, this true kingdom of God."

The two forces which Christianity has set up as its two grand virtues, Mr. Arnold declares to be charity and chastity—kindness and pureness. The essential importance of these virtues as a foundation for the happiness of mankind is continually emphasized in the precepts of Christ. Mr. Arnold believes that Christianity must survive because of the national truths it embodies,—truths whose "sweet reasonableness" is clearly proved by the test of experience.

He also believes that the Church, as a society for the promotion of goodness, must continue to endure, and no right-judging mind can help wishing it well. Though the ministers installed in the sacred desk may cast off the traditions that have clung to and clogged Christianity, so long as they hold to the cardinal tenets of religion, "*salvation by righteousness*, and *righteousness by Jesus Christ*," they may consider themselves justified in fulfilling the offices of the Church. The doctrinal differences which divide the Church into sects he regards as of too trivial consequence to sanction the existence of separate denominations. An adherence to the natural truths of Christianity should incite all men to unite in a popular and universal form,—the outward expression of a pure religion.

An upright, earnest man, who retains so much of the old body of Christian belief as this,—who strenuously insists, withal, that right conduct is "three-fourths of life,"—need not be regarded as a destroyer of morality, of religion even. He rather stands in the position of a reformer, recognizing the changes that the spirit of the age is irresistibly working in the minds of men, accepting these changes without alarm, but resolute to cherish whatever pertains to this religion of Christ that has a really vital and saving grace.

NOVELS.

DEEPHAVEN. By SARAH O. JEWETT. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 18mo., pp. 255.
TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR. By BRET HARTE. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 18mo., pp. 151. Chicago: Hadley Brothers & Co. Price, $1.25.
BESSIE LANG. By ALICE COCHRAN. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 298. Price, $1.25.
A WINTER-STORY. By the Author of "The Rose-Garden." Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 257. Price, $1.

The volume entitled "Deephaven" comprises a history of the experience of two young girls who played the part of housekeepers during a single summer, in an old mansion in a sleepy fishing-village on the sea-coast. The heroines meet with no incidents of striking interest. Such were not to be expected in a quiet town inhabited by a common class of folk. Not even the shadow of a love-adventure crosses the path of either maiden; yet the author finds amusement for her pen in describing the every-day events of her own and her companion's life, and in delineating the various phases of character discovered in their association with the people of the neighborhood. The style of the writer is graceful and easy.

Those who have not seen the "Two Men of Sandy Bar" set upon the stage, with the advantages of scenery and dramatic rendition, may now be able to judge of the literary merits of the play by a leisurely reading. It is presented in a shape uniform with the "Little Classic" edition.

"Bessie Lang" sustains the standard of the "Leisure-Hour Series." It is a well-written story, with an agreeable air of freshness and simplicity about it. Its theme is taken from the humble life of the rural, working classes of England, and is full of pathos. Bessie is a lovely, single-hearted maiden, betrothed to a manly youth of her own rank, who reveals an inventive genius of high order. He is brought to the notice of the great Stephenson, who calls him up to London to assist in perfecting the construction of the first locomotives. While he is absent, an artist, wandering through the country in search of subjects for his pencil, visits the village where Bessie dwells, is enamored with her rustic beauty, and pays her insidious attentions, with a result too easily predicted. Bessie strives hard to resist the seductive wiles of her gentle lover, but finally falls into the snare he has set for her. The charm of the story is felt in the faithful devotion of Bessie's first sweetheart, who forgets his own wrongs in a consecration of himself to the purpose of rescuing and serving the innocent girl beguiled from him by villainous fraud.

The "Winter-Story" is properly named, as it is decidedly sombre in coloring. Philip Oldfield is on the eve of marriage with Hester Lyle, when he accidentally administers poison instead of a healing draught to her invalid brother. In the agony of their great affliction, some words of condemnation break from the lips of the bereaved family, and Philip flies from the spot, appalled by the calamity he has unwittingly wrought. For eight years he buries himself in the deepest seclusion, cultivating sorrow and remorse as a fitting punishment for the murder he has committed. He is at last discovered by Hester, and, after prolonged efforts to win him from his morbid melancholy, she is rewarded by a revival of his love and the consummation of their long-deferred union. A feeling of impatience at the selfish weakness of Philip in imposing unnecessary suffering upon Hester and her family, as well as upon himself, interferes very much with the reader's enjoyment of the story.

HINTS FOR CAMPING AND WALKING.

HOW TO CAMP-OUT. By JOHN M. GOULD, Author of History of First, Tenth, Twenty-ninth Maine Regiments. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 16mo., pp. 134.

The training afforded by protracted tent-life in the military service, and by much experience in pedestrian excursions and pleasure-jaunts of varied sort among the mountains, in the forests, and along the seaboard, with, what is more than all, a clear head for the management of details, have fitted Mr. Gould to speak with unusual authority upon the subject of "Camping-Out." There is a lingering instinct of the nomad or the savage in nearly every human breast, which creates a longing for an occasional escape from the restraints of refined civilization, and a return to the freedom of the wilds for a brief season; but how best to contrive the opportunity, and secure the utmost enjoyment from it, is a kind of knowledge that is not gained by intuition. This must be obtained in the costly school of experience, or what is better, when possible, from the instruction of teachers who have had a long practical acquaintance with the conditions and requirements of untrammeled and wholesome, though rude, life out of doors.

Such a teacher is found in Mr. Gould. He understands thoroughly the most economical ways of regulating expenses of every character during a tour in which traveling on foot and sojourning in camps are practiced. It is in most instances of greater importance to reduce to the minimum the expenditure of strength than of money, and to guard with extreme vigilance against peril to the health, or to either bodily or mental comfort. It is to these points that Mr. Gould directs the greater part of his advice, which is given respecting all matters with commendable explicitness and minuteness. The parties who follow his directions scrupulously will prove them to be eminently judicious and serviceable.

The illustrations accompanying the text are from the hand of Prof. Edward S. Morse.

YOUNG FOLKS' SERIES.

A BOOK OF AMERICAN EXPLORERS. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, Author of "Young Folks' History of the United States," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 367. Price, $1.50.

At rare intervals we have the opportunity to notice the publication of a juvenile book of serious value, and this is one of the occasions. Mr. Higginson has already placed the youth of America under obligation to him by writing a charming history of the United States for their especial delectation; and now he has doubled his claim upon their gratitude by preparing a companion book, containing an account of the adventures of the earliest explorers of the American coast. He has executed the plan of the work by making selections from the original narratives of the voyagers, and so letting them tell their story in their own quaint, vivid words, with very little interference. His task has been mainly that of a compiler and editor, choosing the extracts from old and unfamiliar biographies and records of travel, prefacing them with explanatory comments, and adding foot-notes where needed to define obsolete words.

The book begins with translations from the Icelandic legends of the discovery of America by the Norsemen, and continues with excerpts from the correspondence of Columbus, Cabot, Verrazzano, and Cabeza de Vaca, with stories of the French in Canada, of Florida, of De Soto on the Mississippi, of the Lost Colonies in Virginia, of the Unsuccessful New-England Settlements, and of Capt. John Smith and Henry Hudson; and concludes with a sketch of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and the Massachusetts-Bay Colony.

SHAKSPEARE.

SHAKSPEARE'S TRAGEDY OF MACBETH. Edited by WILLIAM J. ROLFE, A. M., Formerly Head Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. With Engravings. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 260. Price, 90 cents.

The addition of a new number to Rolfe's edition of Shakspeare's plays invariably gives occasion for words of praise. Each drama is skillfully treated for the use of students in and out of the schools. The text is carefully prepared from a collation of the best early and late editions, and is furnished with copious critical and explanatory notes. In the present case the edition has had the advantage of a free reference to the Variorum edition of Dr. Furness. Taking all things into account,—the convenience of their form, their low cost, and the scholarly editorship bestowed upon them,—it must be conceded that the dramas of Shakspeare have never appeared in a shape better adapted to the needs of the masses.

POEMS OF ITALY.

POEMS OF PLACES. Edited by HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. ITALY. Three Volumes. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 18mo.

The scenery and the history of Italy abound in romantic and heroic subjects for the inspiration of the poetic muse. Nearly every bard who has been tempted to take up the lyre has chanted some tuneful numbers in honor of this most storied of lands. The three volumes which Mr. Longfellow has filled with selections from the vast literature of verse thus created embrace many musical gems. The entire contents of the volumes include a few less than 500 pieces, and the compiler's name certifies that each has some distinctive grace rendering it worthy of its place.

HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES.

TALES FROM SHAKSPEARE—TRAGEDIES.
TALES FROM SHAKSPEARE—COMEDIES. By CHARLES and MARY LAMB. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 25 cents per volume.

The fourth and fifth numbers of Harper's admirable "Half-Hour Series" reproduce the prose tales from Shakspeare written by Charles and Mary Lamb. It is a convenient form in which either to revive the acquaintance with these pleasing stories, or to meet with them for the first time.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A HAND-BOOK OF FRUIT-CULTURE: BEING A GUIDE TO THE PROPER CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT-TREES, AND OF GRAPES AND SMALL FRUITS, ETC. By THOMAS GREGG. Fully Illustrated. New York: S. R. Wells & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 183. Price, $1.

THE NEW CHURCH: ITS NATURE AND WHEREABOUT. BEING A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE POPULAR THEORY, WITH SOME ILLUSTRATIONS OF ITS PRACTICAL TENDENCY AND LEGITIMATE FRUITS. By B. F. BARRITT. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 213. Price, $1.

NOTES ON GENESIS. By the Late FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON, M. A., of Brighton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 211. Price, $1.50.

THE SWEDENBORG LIBRARY. Edited by F. W. BARRETT. FREEDOM, RATIONALITY, AND CATHOLICITY. From the Writings of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 18mo., pp. 258. Price, $1.

LANGE'S COMMENTARY. THE BOOKS OF SAMUEL. By the Rev. Dr. CHR. FR. DAVID ERDMANN, General Superintendent of the Province of Silesia, and Professor of Theology in the University of Breslau. Translated, Enlarged, and Edited by the Rev. C. H. TOY, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. JOHN A. BROADUS, D. D., LL. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C. 8vo., pp. 616. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Price, $5.

MISS NANCY'S PILGRIMAGE: A STORY OF TRAVEL. By VIRGINIA W. JOHNSON, Author of "The Catskill Fairies," etc. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

MISUNDERSTOOD: INTENDED FOR THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN CHILDREN—ETC., ETC. New York: Anson D. Randolph & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 50 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

WIDE-AWAKE for May (D. Lathrop & Co., Boston). The contributors to this number are: Miss C. A. Northam, Mrs. H. G. Rowe, Henrietta R. Eliot, H. A. Morey, William M. F. Round, Sophie May, Clara G. Dolliver, Miss Mary E. Wagner-Fisher, Mrs. Luther Keene, Ella Farman, Mrs. Mel R. Colquitt, R. H. Stoddard, "The Marchioness," Mrs. L. C. Whiton, Mary D. Brine, Patty Kingman, John Brownjohn, George Lowell Austin, Kit Clinton, and George R. Bartlett. There are about thirty illustrations.

AMERICAN LAW REVIEW for April (Little, Brown & Co., Boston).

AMERICAN BOOKSELLER for April 16 (American News Company, New York).

LITERARY NOTES.

"Storm-Driven," the last novel of Miss Healy, is achieving a considerable popularity in England. It has already passed into a second edition.

It is said that nearly forty new Hindustani journals have been founded in India during the last year, many of which have entered into a wide circulation among the native populace.

Murray, the London publisher, announces the appearance in November next of Gen. Di Cesnola's account of his explorations in Cyprus. The book will be accompanied with illustrations and maps.

Jansen, McClurg & Co. have issued a neat catalogue of their "Standard Library and Illustrated Books in Fine Bindings." The list includes a large variety of attractive works with valuable contents, presented in elegant forms, and offered at moderate prices.

"Brief Honors: A Romance of the Great Dividable," is announced by Jansen, McClurg & Co. for publication early next month. "The Great Dividable" is a life-insurance company, and the authorship is anonymous. We are expected to entertain ourselves for the next few months with the double conundrum, Who wrote it? and, Whom has he written about? The story is said to be entertaining. The public will be curious to know how the dry bones of life-insurance can be made to live in fiction.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been translated into so many different tongues that several years ago it was chosen by the British Museum as the book which offered in its various versions the best illustration of the comparative structure of modern languages. All the translations of the book are to be placed in the philological department of the Boston Public Library, in order that linguists may have their help in studying the diverse idioms of the languages of the present day.

FAMILIAR TALK.

INDUSTRIAL ART.

There was on exhibition at the Board of Education Rooms, a few weeks ago, a portion of the series of drawings by the pupils of the Boston Public Schools which had been shown at the Philadelphia Exposition. The series began with drawings executed by children 6 years old, and concluded with designs, original and copied, by the graduates of the High Schools and the Evening Schools for adults. The exhibition differed from an ordinary display of pencilings, in the absence of attempts at mere pictures; in place of which, there was manifest a very persistent purpose to train the hand and eye of the draughtsman to the production of correct forms, with a view to applying these to the decorative and industrial arts.

The exhibition was of the deepest interest, notwithstanding its lack of pictorial effect as this is usually understood. In the very earliest and simplest of the series, wrought by infant hands, there was a novelty and originality in the designs which pleasingly rewarded an attentive study. Each presented a new combination of lines, resulting in novel figures of endless variety, and of every degree of complication. Nothing delights the mind like agreeable invention; and the delight is in proportion to the strength and skill of the ingenuity employed. Here there was an abundance of original device,—confessedly not of the highest quality, not of the sort produced by flashes of rare inspiration,—but of a tractable, manageable nature, and leading directly to important practical results. It was a most instructive and enjoyable experience to pass through the whole long series, and trace the gradual advance from the elementary work of the youngest beginners to the finished drawings of the oldest and most practiced students. There was not only skillful manipulation apparent in the exhibition, there was some thought to be read in nearly every separate effort. There was an idea, a motive, having more or less freshness of character, struggling for artistic expression, and with the invariable aim of making itself useful as well as beautiful.

Many were attracted to the exhibition who had previously known very little of the great art-movement which has been agitating the nations of Europe for the last quarter of a century, and which five or six years ago sent an advance wave across the Atlantic to our own shores. The earnest ones among the visitors, inquiring into the meaning of the system of drawing whose fruits were here exposed to their investigation, were carried back to the origin of the sudden revival of art-education in the Old World, and thence borne along the current of its history down to the present time.

When, in accordance with the sagacious schemes of the most far-seeing and progressive men in England, the International Exhibition of 1851 was successfully established at Sydenham, there was offered, for the first time in the history of mankind, an opportunity for the different nations of the earth to get a clear understanding of the condition of their manufactures, industries, and arts. This could be done in no other way so effectually as by comparing together the best products of the several States which were contributors to the great World's Fair. It was for the purpose of securing this means of comparison, and thereby stimulating a healthy emulation, that England had inaugurated the grand plan of a Universal Exposition. She had foreseen that there was much which each nation could profitably learn from every other, and that the most favorable occasion for mutual instruction would be presented at a Universal Exhibition where all should freely display the resources on which they most relied for their prosperity. The experiment sanctioned the faith of those who had projected it, and no country benefited more by the lessons that resulted than England herself. Then were her eyes for the first time opened to the unexpected truth that she was surpassed by every other nation, except the United States, in the manufacture of works involving taste and refinement in their production. She then learned with a keen appreciation how fatal is the error of omitting or slighting the esthetical element in the construction of fabrics of any sort. It was a mortifying conviction to be brought home to an ambitious nation, but it was accepted in the wisest manner. It was unhesitatingly acknowledged, and the remedy immediately applied.

England had hitherto allowed her artisans to remain in a lamentable degree ignorant of art. The great body of her mechanics had been using their materials and tools blindly and bunglingly, for want of knowledge of the finest capacities of both, for lack of insight into the ways by which with dexterous and harmonious use the two could be combined in the production of articles of the highest beauty and excellence. Measures were very speedily taken to correct this mischief. The first step forward was to provide Schools of Art for the instruction of the working classes, for the boys and girls and the men and women who were to be in the future engaged in the various kinds of handicraft. The South-Kensington Museum was founded in 1852, at an original expense of about $6,000,000, and was endowed with an annual grant from the Government of about $500,000. This was to serve as the centre of the industrial-art teaching, and as the chief repository of examples and copies which were to be used in the dissemination o[f] art-knowledge throughout the country.

In 1853 the Government created a special administrative "Science and Art Department," which was given charge of the South Kensington Museum, and of all the lesser Art-Schools, and likewise of the entire system of public instruction in decorative and industrial art. In twenty years after the foundation of Kensington Museum, 122 Art-Schools had been established in the most important industrial towns in the Kingdom. The number of pupils in attendance upon these schools in 1872 amounted to 22,845. In addition to this number, there were 765 students attending the National Art Training School at South Kensington. "Thus, for every 210,000 of the population, there was one well-appointed Art-School, wholly devoted to art-instruction [illegible] an average of 190 students." There w[illegible] 538 Night-Schools for the benefit of artis[illegible] of youth above 12 years old, with an att[illegible]nce of 17,256; and, in the "Schools for the Poor," 194,549 children were receiving instruction in drawing.

The "Schools of Art"—which are branches of the Central School at Kensington—are in part sustained by the Government, and in part by the local authorities and by fees. Their main object is "to improve the local manufactures by making them more artistic, and to promote machine and building construction;" and all of them impart systematic instruction in drawing, painting, modeling, and designing. The South-Kensington School, besides giving the same instruction, provides special training, without cost, to promising pupils who display an aptitude to become art-teachers or superior designers and artisans.

At each successive World's Fair the effect of this art-education upon the manufactures of England is carefully observed by interested critics, and it is the universal decision that the improvement from time to time is plainly marked. At the Paris Exposition of 1867, Dr. A. Kornhuber, Professor at the Polytechnic Institute at Vienna, said, in his "Report on Intermediate and Industrial Instruction," in speaking of the English Art-Schools: "The usefulness of these schools is seen, above all, in the manufacture of machinery, the notable progress in which is mainly owing to them. The Art-School at Birmingham gave an extraordinary impetus to the production of decorative furniture, of papier-mache, and to the manufacture of jewelry; the school at Dundee (with 1,922 pupils in 1865) influenced the jute-manufactories; the school at Paisley (existing since 1848, and attended by 1,063 pupils in 1865) is of great use to the manufacture of shawls; the one at Nottingham (established in 1843) has raised the manufacture of lace by the introduction of better taste in the designs; the woolen manufactures are measurably benefited, in designs as well as in dyeing, by the Art-Schools at Leeds, Huddersfield, Stroud, and Trowbridge (with together nearly 8,000 pupils in 1865); the Art-School at Bradford (established in 1865) contributes to the improvement of taste in the manufacture of worsted goods; the Art-Schools at Durham, Glasgow, Halifax, and Kidderminster exercised the most beneficial influence upon the manufacture of carpets, in design as well as in color; the cutlery of Sheffield owes its beauty of form and of execution to the Art-School which has been in existence there since 1843. In a like manner, the education and the improvement in the taste of the workingmen in other departments of industry has been brought about by these schools, which are scattered all over the country, and are to be found in all the larger manufacturing cities and centres of industry: this is true of the progress in cotton manufactures; the improvements in the forms of glassware, especially of that for every day use; the better design and more skillful execution of higher-class goods in porcelain, china, and earthenware; the refinement of style in English iron-wares, etc."

Passing to the exhibition made by the pupils of the Kensington School, Dr. Kornhuber remarks: "Exquisite free-hand drawings, colored photographs from art-objects in the Museum (to be used as patterns and as copies), works of sculpture, statues, etc., showed the colossal progress made by England within the last ten years in this branch of industrial instruction, which may indeed be called most important."

England continues the work of improving and extending her system of popular art-education with unabated vigor,—knowing full well that upon her ability to compete with other nations in the tasteful designs and skillful execution of her fabrics, depends the maintenance of her power and prosperity. She is alive to the fact that the struggle between the nations will hereafter be limited to a contest for the industrial markets of the world, and that State must win which surpasses the rest in the style and finish of the salable goods it manufactures.

At the Exposition of 1851, France held her established place as the leader of the world in artistic productions. She had gained this proud position in years long past, by watching over the education of her handicraftsmen. The decorative arts were introduced into the realm by Francis the First, and have been fostered by the Government ever since. The Royal manufactories of furniture, tapestry, and porcelain, established by Colbert at Gobelins, Beauvais, and Aubusson, in the reign of Louis XIV., and at Sevres under the patronage of Louis XV., have called for the highest skill of artist and operative, and given it steady employment. Schools of art were attached to these establishments, in which the artisans, together with the artists, were trained in drawing and designing. No expense has been spared to produce works of the most elegant and tasteful style; and the Court has provided that they should never lack purchasers.

These beautiful art-products were in themselves an education, and taught the entire public the value of graceful forms and lovely coloring in objects devoted even to common uses. It was through this education in their national workshops, and palaces, and galleries, that the French people have obtained their supremacy over their neighbors in the application of art to industry, and taught the whole world to look to them as the originators of the most refined and esthetic fashions in all works of luxury, and it was owing to this art-education that they laid the foundation for a trade which has rendered France one of the richest, if not the richest, of nations, and which has enabled her to accomplish the wonderful achievement of paying an enormous indemnity to Germany at the close of an exhaustive war, without appearing crippled in any of her energies.

But, since England has displayed so much activity in disseminating art-instruction among her operatives, France has found it necessary to improve and multiply her own Art-Schools, lest she should lose her old prestige in art-manufactures. The Emperor Napoleon did much to advance the cause; and, since 1870, the Government has bestowed upon it solicitous attention. The system of instruction formerly given in the French Art-Schools, although then the best in Europe for industrial purposes, has been found inadequate to present demands, and is undergoing reconstruction. Following the example of England, and Austria, and Germany, the science of Art is being taught with more method and unity in the old and the new schools throughout the country.

The United States has been slow to appreciate the significance of this great reform in the industrial art of Europe, and slow in movements toward embodying its spirit in her own educational institutions. Yet the same advantages must accrue to her manufactures from a spread of art-culture among her people that have been experienced in the countries across the water. The time is approaching when we can no longer rely upon agriculture as our main source of wealth. An increase of population compels an increase of industries; and, in order that these shall maintain a saving competition in the world's markets, they must be raised far above their present level of excellence.

Massachusetts invited an art-master from England several years ago, to introduce industrial drawing into her public schools. The results of this judicious undertaking are already sensibly felt. The pupils who have gone through the course of art-instruction laid down for the Boston schools, have found themselves qualified to take superior positions in the several industries they have chosen to follow for a livelihood. Their art-training has enabled them in some instances to become art-teachers, in others to act as designers, and in all cases to read drawings and to work from plans with intelligence and independence. They are prepared to become master-workmen; and it is for such that there is a deplorable need in every handicraft existing in our country.

In the cities of other States besides Massachusetts, the system of industrial drawing is finding its way into the schools. In Philadelphia active consideration is being given to the question of educating the masses in practical art. A Museum of Fine and Industrial Art has been established, and children and adults are receiving art-instruction in day and evening schools. In Brooklyn, Syracuse, St. Louis, Chicago, and numerous other cities, the Boards of Education and school-officials are providing, as best they can with the means at command, for the introduction of a system of industrial drawing into the public schools. As knowledge advances, the importance of this subject is increasingly felt; and it may be predicted that the time is not far distant when every school in the country will incorporate a course of art-instruction in its curriculum, and insist upon its being pursued, not as an accomplishment, but as an essential part of the student's education for practical life.

ART-GOSSIP.

A newly-finished picture by Mr. Millais, taking its subject from Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," and representing an interview between Effie Deans and her lover, has been purchased from the author for $12,500.

The collection of prints and drawings by old masters, which was formed by the late M. Firmin-Didot, is soon to be dispersed. It is especially rich in rare and beautiful specimens of the art of Rembrandt and Van Dyck. The chief characteristic of the collection is, however, its immense variety.

The admirers of Carlyle will be interested to learn that portraits of the venerable author are being multiplied by artists of renown. One was not long ago painted by Mr. Whistler; another is soon to be undertaken by Mr. Millais, and will afterward be engraved by Mr. Barlow; while a third, engraved by M. Rajon, is now near completion.

The gallery of French historic portraits in the Paris Exposition of 1878 promises to be extensive and important. It is supposed that from 500 to 600 portraits of undoubted authenticity will be assembled. To aid in rendering the collection complete, portraits of French celebrities, and of Englishmen who have taken a prominent part in French history, will be sent by the English Commission.

An exhibition of the works of the Austrian landscape-painter Anton Hansch, who died some months ago, has been arranged in the Kunstlerhaus, Vienna. The paintings are said to present a very complete panorama of Alpine scenery. The place of honor in the collection is occupied by "Unter den Linden,"—a celebrated picture by Hansch, now in the possession of the Emperor of Austria.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

THE POLEMONIACEÆ AND THE HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.—Among the clustering wild flowers that are woven into the chaplets of May, none are gayer and prettier than the early *Phloxes*. On the grassy banks and plains along the lake-shore in the southern suburbs of the city, the low-tufted *Phlox bifida* is gemmed with starry blossoms in this last vernal month.

At the same season, in the groves and woodlands all about us, the *Phlox divaricata* is abundant. This species is more loosely flowered and less richly colored than the *Phlox pilosa*, which adorns the prairies with its glowing, rose-red bunches. Later on, in July, the more rare *P. glaberrima* may be found in bloom on the prairies south and southwest of Hyde Park.

The only other member of the *Polemoniaceæ*, or Floxwort Family, growing in our vicinity, is the *Polemonium reptans*, popularly called Greek Valerian. This is a common inhabitant of the woods at Hinsdale, and joins the fair, sweet throng that troop around the footsteps of the lovely May. In our gardens we have through the summer exotic species of this charming order. The different varieties of the *Phlox Drummondii*, which we cultivate with so much pleasure, have been produced from a species springing up wild in the Gulf States. The *Collomia coccinea*, with its showy heads of deep carmine-red, is a native of Chili. The *Fenzlia Dianthiflora*, a small herb, bearing large solitary flowers of a pinkish hue and yellow-eyed, is at home in California. The beautiful Standing Cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, with finely-cut leaves and brilliant scarlet flowers, comes from the sandy plains of South Carolina and Florida; and the *Cobæa scandens*, a climbing plant common in conservatories, has been brought to us from Mexico.

The *Polemoniaceæ* is a small family, confined in its range to the temperate latitudes. It is unknown in the Tropics, and in Europe and Asia is much less abundant than in North and South America. The species are all herbaceous, and do not number many more than a hundred. The flowers all have five sepals, five petals, and five stamens, with a simple style and trifid stigma. The juices of the plants are bland and innocent.

The Phloxworts, or *Polemoniaceæ*, stand near to the *Hydropyllaceæ*, or Waterleaf Family, a still smaller group, including less than a hundred species. We have in our flora three representatives. The *Ellisia Nyctelea* is the first in bloom, its small white flowers expanding in May. It is a neat little plant, with pinnately-parted leaves on thick-set branches from six to twelve inches high. It is found in damp places at Riverside and Hinsdale.

The *Hydrophyllum Virginicum* grows abundantly in the woods in the two towns just mentioned, and blossoms from June to August. The *H. Appendiculatum* is rare hereabouts, but has been gathered at Downer's Grove. It is in flower in June and July.

In the Waterleaf Family are placed the pretty *Nemophilas*, which we prize as garden-annuals. These are natives of California and the Sierras. The *Wigandia*, seen in green-houses, belongs to the flora of South America. The family, which combines trees, shrubs, and herbs, is almost exclusively American. Its members are found chiefly in the southern provinces of South America, and in the Northern Continent. Two species occur in the East Indies, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one in Arctic America. No representatives of the group are of any especial use to mankind, if we except those which gratify our sense of beauty with their pretty foliage and flowers.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., April 25.—The weekly list of plants sent from Highland Park will include those observed anywhere in the Town of Deerfield, in which town this city is located. In naming plants, Gray's Manual, fifth edition, will be followed.

The following have been noticed to date, viz.: Corylus Americana, wild hazel-nut; Salix discolor, glaucous willow; Populus angulata, cottonwood; Populus balsamifera, balsam-poplar; Claytonia Virginica, spring-beauty; Erythronium albidum, white adder's-tongue; Erythronium Americanum, yellow adder's-tongue; Trillium grandiflorum, large white trillium; Trillium recurvatum; Dentaria laciniata, toothwort; Cardamine rhomboidea, Var. purpurea, spring cress; Antennaria plantaginifolia, everlasting; Viola cucullata, common blue violet; Viola pubescens, yellow violet; Anemone nemorosa, wood-anemone; Caltha palustris, marsh-marigold; Ranunculus repens, creeping buttercup; Acer rubrum, red maple; Ulmus Americana, American elm; Shepherdia Canadensis. E. B. W.

FRENCH SWALLOWS.

A correspondent describes in *Nature* the curious custom of the swallows inhabiting the Valley of Cabrolles, near Menton, France, of building their nests in houses tenanted by the people. The nests of these social birds are attached to the beams supporting the ceilings, and the owners make themselves perfectly at home, under these strange circumstances, during the period of rearing their young. On their return from their winter migrations, the swallows immediately take possession of their former habitations, and establish themselves for the season.

"The first swallow," says the writer, "arrived here alone in the rain on Monday, March 19. It entered the best room of the *curé* by one of the windows which chanced to want a pane, and the good old man immediately removed a pane from the other window, by which the swallows had been in the habit of going in and out. I did not hear of the arrival of this summer resident until the 23d, when I immediately paid it a visit. It is still solitary, but not uncomfortable; it flits about the room from place to place, and from nest to nest, twittering very contentedly, and, when a bright hour comes, it flies out where, sporting in the sun, it soon makes a hearty meal. . . .

"Madame Valetta, an old woman of 73, has two or three times given me a graphic account of how, when she was a young woman and had a husband by her side, they were both frightened almost to death one night by something which from time to time gave a flip-flap against the glass of the window. Madame, however, summoned courage to urge her husband to get up and open the window, which, though 'all of a shake,' he did, when, whish! very like a spirit, a weary swallow glided past him, and was the same instant peacefully reposing in its nest."

AQUARIA.

It is only within the last quarter of a century that the conditions necessary for the maintenance of aquatic life have been sufficiently understood to permit of successful experiments in the construction of large aquaria. The first attempt of the kind was made at the Zoological Gardens in London, in 1853. A number of tanks were fitted up, the largest of which was six feet in length and thirty inches in depth. The success of this experiment encouraged similar enterprises in other cities in Great Britain and Europe. The most extensive and complete work of the kind was opened at Brighton five years ago. It comprises a series of corridors, the largest of which is 220 feet long, and a great number of tanks, the largest of which is 120 feet long.

Several aquaria have been built in the United States. The first in size is at New York, and the second is in Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco. An interesting article, describing this and other aquaria, is presented in *Forest and Stream*.

BRIEF NOTES.

A well-preserved mammoth, retaining the flesh and skin, has been recently discovered on the banks of the Obi, near the Marinsky gold-washings, by M. Schwarenberg's expedition.

The number of birds known to occur in the Island of Anjuan or Johanna, of the Comorro group, has been raised by the recent collection of Mr. Bewsher, of Mauritius, to thirty-five. Five of these are new species which have been discovered by Mr. Bewsher.

On account of want of space, the large Gifford Captive Balloon will not be constructed, as previously planned, within the precincts of the Paris Exposition. It will probably be accorded room, either on public or private grounds, at a short distance from the Champ de Mars.

At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society, London, the fact was communicated that a two-horned rhinoceros had been killed in February, 1876, at a place near Comillah, in Tipperah. This is the third recorded instance of a two-horned rhinoceros occurring north of the Bay of Bengal.

Dr. Elliott Coues, one of the ablest of American naturalists, is engaged in the preparation of a "History of North American Mammals." It is proposed to make the work a standard scientific treatise, complete in all departments, and comprising a full statement of the information thus far gleaned upon the subject.

The second number of the *Appalachia*, published by the Appalachian Mountain Club, is a valuable *brochure*. It contains the reports of the officers of the Club for the year 1876, the address of the retiring President, and articles describing the Geology of the White Mountains, the Flowering Plants of the White Mountains, and explorations among the different peaks.

M. Brunet states, in *La Nature*, that he has several times observed a toad devouring bees in his garden. On the first occasion the bees were crowding into the hive on the approach of a storm, and the toad was seen to dispatch twelve of them in rapid succession. Three days later, the toad was caught at the same work of destruction; and, being a second time removed to a distance, was, two days later, again found near the hive, greedily feasting upon its inmates.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

DRESSING-ROOM SCENE IN ST. LOUIS.

She pulled off her shoes and striped hose,
To count the corns upon her toes;
She found that there were twenty-four,
And prospects fair for many more.

She said, "This thing will never do—
I'll have to wear a larger shoe;
This pair, I see, is number eight,
And just go through the garden-gate.

"Suppose I get a number ten?
They're sure to fit, I know, but then
How will I ever reach the street,
While lumbered with these mighty feet?

"Go through the gate they never will,
Until it's made much larger still.
I wish that I were never born,
To wear a shoe and pare a corn!"

Thus she murmured in distress,
Until she donned her walking dress;
She heaved a sigh, and lit a light,
And plastered on the "Lily-White."

APRIL 27, 1877. E.

MR. BARINGER WEIGHS HIMSELF.

Burlington Hawkeye.

A happier man than Mr. Baringer never whistled himself home. Everything had gone well with him through the day. He had worked off a couple of bilious-looking new fifty-cent pieces, that his clerk had taken in, on a guileless rustic customer, and then he had charged them up to the clerk for taking them in. His lawyer had collected a bill of a man Mr. Baringer thought was dead; the Assessor had made a mistake and only assessed his property at less than one-third its actual value; and Mr. Baringer was pretty confident he could get out of paying the tax altogether, on the ground of erroneous assessment. And then, finally, a policeman had shot his neighbor's dog. Everything conspired to make Mr. Baringer feel happy as the heart of spring. He whistled all the way home, and he trolled a merry roundelay in a deep rich wheelbarrow-tone as he skipped up the stairs, he smiled as he entered the hall, and there the song died away, and the smile went out of the silent gates of the Was, down into the echoless aisles of the silent Had Been, out unto the shoreless sea of the distant "Ain't comin' back again," and Mr. Baringer stood transfixed.

"Well," he growled after a moment of silent reflection and contemplation, eyeing the object that had so suddenly changed his happy mood, "what next, I wonder? As if there weren't enough legitimate uses for money to make it go faster than any one man can earn it, somebody must go and buy scales with it. What under the sun, what in the name of common sense, can we or do we want with grocery-scales here? I believe in my soul that woman would buy a complete set of Fairbanks hay-scales if some peddler would come along and offer it to her."

He dashed his hat viciously on the hat-rack, and climbed moodily on the scales to weigh himself.

"Fancy old scales, too," he said,—"carpeted platform and nickel-plated dial-indicator. I wonder if I've gained anything since last fall."

But, as he stepped his full weight upon the platform, he was surprised to observe no change in the dial. The indicator pointed at "nothing" as resolutely as though it meant it.

"Huh!" exclaimed Mr. Baringer, in some amazement. And he bounced himself lightly on the platform, and watched the indicator with some appearance of interest.

But it never took the slightest notice of him.

Then Mr. Baringer became excited. He jumped up and down on the platform, and surged himself down like a tidal wave, but the indicator never smiled, and obstinately indicated the nothing point at every effort. Then Mr. Baringer got frightened and a little mad.

"By thunder," he exclaimed, "I know better than that; I know I weigh a pound, anyhow. Here," he shouted, nervously, "I'll see what you mean by this."

And he ran out and brought in an armful of bricks and piled them on the platform, and seated himself on them; but the indicator remained as steady as though it had been merely painted on the dial-plate. Then he went out again, with his eyes staring at each other across the top of his nose, and came staggering in with the ax, the spade, and the lawn-mower, and held them on, and climbed up and sat down on them, like Marius among the ruins, and glared at the indicator with a dreadful expression of countenance; and the indicator only seemed to settle a little more firmly in its place, and that was all. Then he sallied forth again, and came in with his hair standing on end, and piled a box of sand, a coal-scuttle, a pair of dumb-bells, a coil of lead pipe, and a piece of curbstone, and piled them on, and climbed to the summit of the heap, and looked. The platform groaned a little under the tremendous weight, and the indicator braced itself up, and indicated that it wasn't going to budge under any such inducements.

Then Mr. Baringer got mad. He cried, and climbed down to the floor, and began to bombard the thing with the various articles he had piled on it, and he yelled and howled at it until the racket brought the servants and the children, and Mrs. Baringer into the hall.

"Erasmus Baringer!" shrieked his wife, "what are you doing? What is the matter with you?"

"Matter!" he yelled, trying to throw the lawn-mower at the dial. "Doing? 'Smatter with me? Ruined! Ruined by a woman that will buy anything a peddler can bring her. Scales that won't weigh nothing! Scales that wouldn't show an ounce if you piled mountains on 'em! Scales! A blamed old lying-faced fraud! An old piece of iron that would be rejected at a bankrupt junk-shop! Scales! A vile, miserable, fraudulent——"

Mrs. Baringer was down in a corner of the hall, holding on to the carpet with both hands, screaming with laughter, and on the verge of convulsions.

"O help! help! help!" she shrieked. "O, I'm going to die, I know I am! O ha, ha, ha, ho, ho, ho, he, he, he! O dear, dear, what a fool a man is! O mercy, mercy! O Erasmus Baringer, you'll be the death of me yet! O mercy, mercy! Sca—ha, ha, ha!—les! He, he, he, he! Scales! O help, help, help! Scales! O Erasmus Baringer! Scales! O, I'm a dying woman! Can't you stop me, somebody? Scales! O you donkey! It's my new health-lift!"

PUCKERINGS.

A dwarf pear—Tom Thumb and wife.

A delicate feat of surgery—Cutting off one's heir with a shilling.

Eli Perkins lately sent a lot of his witty paragraphs to the New York *Sun*. They were put among foreign items, because they were so foreign to wit.

Among fashion-notes, the New York *Times* says: "All-silk dresses are no longer seen." True—a great many, in these hard times, are under the protecting wing of "my uncle."

The Ten Commandments have been stolen from a synagogue in this city. They can never, if restored, be found as good as new, for the thief has irremediably broken one of them.

An exchange says: "It takes a mental effort to pay a gas-bill with a genial look." Of course it does, but it doesn't equal the effort, physical, mental, and otherwise, to pay it with greenbacks.

An exchange says: "Alfred Smith threw himself under a locomotive in Lexington, Ky., rather than face his wife, whom he had deserted." Smith preferred a locomotive to a low commotion.

Hayes is so conscientious that he will have none but an upright piano. But his love for the poor African was not strong enough to cause him to have the key-board composed entirely of dark-keys.

Prof. Proctor says the earth is rapidly growing larger. We are glad of it, for now there will soon be room for Joaquin Miller to stand without feeling his wild, free genius cramped by the narrow confines of one little globe.

When you see a tomcat with glaring eyeballs and back-hair erect, come scratching out like lightning from under a board-fence, and a second afterwards hear a brickbat strike the fence on the inside, the process of a posteriori reasoning is not a difficult one.

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for "a candidate as organist, music-teacher," etc., was the following: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music-teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

The youth who cannot wreath his monogram before him with cigarette-fumes, entice the same back via his nose, and emit a volume of jaundiced smoke in the face of a companion,—all with the air of one having learned it in his infancy,—you may be sure hails not from that noble company known as "the boys."

The London *Yorick* says: "Look at America. Why, a religious American newspaper contains more humor than all the London dailies put together." Well, *Yorick* is about right. On the other hand, doesn't a comic English newspaper contain more gloom than is gathered into all the American religious papers put together? We pause for a reply.

It isn't blasted ambition and blighted hopes that make a young man want to shovel off this mortal coil and lie down in the cold and silent grave and be at rest, so much as to suddenly remember, as he pauses at the door of the opera-house, with Laura on his arm, that he forgot to get the tickets, and that his pocket-book is at home in the hip-pocket of his every-day trowsers.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that "Prof. Swift gazes into the immensity of space, in search of comets, from the top of a cider-factory." A cider-factory seems a peculiarly appropriate place from which to view the cidereal heaven; and it is wrong to taunt Prof. Swift with the humbleness of his observatory, for many a man has seen stars in his exit from a corner grocery.

You can't always tell. We have known a sweet-faced young man, who spoke such beautifully-melodious words of moral benevolence at the boarding-house table as brought tears to the eyes of the tender-hearted landlady, suddenly depart with a month's board unsettled, and all the souvenir he left in his valise, a second-hand pocket-Testament and pair of faded paper-collars.

A *Herald* advertisement: "A gentleman and wife (English) are desirous of finding a refined room in a strictly private family. State full particulars and terms (which must be moderate) to PERMANENT, Box ——, *Herald* Uptown Branch office. N. B.—Boarding-house-keepers will please not reply." Is this an English way of expressing a wish for an "eligible apartment"? or can an Attic chamber be considered a "refined room"?

BOSTON "CULTURE."

Boston Correspondence Detroit Free Press.

I wonder if it has ever occurred to you how much nonsense there is in some of the pretense of excessive culture in which it is quite the fashion of Boston to indulge, and possibly it isn't confined to our city of notions. I was in Loring's one day three or four years ago, just when the "Ouida" fever was at its height, and a knot of bright people were discussing the books and laughing at their sentimental immorality. A young person, evidently from the remote suburbs, entered upon the scene. One of the young lady assistants approached her with a view to assisting her in her selection of a book.

"Are you looking for any in particular?"

"I've not made up my mind. I want something classical; I never read anything modern. Standard classical authors are all that I enjoy. I'll look about a little."

So she was left to herself; but presently the conversation of the "Ouida" disputants commenced to interest her, and she raised her eyes from the copy of Longfellow's translation of the "Divina Comedia," which she held in her hand.

"Suppress 'Ouida,' not for the world; she is too amusing," said one.

"But think of the harm her books do."

"I don't believe they do harm; they're too overstrained; any one, even a young person, of sense, would be struck by their exaggerated absurdity."

"Their tendency is all wrong; I don't believe in hot-house emotions."

"She is delightfully wicked, but I didn't think she would have any influence; I should be shocked at the evident looseness of her ideas if her manner of expressing them wasn't so ridiculous."

Dante was incontinently dropped. Classic had no more charm for the intellectual young suburban. She beckoned the young lady attendant mysteriously one side, and in a confidential whisper said: "Please give me one of the books they are talking about, the wickedest one there is."

WHAT AILED THE GHOST.

Puck.

"Hamlet" was announced one night last week at an Indiana country theatre, and the Hoosiers had come in with their wives and babies from miles around, to be made acquainted with the melancholy Dane. All went on well until the ghost scene; in fact, his paternal ghostship had appeared, and in tremulous, sepulchral tones began to utter:

"I am thy fath—" when suddenly the text gave place to a series of grunts and groans, indicative of intense bodily pain on the part of the apparition aforesaid.

"Go on! Go on!" came from all parts of the house, but the ghost didn't go on. Some loudly whispered profanity was heard behind the scenes, and it became evident that there was something rotten in the State of Denmark.

Finally the ghost seemed to brace up, and tried it again:

"I am thy fath—ugh—oh Lord! Some more brandy, there—quick!"

In the midst of the confusion which ensued, the manager made his appearance at the footlights.

"My friends," said he, "I regret to say that the gentleman who was cast for the *role* of the ghost this evening has been suddenly attacked with *cholera-morbus*. Is there any physician in the house?"

"Here," said a jolly, good-natured man in the front row. "I'm a doctor. Show me the patient."

They led him to where the spectre lay, out in the fly, writhing in all the contortions of green-apple-stomachache. He felt his pulse, loosened the sufferer's shirt-collar, looked at him a moment, and then smiled.

"Well, Doctor," gasped the manager, "and what do you make it?"

"Make of it, my dear sir," answer the doctor. "Why, I call it a clear case of what is known a *cholera in-phantom*."

AFRAID OF THE DEVIL.

Pall Mall Gazette.

A painful scene appears, by the account given of it in the *Stirling Journal*, to have occurred on Sunday last week in a church near Gartmore, in that county. The minister, who is in the habit of warning his congregation on special occasions against the machinations of the evil one, was delivering a discourse on his favorite theme, when suddenly a large window-blind and roller behind the pulpit lost its hold, falling right over the preacher and completely concealing him for a time from his flock. In its descent the roller smashed a number of window-panes, and the clatter of the falling glass added panic to the already terrified condition of the enshrouded preacher. Ignorant of the cause of the sudden darkness and horrible noise, he thought he might have exceeded the bounds of discretion in his denunciations of the devil, who had thereupon arrived hastily in person bent on retaliation. A frightful shriek of "I am gone!" echoed through the church, and the maddened preacher with one bound cleared the pulpit, nor even stopped until he reached the extreme corner of the edifice. It may be well imagined that the suddenness of this alarming incident and its dramatic nature exercised a most powerful effect on the nerves of all who witnessed it. Fortunately there was no general panic, or the consequences might have been serious; but the story should be a lesson to those ministers who touch upon the delicate question of the personality of the devil to retain their self-possession under any circumstances, and not to leave the pulpit unless absolutely ejected from it by force.

WINE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington Special to New York Sun.

The facts in regard to the use of wine at the State dinner to Alexis have been a good deal twisted. It was not much of a protest after all. Mrs. Hayes, in conversation with a personal friend since the dinner, said that the statement that her own and husband's plates were not provided with wine-glasses was incorrect. Both had them. It was intended to have them stand empty. When the wine was first opened, however, the waiter filled Mrs. Hayes' glass partly full; but she raised her hand, checking him. The rest of the dinner her glass remained empty, as did Mr. Hayes'. No decision has been reached as to State dinners in the future.

Washington Correspondence Hartford Courant.

I notice that a gentleman who was at a recent dinner given the Russian Dukes by President Hayes mentions one peculiar fact connected with it, which probably never before occurred at the White House, viz.: at the plates of President and Mrs. Hayes there were no wine-glasses. If he means that no other President, on occasion of state dinners, had no wine-glass at his plate, he is mistaken. President Pierce and Mrs. Pierce never had wine-glasses at their plates. I know the fact that, on the occasion of a dinner given by President Pierce to the Judges of the Supreme Court, several members of his Cabinet, and some other gentlemen, a guest sitting by the side of the writer of this statement sent to the President a request that he might have the honor of taking a glass of wine with him. Mr. Pierce returned for answer: "The President never drinks wine." I am quite sure this was his uniform habit through the four years of his Presidency, and that he never had a wine-glass at his plate.

WESTERN PATENTS.

A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan for the week ending April 24, 1877, and each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, $20. A copy of the Patent laws sent free on application:

ILLINOIS.

G. G. Hunt, Bristol, barbed fence.
I. R. Robinson, DeKalb, culinary boiler.
J. A. Sunan, Chicago, crozing machine.
C. Atkinson, Monterey, plows.
J. J. Lucas, Belleville, bed bottom.
J. A. Reed, Decatur, coin drawers.
T. H. Stewart, Corinth, grinding machine.
A. E. Bronson, Chicago, barbed fence wire.
W. H. Clark, Chicago, hydraulic engine.
J. C. Cooly, Chicago, whiffletree hook and clip.
H. C. DeWitt, Chicago, automatic hose-reel.
W. L. Edwards, Ellison, plows.
H. B. Freeman, Charleston, swinging gate.
G. Howver, Mansfield, weather-strips.
J. Ort, Champaign, station indicator.
Scarlett & Scarlett, Aurora, barbed fence wire.
J. H. Beedler, Lincoln (reissue), post-office boxes.
S. N. Brooks, Chicago, post-office boxes.
W. H. Bramble, Decatur, post-office boxes.
R. S. Hill, Spava, device for musical instruction.
W. J. Kelly, Chicago, air-cooling apparatus.

WISCONSIN.

R. J. Thomas, Milwaukee, water-closet valve.
G. W. Whelan, Sun Prairie, shovels and tongs.
J. D. Pierce, Milwaukee, fare-box.

MICHIGAN.

C. Flanders, Bronson, sack scales.
O. M. Allen, Kalamazoo, pencils.
W. W. Blakeslee, Spring Lake, elevator.
M. Cook, West Leroy, pump.
A. E. Van Horn, Sebewaing, knife and fork cleaner.
G. W. Wade, Clam Lake, steam road wagon.
M. R. Freeman, Detroit, enameling photograph.
D. Squer, Battle Creek, broom heads.

IN MEMORIAM.

[A tribute of respect to the memory of the late Dr. G. D. Beebe, with whom the writer was slightly acquainted in former years.]

Great heart! thy life-struggle is ended at last,
Thy conflicts and trials are now in the past,
Thy record is made, thy work is well done,
Thy sorrows are o'er, thy victory won.

Thy record is made—may we study it well;
On the youth of our land its lessons will tell;
The world will be better because thou hast lived—
In God thou did'st trust, in Him did'st believe.

Thy work is now done—well and thoroughly done;
Well may'st thou rest till thy Master shall come.
For the welfare of others thy life has been spent—
Thank God that thy life to the world has been lent.

We shall see thee no more till Eternity's dawn.
When again we shall meet in the Saints' happy home;
Around the White Throne the saved we will meet—
The loved and the lost again we shall greet.

We turn to the Lord for comfort, indeed,
In this day of our trial, our sorrow and need;
'Twill not be in vain—He heareth our prayer—
We'll soon meet thee again, His glories to share.

C. W. R[illegible].

THE HOME.

MOVING.

They tell us, "Sweet May,"
You are coming to stay
For a month at the least
Ere going away;
Which cannot be doubted,
Since we all know about it,
And naught can be truer
Than that we are near "May."
The signs never failing,
Cold victuals prevailing,
All tell of thy coming,
The mischief to play;
For cold beef or mutton,
Though good for a glutton,
May be taken less often
Than three times a day.
With the house topsy-turvy,
We have lately observed a
Great falling-off
In matters polite
With which we've been treated
When, the day's work completed,
We hie ourselves homeward
To talk to our wife;
For scarce have we entered
The house, when is ventured
A question like this:
"Are you tired, Dear Joe?"
But the way it is spoken
Is to us a sure token
That we dare not say "Yes"—
So we meekly say "No."
And then till the morning,
And daylight is dawning,
We work and we sweat
Till our heart's nearly broke;
But there's no use complaining,
For our wife is maintaining
That it's hard to please ugly
And ill-natured folk.
Were we a De Soto,
We quickly would go to
Some land where no moving
Or May-days e'er came,—
Some spot in the ocean
Where all this commotion,
And fussing, and cleaning,
Cannot drive one insane.

APRIL 26, 1877. WILLIAM GORBINGE.

THE PERILS OF CHILDHOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The perils which beset infancy and childhood are so numerous that it is perhaps a cause of wonder that the mortalidy among children is not even greater than it is. Much greater it could not be and give the race any show for a long survival. If the nursling survives the officiousness and ignorance (where these exist) of his natural or selected guardians, he has yet to run the whole gauntlet of what are known as children's diseases, and among these are some of the most formidable disorders which afflict the race. The zymotic diseases, from which we are not yet able to protect ourselves, are largely represented. Croup, scarlet-fever, diphtheria, are among the most terrible of these foes. Typhoid fever is a possibility of childhood. The minor miseries of mumps, measles, and whooping-cough the adult shares with the child, and he is not exempt, any more than his parent, from pneumonia, phthisis, small-pox, or intermittent.

Now, although it is undoubtedly true that the most robust and vigorous child may fall a victim to acute disease like the malignant form of scarlatina, it is also true that a good constitution, unimpaired by early and wasting sickness, has the best chance, *ceteris paribus*, of resisting the maladies which await the child, and, the acute stage past, the remote dangers are infinitely less in the healthy child. A healthy influence goes far towards insuring a healthy childhood, although a puny infant will occasionally, under good treatment or a happy conjunction of circumstances without treatment, recover wonderfully, and grow surprisingly strong and fat. But this is not to be expected. One should watch for the early symptoms of disease and treat them in time.

A hitherto healthy baby perhaps loses flesh. The tissues that have been plump and firm grow soft and flaccid. The baby is restless and feverish. Constipation or diarrhea occurs, or the two are alternated. If this persists for some time and no acute disease is developed, the probability is that the child is suffering from infantile dyspepsia or indigestion. Mothers are apt to attribute all the trouble to dentition. That the baby is teething is enough to account for almost any symptoms of illness. This is an error, and an unfortunate one, since it leads too often to neglect that results in injury. Dentition is certainly a cause of disturbance in the system, and this disturbance may sometimes be quite serious, but it by no means originates the majority of childish illnesses. Another favorite theory is that the child has worms. The chances are ten to one that he has indigestion. In infants and children the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal is peculiarly susceptible. The quantity of mucous secreted by it is normally large. The slightest irritation stimulates the secretion, and a morbid habit is rapidly established. These disordered secretions furnish a nidus for the intestinal worms. They may coexist with the intestinal irritation, but they are not the cause of it, unless, indeed, they are very numerous, and then the effect becomes in turn a cause.

It may be safely said that a majority of bottle-fed infants suffer from indigestion, and not a few nurslings. When, therefore, the baby pines, grows feverish, has constipation or diarrhea, a sour breath, etc., it is not best to acquiesce in it as an inevitable consequence of teething, but to set to work to discover the real cause. He is overfed with suitable food, or fed with unsuitable food, or, in rare cases, he has not been fed with food of any kind. Of these causes, overfeeding is incomparably the most frequent. I have already spoken of the character of the matter vomited as indicating the state of the digestion. If food passes out of the stomach indigested it will irritate the bowels more or less in its passage through them. A diarrhea it set up. The ordinary summer diarrhea of children results from a high temperature acting upon a system already disturbed. It begins almost always in indigestion. The discharges are frequent, offensive, greenish in color (sometimes bright green), and hold in solution undigested caseine in minute grains or large lumps. If the child is fed upon everything, any of the food taken may reappear in the stools.

Or there are frequent attacks of colic. The little sufferer grows white, especially around the mouth, writhes in pain, and screams violently. Coincident with this flatulence is usually constipation, though this may give way during or after the attack to diarrhea. The diarrhea is sometimes attended with great pain, particularly if it persists; the susceptibility of the membrane is increased, and the hard, undigested substances lacerate it in passing. When diarrhea and constipation alternate there is apt to be a great deal of mucous in the stools, sometimes a little blood, constituting three dysenteric symptoms. These should receive prompt attention.

If the cause of the indigestion is found to be overfeeding, it will be sufficient sometimes to reduce the number of meals. Often, however, a change of diet is required. Nothing should be given but food suitable for infants and children. If the child has been fed freely upon starchy foods, it is quite likely that the trouble lies here. This point is so important and so little understood that I wish to call special attention to it. Starch does not undergo digestion in the stomach. It is first acted upon by the saliva. After it passes into the stomach its digestion is suspended until it escapes thence into the small intestine. Here it comes in contact with the pancreatic juice, a secretion from the pancreas, the large gland in the abdomen, whose office is, among other things, to carry forward the digestion begun by the saliva. The pancreatic juice is almost identical with the saliva. In the intestine also there are small glands, similar in construction to the pancreas, and they probably resemble it in function. Until the age of 3 months the salivary glands secrete only a very small quantity of saliva. After this the secretion increases slowly, but remains insignificant for some months. These remarks apply equally to the pancreas and its secretion.

It follows, then, if we feed the young infant with starchy foods we give him a material for whose digestion his system has no adequate provision. Until the age of 3 months all starchy foods are better prohibited. Afterward they may be given with caution, increasing the quantity very gradually. If diarrhea occurs it is best to withdraw them altogether until after recovery.

Rice, potatoes, tapioca, farina, corn-starch, arrow-root, are all best avoided for the young infant. Wheat, oatmeal, and barley contain a comparatively small proportion of starch. Wheat is obviously unsuitable food for the infant, and we are restricted to oatmeal and barley. These two, however, furnishes, when combined with milk, all that can be desired of a nutriment. Barley is perhaps more digestible, and is to be preferred when there is diarrhea. Oatmeal should not be used in this case, as it is decidedly laxative, and for this reason is of great service where constipation exists. Robinson's prepared oatmeal is a standard preparation and worthy of confidence. For children a year old and over the steamed and crushed oatmeal, already recommended in these columns, may be used. It is so far superior to the oatmeal in common use that I think those who once try it will never be satisfied with any other. Four minutes, cooking is quite sufficient.

Trial may be made of the preparation of gelatine, milk, and a small quantity of arrow-root, so warmly praised by Drs. Meigs and Pepper, and for which a recipe was given in the last paper. Liebig's food for children (Horlick's Preparation) will sometimes suit better than anything else. If fresh milk disagrees, condensed milk may often be employed with great advantage. If the indigestion persists, the diarrhea will become chronic, and the parent will find an opportunity for testing the value of a wide variety of articles. Let the experiments be made intelligently and in agreement with accepted principles.

Sometimes liquids exasperate the difficulty. It will be well to make trial of raw meat, scraped to a fine pulp, and properly seasoned. If the child refuses it, mix the pulp with a little powdered cracker, roll and flatten it into a small, thin cake, and lay it for a minute or so on a hot griddle, turning the other side down after it is slightly cooked. Its digestibility will not be impaired by this slight cooking, and it will be made more palatable. Rare beef-steak may be given the child to suck. Beef-tea, mutton and oyster broth may be tried. If they do not agree at first, make them very strong, and give in small quantities. Essence of beef and mutton may be made by chopping the lean meat, placing it in a fruit jar or bottle, corking tight, and putting the vessel to boil for two hours in water. When done the fluid portion in the bottom may be drained off, and seasoned, and administered by the teaspoonful. When there is fever, as there often will be, beef-tea made as follows may be given if it does not disagree: Take a slice of round steak or any similar piece, and broil on a griddle or over coals as for the table, omitting to pound it. Then lay on a plate and with a sharp knife cut in close lines crosswise and lengthwise. Turn and repeat the process on the other side. Place in a saucepan, adding to a pound of beef from a pint to a quart of boiling water; salt and leave it to simmer on the stove for about twenty minutes. Beef-tea prepared in this manner has a much finer flavor than when made by boiling as for soup, and the quickness with which it may be extemporized recommends it. Liebig's Extract of Beef is a capital thing to have at hand. Raw egg custard is sometimes useful. If it suits the case, it is one of the best things to use. Nothing more is necessary than to beat up the egg with sugar, add cream and milk, or part cream and milk and part water. Flavor with a little brandy.

If the child is feeble, stimulants are in most cases demanded. Do not let the baby die for a theory, or a principle which has here no application. However unnecessary alcoholic stimulants may be in health, they certainly do tide us over dangerous places in illness. If they give no real strength, they at least supply a transient stimulus, and by its means food may be digested and tonics given time to act, and so a natural and permanent improvement be secured.

Hygienic measures must not be forgotten,—stimulant baths, rubbing with the hands, and inunctions with cod-liver oil, fresh air, warm flannels, the flannel bandage over the bowels, sunshine, rest, and a full amount of sleep, are all essential factors in the cure. Travel in the railroad cars often seems beneficial. So, too, are short excursions on the water and easy motion in a carriage. Removal to the country is the means of carrying many a child through that fateful second summer. The locality is, however, all important. See that no epidemic is prevailing in the proposed place, and avoid low, malarious districts. The seaside may do very well, but the hill towns and the mountains are still better. Keep the child quiet and cool, shunning heat, but guarding against a chill.

To return now to the consideration of symptoms. It is not to be expected that a physician should always be at hand, and the early stages of these ailments may often be successfully treated by the mother. Be sparing of medicine, and do not try every nostrum recommended. If in diarrhea the stools are green, the presence of an excess of acid in the bowels is indicated. This may be corrected by alkalies. From one to five grains of bi-carbonate of soda may be given in a little water. Chalk mixture may be given in teaspoonful doses, and may be repeated several times in the twenty-four hours. This is a favorite remedy. If undigested caseine appears in the stools, the milk must be diluted or withheld altogether. Lime-water is especially useful here, and may be used as a diluent to the extent of one-third. Pepsin is of great service in the indigestion of children. From one to five grains, according to the age, may be given dusted in a little milk. If there seems to be much pain, aromatics may be added to the alkaline mixture,—a few drops of essence of peppermint; a teaspoonful of sirup of ginger. These so-called simple remedies must be used with caution, as they are really powerful stimulants, and should there be decided inflammation would do harm. For colic, warmth to the feet and hot flannels to the stomach and abdomen are sometimes enough to effect a cure. Don't lay a child, suffering from colic, prone on its back. Hold it partly erect, or upon the knees, with the face downward. For medicine nothing is better than assafetida. A tablespoonful of this may be poured in a glass, sweetened, and a few drops of essence of peppermint or sirup of ginger added. Give in teaspoonful doses, and repeat if necessary. It is perfectly harmless and very efficient. Lac assafetida is also used as an enema in flatulent colic. If the hot flannels and the medicine act too slowly, a spice plaster may be applied on the stomach and bowels, or the surface may be rubbed with camphorated oil. The formula for spice plaster is two ounces of powdered ginger, cloves and cinnamon; an ounce each, and two drachms of capsicum, mix with tincture of ginger and honey. For babies, I should omit the capsicum, and for most cases ginger mixed with hot water would do very well.

Opiates should never be given to an infant except by the physician's orders. If pain does not yield to external warmth and friction, and the simple aromatics, the doctor's aid is certainly required.

If the simple diarrhea of indigestion is not early cured it is apt to pass into entero-colitis, or intestinal inflammation, which will be likely to become too grave to be treated by domestic remedies. If treatment is attempted, great good may be done by external applications. Warm linseed meal poultices over the bowels covered with oiled-silk are invaluable. It is sometimes desirable to mix them with strong hop tea.

This is the disease which in its severe manifestations is often called cholera infantum. It may develop into that disease by neglect or bad treatment, but true cholera infantum is rare. It strikes suddenly, and terminates sometimes in a few hours. Vomiting and copious watery discharges are characteristics. The latter symptom is always an ominous one, and remedial measures, to do any good, must be taken promptly.

In simple diarrhea, astringents may be used with the alkalies. The geranium maculatum, often called crow's-foot or crane's-bill is one of the best. From ten drops to half a teaspoonful of the fluid extract may be given, or a decoction of the root may be made in milk and water (an ounce to a pint) and given in doses of from a tea to a table-spoonful. If dysenteric symptoms exist, astringents will do harm. Dysentery cannot be safely treated by an amateur.

Caution should be used in all cases in the use of cathartics. Castor oil is one of the best and safest. Sirup of rhubarb may be used where a secondary astringent effect is desired. Magnesia is a favorite children's remedy. If taken too long, concretions may be found in the bowels. To prevent this and make it more soluble, it may be given in a little lemonade. Manna is mild and agreeable. Children will often eat it in substance, or it may be dissolved in warm milk and water.

If a child is seized with vomiting after an over-hearty or an indigestible meal, promote it by giving warm water or other or or other insipid drinks until the offending substance is ejected. If it persists after this, give a little lime-water in some milk, or one to three grains of bismuth (subnitrate). The spice plaster on the stomach is very useful in vomiting. When vomiting occurs as a feature of chronic indigestion, it is to be similarly treated.

If a child is attacked with convulsions, do not be too much frightened. Pending the doctor's arrival it may be immersed up to the arm-pits in a bath of warm water, and cold, wet napkins placed upon the head.

Hot foot-baths are always indicated when the extremities are cold and pale, and a hot head, flushed face, and a full, throbbing fontanel demand cold applications to the head, not, however, persisted in long enough to cause a reaction.

AMIE M. HALE, M. D.

BRINGING UP CHILDREN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Grandma Oldways preached an excellent charity sermon a few weeks ago, which, I hope, has taken root in more than one girls heart, and will bring forth fruit in time. Still, I could not help thinking with how much more graciousness and sweetness of manner those same kindnesses might be bestowed if, instead of waiting for that charity sermon, each young lady had learned benevolence and good will to others, where alone good things can be thoroughly learned—at home.

If contempt for shams and snobbishness had been inculcated in her infancy, taught by precept and example in her childhood, and practiced throughout her youth; if, instead of parents, easy and careless, thinking only of their daughter's worldly interests, she had been favored with parents who, in the acceptance of the high responsibility of fitting their child for the love and the hereafter, wisely placed the culture of the heart before all other culture; who taught her that to be well mannered she must be considerate of other's feelings; that if she assumed to be a lady, no modest, sensitive school-mate must be hurt by her thoughtless words or conduct; if instead of having her friends chosen according to their papa's bank account, or their mamma's grand receptions, or their own fine dressing, she was encouraged to choose them for the purity of their lives and the character of their minds and hearts, how much nobler her life might be. In the changing fortunes of the American people—shifting like the sands of the sea, fully as unsatisfying, and scarcely more lasting than they, when he who is rich to-day may be bankrupt to-morrow—it would be foolish indeed to be surprised at finding as polished manners, as cultivated minds, as bright intellects, in the plainly dressed as in the richly clad young ladies. Those who assume money to be the one thing needful, and who would willingly hide all the sins and short-comings in the calendar under a generous covering of greenbacks, must be written down by people of sense and true cultivation, as hopelessly shoddy. I should like to respectfully ask Grandma Oldways a few questions: Whether, when her own children were young, she was careful to instill in their minds those same principles she so kindly recommends now, and whether, that being the case, she had the exquisite pleasure of seeing them grow up true gentlemen and gentlewomen; and whether, having happily lived to see the third generation, she now sees her son or daughter still walking in the upward path, and leading therein with arm and gentle hand the little grandchild. This it must be to have lived a useful and happy life. In such a case gray hairs may well be welcomed as a crown of honor only to be exchanged for a crown of light.

I wonder how many mothers, on this fine April morning, in the midst of house-hunting, cleaning and furnishing, sewing and cooking,—the church asserting its claims on one hand and society its demands on the other,—still have mind sufficient to realize, and strength of purpose sufficient to keep in view, the fact that the characters for time and eternity of their boys and girls is being formed every day and every hour.

How many turn from the African Mission, the amateur theatricals for "sweet charity's" sake, the dreaded fashionable calls, the ruffling, tucking, and fluting, the worsted dogs and frosted cakes, to teach the little child to be tender and true, merciful and wise, to avoid deceit, to protect the weak, succor the suffering, and respect the old?

How many children are taught carefully from their infancy that no living creature should be wantonly destroyed; that it is extreme cruelty to give unnecessary physical pain to anything; that the downy birdlings in their nests are to be as sacredly protected from harm as the little sister in her cradle? Is it not important that kindness towards dumb animals should be impressed upon children?

Whence come the patrons of cock-pits and prize-fights?

Whence come the rowdies who frequent saloons and are, at all times, ready to fight and murder?

I dare answer without hesitation. They come from those homes where parents are themselves brutal, or where they are culpably indifferent to the sensitiveness of their children's hearts and consciences (so only they be respectable), and are bred alike in homes of affliction and poverty.

Haven't I sat in a parlor, on a summer afternoon, among a company of well-dressed ladies, and heard a grandmother,—not Grandma Oldways,—say to her little charge—"There, go away, run out in the garden and catch butterflies." So she comfortably rid herself of the care of the child, what was it to her that the boy's cruel hand should crush the delicate wings of the beautiful little insect, not only giving it pain, but hardening his own heart and paving the way to greater cruelties, and ultimately to the very stronghold of the Father of Cruelty.

I have always admired the State of Delaware for clinging to the old-fashioned whipping-post, and have seen with pleasure the state of THE TRIBUNE's mind on the same subject. But I would only have it resorted to in cases where cruelty had been inflicted. Let the wretch who unmercifully flogs his overworked, underfed horse, or the street-gamin who throws the stone that wounds or maims a bird, "just for fun," be treated to a discipline in kind. Nothing else will answer. They have no nature to be addressed.

I was glad to see Little Sallie's letter about the care of chickens. Such things are very worthy of consideration.

We must certainly offer a unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Hale for her good, instructive papers. The ignorant mother could improve immeasurably under their teachings, and the wisest has something to learn.

The anti-tobacconists among The Home correspondents have a noble and capable leader in Margaret's Sister. Having always enjoyed and appreciated a home free from tobacco-smoke, I can heartily say to her, speed well!

If the Adrian lady's correspondent is not now convinced of her youth, beauty, accomplishments, and style, it will not be because she has failed to make an effort to impress him with a belief in them. Amiable, too, for does she not "allow" her husband to "smoke in every room in the house"?

I rather suspect she makes a virtue of necessity in "allowing," for smokers are generally apt to have their sensibilities pretty much befogged and befouled as regards their wives' wishes. However that may be, a lively imagination may call up the vision of W.'s spouse roaming through the house seeking a good place to smoke, as Tilton sought for soft beds in his nightly rambles. Behold him—John, not Theodore—now in the pantry, where the tobacco lends a unique flavor to the milk and butter; anon in the nursery, when the smoke is "just the thing" for the delicate lungs of the little ones. Positively, I don't know but it is quite as "shocking" as the mamma's "pull-back." Well, well, there are people and people. Generous and noble are these on one side, vain and self-seeking are those on the other.

Is "Cœlebs in search of a wife," and does he remember his father's advice? "Expect not perfection, but look for consistency."

LAURA EARLE.

PEACE AT HOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 26.—"To err is human," but I really thought that at home we were all to love each other, and try and overlook faults and forgive each other. Now, one sister—Eve R. Green, from Bloomington—seems to be of a very unhappy frame of mind, and would quarrel if one would allow her to do so; but, as it takes two to quarrel well, I think she will not succeed. She says she "would not wish to be my husband or children, for I lavish all my love on plants and plant-lovers." Now, I never asked her to be either husband or children, but only spoke of flowers. If she will find me a home on this continent where there is more true love than in the home in which I live, I should be rejoiced to behold it, for it would be Paradise indeed; for our home is but one step removed from that famous place. Allow me to quote from a letter received this week:

"I like the way you speak of the death of Invalid, and it is not her place alone in The Home that is vacant, for dear Oliva has been driven away by spiteful, uncharitable members. I have not entered the circle; for there are so many ready to annihilate one." Do not fear, dear Carrie, you know "faint heart," etc. Now, if we would have a happy Home we must love, and not criticise. Our family is widely known, and, Sister Eva, if all does not go smoothly therein, Mrs. Grundy will talk. Therefore, if you and I cannot agree, just leave me alone, and fancy our chicken-keeper as much as you please. I hope some day this fall you will wed an honest farmer, and raise many chickens, and supply me with them and eggs.

Welcome to our Home, Deronda. We need more like you. I thank you for the compliment you paid me; if I have instructed any, or done any one good, I am thankful. I believe we are placed here to benefit our fellow-laborers, and if it is ever so small a help it is a pleasure to know that it is appreciated, and as we

Scatter the germs of the beautiful,

we will not forget that it is to you of the sterner sex we owe much for assistance; and your appreciation is ever an incentive to urge us on in well-doing, for we believe we shall be crowned with success. Encouragement is ever acceptable.

Ottumwa, your beautiful letter was duly appreciated. Pansies grow beautifully from seed. I have some up now, and shall transplant about the middle of May. You can sow the seed out of doors just as well, only they are later. Their bright faces will well repay you for all your trouble. Your pinks want quite rich soil. For a border to your beds, candytuft or sweet alyssium is very pretty, and its white blossoms are always acceptable. I love the white flowers, for it is so nice to think you decked yon bride with God's floral gifts, as she gives her love into the keeping of him who is now her earthly all. To be sure, he may not see the flowers, for there are other attractions for him, but you will, and so will others. The happy bride will value them, and press them in the family Bible, where they will remain till time shall turn them to "nothing but faded flowers." Then we may place our white flowers in the hand of the sleeping infant, who has called mamma for the last time, for the little hands are now at rest. And this brings to mind one to whom I sent my choicest floral offering during our late winter month. The little one who once came to admire my pets sleeps with them in her hand and on her brow, and we mourn for her still, but try to think of her as only gone before. I would say to the little blue-eyed lass in Ottumwa, that I value ever so much her little package of three four-o'clocks and lady-slippers seeds, and I intend to have what I call an old-fashioned garden as well as one of more modern style; and I shall often think of her bright golden locks, as she flits here and there among Mamma's flowers, and when I send, she shall have one for her own. Many thanks for your blessing. Yes, it is indeed a great pleasure to think I am helping you, for you have all told me thus so many times that I must believe it.

Evansville, many thanks, E. Wyman, Jr., Seedsman and Florist, Rockford, Ill., will please accept many thanks for the seeds he sent me, and I would say that they look nicely, and will gladly try them, for you send good generous papers. I see you advertise in the *Ladies' Floral Cabinet*, which speaks well for you. Success attend you.

Do not any of you be afraid of writing and asking advice; if there is anything I can tell you, or do for you, it is my duty to do it now, for no one knows how long I may be here; so make me useful while you may. If you knew how much I love to hear from you you would not all apologize for writing, and, as you express it, take my time. I do not know how it could be better employed at present. When will the obey question be settled? It seems to me if you would love more you would not think so much of "who shall obey."

But the hearth shall kindle clearer,
Household welcomes sound sincerer,
Heart to loving heart draw nearer,
When the bridal bells shall say:
Hope and pray, trust alway;
Life is sweeter, love is dearer,
For the trials and delay.

This is our Home; and if "life is what we make it," let us make it a bright and happy one.

Not wholly lost, O Father, is this evil world of ours;
Upward, through its blood and ashes, spring afresh the Eden flowers;
From its smoking hell of battle, Love and Pity send their prayer,
And still thy white-winged angels hover dimly in the air.

FERN LEAF.

PERFECTION BABY-HOLDERS, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—I have been the recipient of much valuable information through the columns of The Home, and many of its contributors seem like dear friends. I always read with interest and profit articles from the pen of Mrs. Dr. Hale, Mrs. Dr. Cooke, Winnie, Kitty Clyde, and many others.

My heart has ached in sympathy with "A Sorrowing Mother," for I, too, have seen one of my treasures droop and die, and have laid him away amid the quiet of yon "City of the Dead." I know what it is to see a vacant chair, an empty crib, to miss the patter of little feet, and listen in vain for the sweet voice lisping the dear household names. But our ways are in the hands of Him who doeth all things well, and we shall meet in "the sweet by and by."

I heartily indorse Margaret's Sister on "The Slaughter of the Innocents," and others who have written on the tobacco question. God grant the time may come when our homes will be purified from its polluting influence.

Winnie, you speak of keeping a flannel band around the bowels during the process of teething. How would you keep them in place after a child is old enough to move about? In what shape do you cut them, and what would you do for an infant strongly inclined to constipation? Will you, or some one who has had experience, give an infallible remedy for earache?

I was glad to see the article in last week's issue on condensed milk. My experience in its use has been much the same as Grace's, though not confined exclusively to it, but used to supplement nature's food. I commenced using it when my little one was two weeks old, and its life apparently hung by a slender thread, and it has proved all I could wish. She is nine months now, and well and hearty. My physician recommends, however, making it still more nutritious by taking two tablespoons of nice, fresh, coarse oat-meal, placing it in a half tumbler of warm water; after it has soaked a short time, bruise it with a spoon, strain through a cloth, boil, and mix with an equal quantity of the condensed milk after it is prepared; then use in the bottle the same as you would the milk alone.

Edith, you speak of using apples as a substitute for potatoes. Will you give some recipes for breakfast dishes, where apples enter into their composition? With potatoes at present prices, they are certainly not a cheap article of food.

And now I want to tell the readers of The Home of my perfection baby-holder. Invented by a mother, it is the nicest thing for mother and child I ever saw. In brief, it consists of an upholstered seat, suspended by strong rubber bands or straps, and adjusted so that the child is held in position by a firm abdominal support, and loosely, by a band coming under the arms and across the chest, allowing it to move about freely, and it is impossible for it to get in a bad position. The height can be regulated, according to the weight of the child, so as to allow it to touch the feet just enough to spring, and the lightest touch is sufficient.

I keep mine up from the floor, so as to avoid all draughts, by placing a light box underneath (a box is better than a stool, as the surface is larger), and a happier little one you never saw than she when in her jumper.

It has a play-table attached, on which I place her playthings, or tie them to cords placed for that purpose.

The child is kept from the currents of air it would almost unavoidably be subjected to on the floor, saved from frequent tumbles, and has a far easier position than in any other way you can conceive of.

I have brought two restless, active boys through infancy, and taxed my brain to divert and amuse them, and I call this invention a boon to mothers and a blessing to infancy. HORTENSE.

PUTTY-WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINONA, Min., April 25.—Are there so many in The Home that you can't find room for one more? If not, do find a place for me, for I am so much interested in all of you that I want to enter the charmed circle, and have an opportunity of saying my little say.

Let me tell Ding Dong that I can give her a few additional hints in regard to putty-work, and, with Bryan's permission, make one or two corrections. You will find that your putty will not stick to the wood or pasteboard unless it is first varnished. I always give frames, moldings, etc., a coating of varnish, and let them stand about five minutes; then cover them with putty, spread as thinly and smoothly as possible with a case-knife. This gives you a smooth surface just the color of the ornamental part, and, by putting on the grapes and roses before this surface gets dry, they will readily adhere to it. For spreading, the putty should be quite soft.

Bryan says any molds for wax work are equally available for putty. I disagree with her. I have often seen them tried, but never saw any work well done with them. There are, however, molds made purposely for this work which can be procured much cheaper than the wax molds. But a great deal prettier than the dark work is that made of white lead putty. This putty is made of dry white lead and linseed oil mixed together,—a very little oil being put into some dry lead and then mixed and pounded until it becomes soft, when you mix in more lead, and so continue until it is just as hard as you can possibly make it. This is the only way you can obtain perfectly white putty. If you wish pink, blue, green, or any color, mix the dry color into the white putty. This makes very pretty bedroom fancy sets, in colors to match the trimmings of your room. For instance, if you make a splasher, comb-bracket, match-safe, hair-holder, etc., in blue trimmed with white, in a sleeping-room where blue predominates, it has a very pretty effect.

If you get your putty too soft, it is much easier to harden it by spreading it out between two soft papers for a minute or two than to mix in whiting. Will Bryan please tell me where she learned the putty-work? And if she will please send that lambrequin pattern which is in such great demand to "What's Her-Name," Winona, Minn., Box 1073, I will send the patterns of the comb-bracket, splasher, etc., the address where she can procure the putty-molds, and anything else that I may have which she would like.

It isn't the season for autumn leaves, but I want to tell my friends who love these autumn beauties how I fix them.

I begin in the spring to gather leaves and preserve not only the bright ones but also the sober brown and green, and all in as great variety in color and shape as I can procure. I then cut lyres, anchors, crosses, letters to form mottoes, etc., out of pasteboard, and sew these leaves on so that they will overlap each other and not show the stitches, taking great care to arrange the colors harmoniously, otherwise the whole effect is spoiled. But before I sew them on I press them, and dip them in melted wax diluted with turpentine. This keeps them perfect, and is far preferable to varnish.

For some of my designs I sprinkle diamond-dust over the leaves, immediately after dipping them in the hot wax, which makes them beautiful, especially in the evenings. Just try it and see if they aren't lovely. Fasten these designs either above or below your pictures. The mottoes look prettier over the doors or windows. One of the prettiest I have seen is simply the word "Hope," in letters about four inches high, made of tiny leaves of all shapes and colors, put up over the door in a semi-circular form, and in the space under this a lyre made of the same tiny leaves, only frosted with the diamond-dust, while the motto was simply waxed.

Dear, dear! Does a woman ever know when to stop talking when she's fairly launched? I don't; and I see my little say has expanded into a big one. So with this word of warning to the masculine bipeds of The Home,—because I say I don't know when to stop talking it does not give you license to say so,—I will bow myself out.

"WHAT'S-HER-NAME."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., April 24.—The means by which the expenses of the culinary department can be curtailed is a question of momentous interest, particularly during the financial stringency of the country, and young housekeepers naturally consider it incumbent upon them to acquire all the information in their power pertaining to domestic economy.

A systematic course to be pursued, or a bill of fare for every day in the week, to be repeated every successive one, is not a desideratum, as it would not supply the requirements of any family.

A variety of food is to be preferred, and is usually as economical, provided a judicious selection is made.

To be an expert in such matters, brains are an indispensable adjunct, and a "tact bump" is very essential to success. Some women will prepare a tempting meal out of tit-bits or the apparently worthless "ends" of a former meal, while in notable instances many will expend untold sums upon the table without an equivalent in return, as scarcely a dish is palatable. No matter how plain food is so it is well-cooked and can be relished.

Novices are not generally impressed with the importance that should be attached to small matters, or what they pronounce unnecessary details, in cooking. More care is required to bake bread nicely than to mix it. Though light or spongy, it can be entirely ruined in the oven, if allowed to "run over," or if baked too quickly, or if not turned at the proper time. The sponge should not be chilled, and it is equally as injurious to keep it too warm. It will rise better in a good cellar, as the temperature is not as variable as in the kitchen. The care necessarily involved in making good bread is requisite in preparing all articles of food.

Broiled meat is often spoiled by not being served while "steaming hot;" neither should it be salted before it is taken up and buttered, as salt renders it tough.

In frying meat some cooks will put it in a cold skillet, and let it simmer slowly, and, as if that process did not draw out the juice sufficiently, they punch and turn and turn and punch it until all the goodness is gone, and it is as tastless as chips, and rivals them in dryness.

There are plenty of women who can not even fry potatoes well. They will cut them nearly an inch thick, and chop part of them, leaving the balance in chunks, so they are not thoroughly seasoned, and then "cap the climax" by scorching them black or until they are smoky. The result is that nearly all of it has to be thrown away. This is applicable to all dishes similarly treated. It would require a voluminous treatise to enumerate the minutiæ which deserve particular attention if any one expects to become skillful in cookery. Common sense and good management always characterizes an adept in household affairs.

The head of the family has no right to expect good meals unless he provides handy, comfortable quarters in which such work can be done. No cook can do justice to herself if the kitchen is devoid of every convenience and cold as a barn, and she has to be bundled up in wraps to keep her from shivering, and her hands are numb and her toes aching with the cold. Men should furnish ample accommodations and they would be well repaid.

Fuel is another source of great expense, and yet many who boast of their frugality consume a vast amount unnecessarily by neglecting to regulate the dampers. Only while baking they invariably keep the direct dampers open, and deem it a trivial precaution to keep them otherwise, yet the fire-draught they obtain hardly compensates for the draft on their husband's pocket-books. Let those who wonder at the unaccountable disappearance of their fuel keep the direct dampers shut after the fire is kindled, and manage their work so as to utilize a quick, hot fire for several purposes, and they will admit it is increditable what a saving can be effected in an immeasureably short time.

Soft coal and a Christian disposition are quite incompatible. "Lives there a person with soul so dead" who can burn soft coal in a kitchen-stove and use hard water for cleaning purposes and still exercise any of those rare virtues a "meek and lowly follower" is supposed to possess? Much less can the hands be kept in that genteel, enviable condition in which Paul H. B. positively asserts it is the imperative duty those of every housekeeper should always be found, though he reluctantly admitted it would be an impossibility for most of laboring men to be the owners of handsome hands. If wood and a plentitude of soft water are furnished, a lady cannot offer such a plausible excuse for those ill-kept useful members, but soft coal. Paul B., try it before you give any more advice. Detersive soaps, cosmetics, ointments, and kid gloves alike fail to eradicate it or the wrinkles and creases, and the roughness and redness will not disappear. A stiff brush seemingly removes the dirt from the grater-like surface, but when the hands are dried they have a begrimmed appearance, such as coal alone can bestow. Glycerine merely redoubles its tenacity, and generally "distance lends enchantment" to the would-be lady-like digits.

Coal-dirt is so insidious that it creeps everywhere, even in a well ordered household, without the least compunction at the labor entailed in getting rid of its unwelcome presence. A scrupulously neat lady can array herself in spotless attire when her work is completed, and in a very short time, to her great dismay, it will be profusely embellished with good-sized polka dots of coal, smut in applique, and upon inspection her well-scoured hands have several nice blotches of the same, pretty well "ground in," and her annoyance culminates in despair when some one blandly requests her to "touch her beauty spots." Yet she can defy any one to detect from what source that coal-dirt came.

Gum tragacanth can be readily incorporated with the other ingredients of starch polish if previously dissolved in a little alcohol, as it is insoluble in water. This may benefit those who have experienced difficulty in testing Aunt Jerusha's recipe.

Home-Reader should use oat-meal in both ways she mentions.

To prepare cabbage-salad, the cabbage must be chopped until fine. If a cutter is used, it will require but little chopping. A small cup of good vinegar, a heaping tablespoonful of lard and sugar, and three eggs, are about the proper proportions for three pints of the chopped cabbage. Salad oil may be substituted for the lard, only more must be used. Butter will not answer at all. I add a dessert-spoonful of mustard, but it is excellent without, and many might prefer it. Boil the vinegar and lard; then add the eggs, which should be well beaten. Stir continually until the eggs thicken the liquor; but do not let it boil until the eggs are added, or they will curdle, and yet if it is not thickened enough it will not be good. Pour this mixture hot upon the cabbage, which should be previously salted and peppered to taste. This is a fine accompaniment for oysters, fowls, or meats of any description.

Is it possible that Rachel has to inquire what to do with her cast-off clothing when there are so many families in indigent circumstances at the present time?

Let her first step in cleaning house be the removal of those articles to some improvident home, where the inmates will dispose of them beyond peradventure. GAIL.

TRADITIONARY HOUSEKEEPING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Dear ladies of The Home have patience with me and read me through before you condemn me, for I am going to attack some old traditions regarding housekeeping,—traditions which have become fallacious and should be exploded, such as "washing day," "baking day," "sweeping day," for these are abominations, and in modern and enlightened housekeeping there should be no such days known. Take Monday, the general wash-day, for instance; what a wretched day it is in most families; what terror it strikes in the bosom of most husbands and children,—the cold dinner, the disordered house, the general discomfort that prevails, sometimes the comfort and quietness of the Sabbath invaded, even, for the Monday wash. I have known good church-members, aye, ministers' wives, gather the clothes up Sundays, and go so far as to soak them, or require their servants to do it, Sunday night, for the next day's wash. Then think of calling on a friend on that day, no matter what your errand, nor how fine the weather, it is almost as much as your acquaintance is worth to do it; as the undisguised astonishment and ill-concealed annoyance lets you know very quickly if you risk it. Then, again, Monday's washing coming so early in the week, invariably necessitates another washing at the end of the week if there are children, especially, such as best aprons, summer-dresses, tablecloths, towels, etc. This is certainly avoided by washing later in the week, for clothes put on clean Sunday will last till Tuesday, and, if washed in the middle of the week, are ready for Sunday again. Mothers of small children will readily understand this, or those of small means, who like to have a *best suit* for Sunday wear, while with a Monday wash they must choose from three evils. Either they must put these in scarcely soiled Monday, or wash again at the end of the week, or have them ready only every other Sunday. Again, if you clean the kitchen, etc., the end of the week it has to be recleaned Monday, mussed up from washing, which otherwise would not get dirty for two or three days; so, I maintain that you save one-third the week's work by washing Wednesday or Thursday, thus giving you a nice quiet day or two to sew or mend. So with *baking* days. This cooking up a whole lot of stuff, principally cake or pie, and having it round till everybody is disgusted at seeing it on the table, is sheer folly. I notice it is generally thrown out at last, or fed to the poor children if there are any, to get rid of it—a custom not only wasteful, but pernicious in the extreme, and ruinous to the health of the children. Of course, I would advise preparing something nice Saturday to last over Sunday, but no longer, such as a nice batch of bread, or a boiled tongue, a dish of nicely-stewed fruit or one nice cake, a couple of good pies, a cold roast, etc.; but it is so much better to have things cooked fresh every day, so much more appetizing, and economical, too. I know one lady who used to bake twenty-one pies every baking-day. She thinks now it was fairly sinful and a wicked waste of sugar and other material, besides making the whole family sickly and dyspeptic. But it is just about as sensible as sweeping every room in the house on the same day just because it is sweeping-day. The idea of a delicate woman undertaking to sweep thoroughly a whole house of six, eight, or ten rooms, carpeted mostly in Brussels carpeting, which is harder to sweep than most other carpets, is fairly monstrous (and then to complain of weak backs!), all because our great grandmothers (ignorant creatures) used to do so. As there are six working days in a week, why should we lame ourselves trying to do all of a certain kind of work on one particular day? The heavens would not fall though we did not wash Mondays or sweep Fridays! A much better rule than this for young housekeepers to follow is to devote the forenoons to the work of the house, and let the clearing away of the dinner be the last work of the day, other than sewing or preparing supper. In this way, you need never work too hard. What cannot be finished in one forenoon can be left till the next. In the afternoons you can always be ready for company, or visiting, shopping, etc., and can always keep a bright face and cheerful temper to greet your husbands; and, if you think you must complete your ironing in one forenoon, rise an hour or so earlier, even though you take a nap after dinner to make up. One hour in the morning is worth two later in the day as to the amount accomplished.

And now there is one other custom in American households that is the most abominably uncomfortable practice extant. I refer to the two-meal-a-day system. Now, *why* should we alter our whole system of eating on Sunday? Three times a day is seldom enough, but twice, and that at a time we are never accustomed to eat any other day, is altogether too infrequent. Now, I know that the husbands and brothers of the ladies of The Home will stand by me here when I say that it actually spoils the enjoyment of the Sabbath for most of them. Why not give us our food at pretty nearly the same times as usual, and not upset our stomachs and sour our tempers with these long fasts? I would not myself spend much time cooking Sunday, but there are so many things we can prepare Saturday. I have heard so many gentlemen complain that they spend half their Sundays hanging round waiting for their meals, too hungry and uncomfortable to think of anything else. The practice is anything but conducive to a pious state of feeling. Now here is my rule for Sunday, which I have always found gives good satisfaction, and made the housekeeper's duty light: Breakfast at 8 or half-past,—always an extra good one for Sunday, say steaks or chops and baked potatoes, with warm biscuits and honey or some kind of nice griddle-cakes, and always nice home-made bread, tea and coffee. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Oysters, in cold weather, with a slice of cold roast, fruit, or cake and pie if you wish, and tea or coffee. Supper at 6 (always something warm), say fried potatoes with ham, or steak, or a dish of eggs, fruit, and cake. This bill of fare is very little trouble. Either the dinner or supper can be prepared in half an hour, and it is enough to satisfy anybody; but this coming from church at noon hungry, and then being compelled to wait till 3 or 4 o'clock for dinner, is monstrously disagreeable. No wonder there are so many Sunday headaches! Now, ladies, if it is only bread and butter and cold roast, with a cup of tea or coffee, give it us at the regular times of eating, and we will all bless you. Gentlemen, I speak in your behalf as well as my own, so help me to bear the united disapproval of "Traditionary Housekeepers." THEO. C. C.

MORE FANCY-WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—As there are still some vestiges of fancy-work left in The Home, although it was ordered by some one to be thrown out of the back window, I wish to contribute a description of an ornament for the beauty room. The materials needed are pasteboard, glue, sand from the beach, moss, tacks, and a board. From the pasteboard cut towers, walls, and archways, in imitation of a castle. For a model take a steoroscopic view of some Old World castle. Round towers are the easiest to make, and the prettiest, I think. Cut windows, doors, and turrets, and then sew the ends together for the round towers. Cut slits in the bottom of the towers and walls about half an inch deep and half an inch apart, then turn these pieces alternately out and in and fasten the pasteboard in proper positions on the board by driving tacks through the pieces turned out. When all the parts are tacked on, put on glue and sift the sand on quickly. Do only a small space at a time, as sand will not adhere when the glue gets cold. The glue will need to be kept hot. Trim your castle with moss for ivy and cover the board with moss, gravel walks, bits of looking-glass for lakes, rustic bridges, and anything your genius dictates. Gothic churches make very pretty models for this work. They can be suspended in a corner of the room, or you can take minerals, or any curiosities you have, with mosses build a bluff or mountain and set your castle on it. We once perched a castle among the house-plants and it looked lov[illegible] The most beautiful [illegible]k I ever saw in a garden was a ruined ca[illegible]grown with American ivy. It was large e[illegible] to be used as a summer-house.

A very handsome rug can be made of rags in this way: Cut the rags into pieces three and a half inches long, and for heavy cloth half an inch wide; merino, delaine, etc., cut wider. Knit the pieces into squares or strips with carpet-warp on large-size steel needles. Ladies who have no Brussels carpets to cut up will find this a good substitute. I have made two rugs of this kind,—one with the colors arranged in log-cabin pattern. I have also two patchwork rugs, with two rows of cloth leaves for a border, each leaf worked with coarse silk in coral stitch.

A very handsome varnish for fancy work can be made by dissolving sealing-wax in spirits of wine. Very curious ornaments can be made of sponge. I have been told beautiful fancy work is done with cork. Perhaps some one will be kind enough to give us instructions about it through The Home.

And now a few words on the stern realities of life. With Etta Hubbard, I wish to know what is the matter with the flour. In early winter I experimented with different kinds of flour, and had good success in making paving-stones; but, as it was rather expensive, we gave up buying flour and depended upon a bakery for several weeks. Some of our neighbors had the same trouble, for which we could not account, though we thought the flour was adulterated with something. Since then I have read in a Chicago paper that there is a place in Massachusetts where they grind limestone to a powder and sell it for 50 cents per hundred, to be mixed with flour. I think this is a proper subject for investigation.

Why did not John L. Day give the names of the herbs which will cure cancer, so that no one need die of that horrible disease? I have known several persons who cured cancers with roots and herbs, but the names of the plants were a profound secret, and the best-kept secret that any one ever possessed. They should either exert themselves to do a more extensive service to sufferers or give the secret to the public. KITCHEN DEVOTEE.

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BENTONVILLE, Ark., April 23.—While the average duration of human life has been increased, the tone of human health has been lowered. Fewer die; but fewer are quite well. Half the population of the United States violate the laws of health every time they take food.

The proprietor of an expensive steam-engine would never permit such an ignoramus to take care of it as he allows to take care of his own delicate physical machinery. He will employ no engineer who does not thoroughly understand the mechanism of the engine, and know when to let off the steam and when to augment it, when to increase and when to decrease the amount of fuel.

The human system is a thousand times more intricate in its mechanism than any steam-engine, and yet thousands of people all over the country are running it who know nothing of its complicated parts, who know not when to increase nor when to decrease the fuel, nor even what kind of fuel is adapted to it.

To the thinking physiologist it seems almost an insult to the Creator to say that "Providence takes our friends from us." If the steam-engine should be destroyed through the ignorance or carelessness of the engineer, we would not say Providence did it, and yet it is just as providential as it is for men to commit suicide by violating physiological laws. We are a nation of gormandizers, and few of us die natural deaths. We violate natural laws in eating, drinking, in study, in business, in the neglect of exercise, cleanliness, and pure air, and in matters of dress, and then impute the consequences to Providence.

Providence never sent delirium tremens to torment men, nor dyspepsia to sour the dispositions of women as well as their stomachs.

Providence has established physical laws which, if they were strictly observed, would put an end to many of the frightful diseases that cut life short. This goodly temple would gradually decay, and people would die as if falling asleep. Nearly all physical suffering and premature death is caused by folly and ignorance. If boys and girls were a marketable commodity, the commercial spirit of the age would demand, not only an improvement in the stock of human beings, but more care in the preservation of their health.

Ignorance casts a black shadow over every hearthstone, and makes a dark corner in every institution of learning, and clothes with bigotry and intolerance thousands who claim to be Christians. Parents are too ignorant to instruct their children, and mothers who have the care of these wonderful little machines—the human body—often know less. In a country like ours, where every man has a school-house at his own door, such ignorance in vital matters is utterly inexcusable. If we could have physiology and hygiene instead of Greek and Latin (where we cannot have both), the human race would be the gainers.

The laws of health might be so simplified as to be introduced into the primary departments of our schools with very great advantage. Some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE please give us their ideas on this subject. MRS. J. E. GOODWIN.

GRANITE IRON-WARE, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COOK COUNTY, Ill., April 26.—I see that The Home is already divided in regard to the safety of the use of the granite iron-ware for cooking purposes; one thinking it perfectly safe to use under all circumstances, even in the making of vinegars, while another fears to use it even for the simplest purpose. That the enamel consists of little less than a solution of silica in fused litharge, I presume may fairly be taken for granted; but the improbability that it was capable of being acted on while in this compound by dilute acids, much less by pure water, has been so great in my mind that I have until recently used it for all purposes without thought of danger. But when the first note of alarm was sounded in THE TRIBUNE I concluded it would be as well to investigate a little. I immediately scalded up some clear, strong vinegar in a sauce-pan, and a few simple tests soon satisfied me that there was a trace of lead present. The test with a sulphuret was perhaps the most satisfactory, a slight metallic film being deposited on the bottom of the phial, which could be distinctly seen after filling with milk. This convinced me that the ware at any rate should not be used for pickling purposes, and that the safety of its use in connection with fruit acids is certainly questionable. Nevertheless many persons could doubtless use this ware freely for a life-time without experiencing any bad effects, as the healthy body is far more tolerant of lead when slowly introduced into the system than many suppose. No doubt it is slowly eliminated, but this process may be much hastened by the use of iodine, which freely unites with it in the tissues, and together they are rapidly eliminated.

What is troubling me now, in the way of metals, is the want of spoons other than silver with which to eat our breakfast eggs. The flavor of a hot boiled egg, eaten with a silver spoon, at this season, is decidedly unpleasant, and such as would lead me to suspect they were not quite fresh if I did not take them from the nest myself. The cause is the union of the alkaline sulphuret set free in the boiling, with the silver in the spoon. It is less noticeable in the winter when the fowls are housed.

To D. W. M.—The manner of taking lemon-juice is of no special importance; it may be more or less diluted and taken with more or less sugar, according to taste. The lemons should be softened by boiling or rolling before squeezing. The quantity of juice which can be taken with advantage will vary with different persons. Five or six ounces daily is an average quantity, but more may be taken if it is relished and does not act too freely on the bowels. In acute rheumatism, as much as a pint may be taken daily for a few days, until the disease yields. I feel sure that either citric or lactic acid would prove valuable in all inflammatory fevers, by uniting with oxygen in the lungs and preventing its too rapid absorption by the proteine of the blood on which the "buffy coat" of inflammation depends. All the fruit acids are valuable, though in somewhat less degree than the lemon. Liebig supposed that oxalic acid was first formed in all fruits (this being the nearest to the inorganic substances from which all vegetation is formed); from this the tartaric, malic, and citric; from these the sugar-starch, etc.; from the sugar the volatile and fatty oils; from these the resins, and, lastly, the hydro-carbons. At each step parting with oxygen, and thus forming a more concentrated respiratory food for man. I note with pleasure what Mrs. Goodwin says of lactic acid in her own case, and hope she will favor The Home with a statement of the result in this second trial. Its action must be identical with that of the substances under consideration, as it has no strictly medicinal or nutritive properties. Like sugar, from which it is made, when divested of its equivalents of water it is simply carbon.

L'Beulah, I have often wondered why the doctors don't try the hot baths in this country. If human testimony is worth anything, hydrophobia can be cured, either in this manner or by putting the nervous system thoroughly under the influence of lobelia inflata, scutellaria, or belladonna. Instead of this, we hear of scarcely anything being done except to administer frightful doses of morphia, a drug that coincides exactly with the disease.

But, L'Beulah, are you sure that the other case you refer to was not one of lupus, a tubercular and not a cancerous disease? Tubercular deposit is destitute of organization, and, under favorable circumstances, may be thrown off; but I fear this is too much to hope for in cancer.

At a future time, if the subject is of sufficient general interest, I should like to present some thoughts in regard to the different conditions of the blood which give rise to these abnormal deposits. GUNAIKA IATRON.

HOME-MADE TABLE-COVERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, April 25.—I promised some weeks ago to let the readers of The Home know how a pretty table-cover may be made at a moderate expense. The materials required are, a piece of scarlet or other bright colored ladies' cloth, or opera flannel, of any size you may desire, and square of course, and a yard of cretonne, such as is used for lambrequins. Some of the cretonnes are extremely beautiful in color and design, and can be purchased for from 50 to 75 cents a yard at any of the large furnishing and upholstering houses. The most popular designs are flowers, ferns, and trailing vines, and the beauty of the table-cover depends on the blending of the colors and the arrangement of the design. Take a sharp pair of scissors and cut out a flower or a vine from the cretonne, being sure to cut carefully and get the edges smooth, then baste firmly on to the cloth or flannel about two inches from the edge, which should be pinked out or finished with an inch-wide hem stitched on the machine. When the design has been firmly basted on, finish the raw edges with button-hole stitch in yellow silk; this will keep the vine or flowers in position as well as give them the requisite finish. I saw a table-cover of this description some weeks ago, and it was very pretty indeed, and the lady who did the work assured me that it took comparatively little time. The cloth was of crimson opera-flannel, and the border was of ferns and white rosebuds, beautifully blended in the form of a vine running all around the square. Should any of The Home readers be induced to make an experiment in this direction, will she please report? If I have failed to be explicit I will be glad to answer any questions.

Mrs. C. C. G. can make a pretty baby-carriage robe by getting a yard of the wide honeycomb canvas and working a handsome border of scarlet or blue zephyr, and a centre-piece of flowers, or an initial. Scarlet zephyr is better than blue, as it does not fade in washing.

I have been waiting to hear from Aunt Fanny these two or three weeks. I gave her a recipe for curried chicken, and, not having heard from her since, my conscience begins to trouble me.

Edna, please give recipe for raspberry vinegar, and oblige HEATHERBELL.

FLOWERS IN THE SLEEPING-ROOM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., April 26.—No, Squire Hawkins, Susan would not say that when night comes assimilation ceases and respiration begins, but she did say that assimilation takes place only under the influence of sunlight, while respiration goes on constantly. If you are not able to see the [illegible] between the respiration of plants and animals, take a vigorous growing plant and place it, at night, under a bell glass containing air from which all the carbonic acid has been removed. In the morning, or after a few hours, let the air under the glass be tested by shaking in it clear lime-water, when the lime-water will become turbid, showing the presence of carbonic acid. On the contrary, let the same plant be placed under a glass containing air charged with 7 or 8 per cent of carbonic acid and exposed to the direct rays of the sun, in a short time a large proportion of the carbonic acid will have disappeared and been replaced by pure oxygen. This latter is the process of assimilation or fixation of carbon which I said resulted in the sending off of oxygen, not carbonic acid, as you accuse me of saying. My statement that plants absorb oxygen and give off a nearly equal quantity of carbonic acid in respiration, was based upon the authority of scientific writers, and until Squire Hawkins can prove that he is a higher authority I shall probably not be convinced to the contrary. Respiration is carried on with peculiar activity during the two periods of germination and flowering, but goes on constantly during the growing life of the plant, even while it is actively engaged in the contravening process of the fixation of carbon, the latter process completely overbalancing the former while it takes place; but it does not, and cannot, take place through the leaves in the darkness of the night, consequently the air in a close room must become more or less vitiated, although the same plants will purify the air when light comes, enabling them to take up the carbonic acid again, as is shown by the experiments with the bell-glass.

If S. H. read my article as attentively as one ought before attempting to reply, he must know that I said the ultimate effect of vegetation was to evolve more oxygen than was consumed, and that my remarks applied to plants at night and in sleeping-rooms, which in most cases would be closely shut in cold weather, to keep the plants from freezing. No one doubts that vegetation is the great purifier of the atmosphere, whether in door or out, as vegetable life thrives upon those elements in the air and soil which are produced by the respiration and decay of animal life, thus making the two great kingdoms in Nature mutually subservient to each other. What is more interesting than to study this whole subject of the growth and habits of trees, plants, and the method by which they appropriate from air, earth, and water the ingredients of which they are composed?

Bob's Sister, I sent, with stamp inclosed, for your address, but have not received it yet.

Aunt Fanny and Hyacinthe, I fear I neglected to thank you both for your kind answers to my questions about roses. Do not think me ungrateful. I appreciated the favor, and wish I might do so much in return. SUSAN.

HOUSE-CLEANING AND RICE PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CANTON, April 26.—Thanks to Mrs. W. and Gypsy for responding to me. I make coffee according to Prof. Liebig's method, which is delicious, but does not agree with my "constitution and by-laws." Unfortunately I do not like the Graham, though I have no doubt of its being wholesome. Mrs. Josephine L.'s letters are very interesting to me, also many others I lack time to mention. Won't some one please send me an oil-stove and a kitchen cabinet and—and—well, that is what I want most, and receive in return my—thanks. Don't all send at once. House-cleaning is all the rage here now. Let all the aunties rise and explain, and many of us will profit by their experience. I will offer a few suggestions by way of starting the subject. First, clean the attic and cellar, so that articles which are to be stored away need not be again moved or be in the way while cleaning; the other rooms will come in according to circumstances. Next, don't undertake but one room at a time; it is so uncomfortable to have the whole house upside down. A few drops of ammonia in the water is excellent to clean paint, glass, etc.

I pass now; who'll come next? Rachel, why not make mats of your bits of cloth? Mrs. W. B. L., of Pontiac, tells a good way in the last Home. Rags will go further knitted than otherwise. My granite-iron kettle has been in constant use for a year, and if we're poisoned we haven't found it out yet; don't tell us, please.

Subscriber: Heat your mince-meat and seal it air-tight, 'twill then be safe. Here is my recipe for a rice-pudding without eggs: One cup of rice put in a tin pail set into a kettle of boiling water; add milk to cover the rice; as the milk is absorbed add more, not much at a time, until the rice is cooked soft; then pour out into a pudding dish, add a pint of milk, sugar to taste, a little salt, and a handful of raisins, or flavor with cinnamon or lemon. We prefer this to those made with eggs. COUSIN SARAH.

REMOVING FRECKLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., April 25.—We would like to be informed, through some of your correspondents, what will remove freckles and tan. We have tried almost everything we ever heard of, from the old worn-out recipe of buttermilk and tansy to blue glass. The last-mentioned article may be good for rheumatism, but it has no effect on freckles.

Madge Madcap recommends corrosive sublimate and vinegar, and Sweet Sixteen persuades us not to use it. So what are we going to do? Please rise and explain, Miss Madcap, for if we will be compelled to stay at home while using it, as Sweet Sixteen says we will, don't think we can spare the time to try it. Perhaps if S. S. had tried Madge's recipe as it was given, instead of using alcohol, it would not have had such a painful effect. We experimented on one recipe, given by a member of The Home, recommending cajaput to make the eyelashes grow. We would like to give in our experience in regard to it, but, suffice it to say, we never used it but once. There is no doubt but that it might be used to good advantage by some young gentlemen who would like to coax their mustaches to grow long enough to "show up" at a distance. But we would warn them to keep it away from their eyes while applying it. If Madge will be kind enough to tell us what proportion of each article to use, and assure us that it won't have the effect that S. S. says it will have, we will bless her for having added just that much to our good looks. Will some one state what will remove mold stains from silk? GADDIE AND PUSS.

CHANGE YOUR DIET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Now since spring has begun in reality, we should look to a change in diet, and not partake as heartily of substantial food as we did when the mercury went below zero. We do not require as much nor as nourishing food to keep us in a healthy condition now as during the winter months. The less we eat the better. Give the stomach a chance to recruit. Some, I am sure, have abused theirs very much. Young people are more apt to than older ones. For instance, they go to parties, perhaps three times a week, partake of nuts, candies, raisins, etc., all of which are very unhealthy. Consequently the stomach has almost double the work to do that was intended for it. Be moderate in all things. If you had a broken arm you would not constantly make use of it, until it had regained a part of its usual strength. Nor would a person be likely, after working all day over some difficult problem, to begin immediately to study on the same point. He would be apt to drive all thoughts of the problem out of his mind for that day, and begin bright and early on the next, when his brain would not be so confused.

If the stomach is kept in good order, the brain will generally be found active. If it is kept constantly at work, never given any time to rest, it soon becomes weak, and fails to perform its work properly. So if you would enjoy good health, eat moderately, and such food as is required during the different seasons of the year. Some make no difference. They eat just as much, and of the same kind of food, summer and winter, but they bear the consequences,—not we. DOLLY VARDEN.

SUPPER DISHES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A short time since some lady asked for recipes for supper dishes. I have two that I use often, and so give them for her benefit:

Smoked halibut. Shred in pieces (not too fine) about two handfuls of halibut, and put on the stove in a spider; cover with cold water; let this come to a scald (be sure not boil), and then turn off the water, and cover again with cold water; scald as before; then take equal quantities of milk and water, enough to cover, and thicken with flour, add two well-beaten eggs, and a piece of butter the size of an egg. This makes a nice supper dish.

Scrambled eggs. Beat well ten eggs, for a family of six; have your spider quite hot; put in a piece of butter the size of an egg, and when melted turn the eggs in, and stir every minute until all are cooked; be careful not to cook too much.

I would also like to send my recipe for fish-balls to those who are not afraid of a little fat pork: Take of fish, that has been freshened and boned, enough to make one quart; cold boiled potatoes, double the quantity of fish; three slices of salt fat pork (tried out); chop all very finely together; then add three well-beaten eggs, one cup of sweet milk, and make into balls. Fry brown in the fat that was tried out. They are delicious.

I wish Bryan would give her address. I will send her the pattern of an elegant lambrequin for table, in exchange for hers.

Some one asked for experience in using rubber gloves. I also would like to hear.

Fern Leaf, do begonias need rest in summer, the same as callas? MOTHER.

WILL EXCHANGE FLOWERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., April 26.—I have become greatly interested in The Home, and, seeing the number that apply for information on various subjects, I cannot longer resist the temptation to speak for myself. Will some lady reader be so kind as to inform me through these columns how to make an "air-castle" out of straws?

If K. will send floater pattern she will confer a favor.

Joe March: Take the juice of a fresh lemon, add two teaspoonfuls of white sugar and one of borax, bottle and shake well, and have your brother apply to his face once a day (before retiring is best), and I think he will be delighted with the result.

M. E. C., Hyde Park, try the above; it is harmless, and effective if you have patience. A few drops of tincture of cantharides put in the water you use for wetting your hair will darken it.

If you desire it, I can give you directions for preparing a dressing for the hair that will change the color permanently. If you prefer using oil, get your druggist to rub half an ounce of carbonate of

ammonia in half a pint of the best olive oil. This is excellent for promoting the growth of the hair.

And now I have just a few words to say to the lovers of flowers who are interested in The Home, and then I will hold my peace. I have just done over my Wardian case. I have begonias of different kinds, but wish to get a variety of plants. I will exchange for anything suitable for a Wardian case or fernery. I have also a quantity of house-plants in a thrifty condition, and will exchange slips with any who desire. The season is getting far advanced; still slips can be taken successfully for several weeks yet, June being the best time to slip fuchsias. If any wish to exchange, they will receive prompt attention by addressing

STYX AND STRASS,
P.-O. Box 2,057.

INFORMATION WANTED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

WISCONSIN, April 23.—Dear Friends: I will try once more to get into the well-filled columns of The Home, and, if this does not reach you, I shall not try again, as this is my second effort. Will Sympha please give me the young lady's address who is agent for the Spanish lotion for removing moth? Will Kitchen Devotee accept my thanks for her article on "doing up things." Will Sky-Blue Cardinal please send me the pattern of toothpick-holder, also card-receiver? I shall be glad to exchange with you for some of my patterns. I have a very pretty hair-pin and hair-holder, all in one, which I think is beautiful. I would say, if you would put cord and small worsted tassels on every corner, top and bottom, of your match-holder, it would add to its beauty. When you make your air-castle, use silver paper instead of gold, and use bonnet wire for foundation, as you can easily sew your little castle to it, and if you will hang it in front of a large mirror you will call it beautiful. Please send pattern to No. 146 Fifth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Will J. A. D. send me pattern of window ornaments? Leah, I would like the pattern of note-catcher, and I will send you some of my fancy articles. I am glad to see Olive Green appear in The Home again. I read her last article with a great deal of interest, for I have lived on Grand avenue for many years, and I, too, think it is a beautiful street in the summer. If the ladies of The Home would like to know how to make a white wax basket for fruit or flowers, I will be glad to tell them how.

M. E. M.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

INDIANA AVENUE, April 27.—Poor, dear little Sweet Sixteen, she went into the corrosive sublimate business, and came out second best. Bless your heart, my dear, I am not the author of that recipe,—Paul H. B. is the one to stand responsible. He originated, what I merely mentioned, among other impossibilities. Now for Jo March's benefit, also Brunette, and some others whose communications I may have missed seeing, I state that, if I intended using the article, I should take a drop of corrosive as large as the end of one's little finger in ten drops of alcohol, which is better than vinegar, and place *that* in a basin of water. In the second place, I would rather bear with freckles and tan than use any mixture which common sense tells me not to use. When I wrote my experience on complexion improvement, I supposed that every one knew what corrosive sublimate was, in strength, or I should never have done so. Now, S. S., you had best retract at once, for you evidently accepted the preparation on other authority than mine, as you used alcohol. Of course, I'm not angry, my dear,—you express my views exactly; but if any one summons up courage to fight those awful freckles with corrosive, I sincerely hope they will not blame me, as I henceforth condemn it as deeply injurious to the skin. If they do, hope also to hear their experiences in it.

Some one asked for information as to training-schools in the kindergarten line. There is one, I believe, held on Saturdays in the parlors of the Memorial Church on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Anything addressed to that place would probably be safely received. Assuring S. S. of my sympathy, yours cheerfully,

MADGE MADCAP.

GREEN GLASS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SOUTH EVANSTON, April 25.—Appreciating the many admirable suggestions made in THE TRIBUNE supplement on Saturday, I venture to present a somewhat new idea which I discovered in reading a volume of an English magazine published early in the present century, and which I reclaimed from the dusty attic of the paternal roof on my Centennial visit East.

Without further introduction, let me quote the literal text:

Frugal housewives will hear with satisfaction the result of Prof. Ollah's scientific experiments with green glass, which are of practical use to families in moderate circumstances. While space will not permit the reproduction of the savant's learned essay, assurance is given our readers that he not only ably demonstrates the philosophical principles involved, but gives the actual results developed by repeated experiments under his personal observation.

Original colors may be restored in faded carpets and upholstered furniture, by simply placing panes of green glass in the upper window-sash, and permitting the sun to shine freely into a room unobstructed by curtains.

The best plan when not convenient to reset the panes is to suspend a strip as wide as the sash and four inches deep, from the window cap by fine wire, but where such plates are not obtainable—as in remote country villages—large green bottles may be successfully substituted. A week's trial will convince the most skeptical of the value of this novel discovery.

I would add that converts to the blue-glass theory can readily prove this matter by alternating green strips with those now in their frames. Let us try the green awhile.

VESO.

FRENCH CONSOMME.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 25.—Amy, I sympathize with you, but can only help you in one way. Address, with stamp, Mme. Demorest, No. 17 East Fourteenth street, New York, and you will receive a catalogue of patterns. You can make your list from that. Then send for the patterns. Make the little shirts of fine white flannel.

Aunt Polly, how can I follow your advice, when it would be the basest ingratitude; besides, he likes cracked wheat; and then he has just presented me with a Florence oil-stove. With that, and my pyramidal steamer, I play at cooking. My kitchen-work is lessened one-half since I began using my oil-stove. Here is a recipe:

French consomme: Put into a pot of cold water a good-sized shank of beef; let it simmer six hours. One hour before serving, add a few onions, carrots, turnips, a little celery, and pepper and salt. Strain through a fine sieve, and you have a clear consomme. It is elegant served with a poached egg in each soup-plate, or add after straining half a coffee-cup of vermicelli; boil twenty minutes, and you have the best of vermicelli soup.

I am afraid Margaret's Sister will never succeed in curing gentlemen of smoking, while such wives as Minnie and I exist. My husband smokes all over the house, but never when it is unpleasant to any one. I will confess I rather like it.

MRS. J. A. D.

EVEN TEMPERATURE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A victim of influenza has recently written in The Home:

Oh wretched woman when her woes
Are concentrated in her nose;

and I sigh, ah! were mine only as concentrated. But ye who believe in the beauty and strength of woman's devotion, list to the mournful tradition still sung of a cook-stove:

List to a tale of a cake in an oven that was fireless. I am a young housekeeper, and began at the beginning with everything to learn, and now, though the wheels of the housekeeping machine are beginning to run a little more smoothly, I have one great grievance which I wish to tell in confidence to the ladies of The Home. I can prepare cake, bread, or pie that is quite palatable if some one that is experienced will only take and bake it. But if I bake it myself it may be good or it may not, for I never can tell when my oven is just hot enough, and looking in as some do, does me no good, for I have lost all confidence in my eyes as a thermometer, and now, "after long days of labor and nights devoid of ease," I come to ask will some one please rise and explain so that I may have no more dried bread or burnt cake?

ROSA DARTLE.

REMOVING WARTS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A. K. S., of Madison, Wis., writes to The Home, and says: "A drop of tincture of rhus applied several times a day will soon cause the wart to disappear." Very true; but the gentleman makes an error in stating that the tincture can be procured of any druggist, and a still greater one when he adds that it will not cause any unpleasant sensations. If the tincture of Rhus toxicodendron, Rhus radicans, or Rhus venenata, all of which are exceedingly poisonous, in being applied to the warty excrescence, should come in contact with the surrounding tissue, it would induce swelling and vesication analogous to that of erysipelatous inflammation. The milky exudations or resinous juice of the Osage orange, or the tincture of Thuya, is more effective, and neither of them is poisonous.

T. D. W.

STOPPING LEAKS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, April 25.—A correspondent of The Home desires to know how to stop a glass roof from leaking. Here is the process: Take Dutch rushes and calk up the cracks; then cover with good white lead. On wet making its appearance it quickly attacks the rush, which swells up so tight and firm that all progress of wet and droppings is effectually stayed.

Here is another cement for the same as the above: Take 4 pounds resin, 1 pint linseed oil, 2 ounces red lead, and stir in pulverized sand until the proper consistency is secured, and apply it warm. This cement becomes hard, and yet possesses considerable elasticity, and is durable and waterproof. I would say to the readers of The Home that I can give them recipes or processes for almost anything they may ask for through the columns of The Home or by letter. Address Professor, Joliet, Ill., and inclose stamp for reply. I charge nothing for any information I may give.

PROFESSOR.

THE ANT PLAGUE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, April 26.—Through The Home to D. W. M. (who may be my next door neighbor for aught I know) I want to say that I have tried the blue vitriol in various ways for ants, powdered and scattered back of shelves, dissolved in water and set in cupboards and other places, with no signs of retreat. Fresh meat gathers them in quantities which boiling water destroys, but seemingly the more deaths the larger the funeral, and with all my trials, I am just where I started from. They love my flour barrel as well as the sugar, and are not at all respecters of things. Please D. W. M. don't keep silence in this meeting. I want to agitate the question till my house is as free of the little pests as yours is.

For the benefit of Elizabeth, of Burr Oak, Mich., I will give my way of roasting beef to have it juicy and tender. I put into a cook-pot a quart of water. When boiling I take my roast, say about four pounds. After having washed it, shape it into as small a piece as possible, put it into the boiling water over a brisk fire, adding salt enough to season; cover closely. The time required depends on size of roast, say two hours. Have boiling water to fill up as it boils away, but never add over a pint at a time. The last half hour I add no water, but let it brown nicely in its own fat over a slow fire, basting very little, and turning it often to brown alike on all sides. You will have roast beef juicy and tender. Please try it.

Y. C. S.

AUTHORS WANTED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 21.—W. B. asks where the quotation "Lily-bud, lily-bud, spin your gold" may be found. It is from a story—"The Pond of the Dollys"—by Mrs. A. M. Diaz, and I have it in the September number of *Our Young Folks* for 1866. I do not know if it is in any other printed form.

Won't W. B. or some one else tell me the authors and sources of the following quotations:

In the elder days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For their God sees everywhere.

And—

He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
Who fears to put all to the touch,
And win or lose it all.

To any one who will be kind enough to answer my questions I will return my most sincere thanks.

M. E. W.

DRY BREAD AND BUSCUIT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, April 26.—I think some one has asked what she should do with dry pieces of bread and buscuit. I will tell what I do with mine. Every week I take the pieces that have accumulated, put them in a tin and place near the fire or in the oven, if not too hot. When perfectly dry and crisp roll as fine as your judgment dictates and put away for use. I use it in scalloping oysters and dredging veal after it has been rolled in a beaten egg.

Did any one ever use tomatoes in place of the oysters and have a tomato-scallop. It is a delicious dish. This is a valuable thought to me, for not liking bread pudding it was a question what to do with the pieces. I am interested in Mrs. N. C. T.'s baby. Has she found any necromancy to subdue him?

E. L. M.

INFANT ROBE PATTERNS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, April 24.—I am anxious to come to the rescue of Amy, of Wisconsin, in regard to infants' patterns. If she will send to E. Butterick & Co., 555 Broadway, New York, and get their "Minature Metropolitan Fashions," she will find in the pamphlet patterns for a complete wardrobe for an infant,—or, indeed, almost any pattern she wishes,—with the price of each pattern mentioned. I have never been disappointed in these patterns. And now I wish to ask a favor: If Mrs. J. A. D. will send the pattern of her window ornament to Box 1690, Jacksonville, Ill., I will do her any favor she asks, from the pattern of a slipper-case, down or up.

D. W. M.

TROUBLED WITH RED NOSE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., April 20.—If you have space in your columns please inform a subscriber, admirer, and sufferer the best cure for a red nose. I am not of full habit, exercise daily, eat moderately, also feel in perfect health, but there is a prevailing redness of tone about the very prominent feature of my face which is distressing, to say the least. Now, please some one answer. I shall keep writing until I hear something on the subject. I feel sure some kind friend will take pity upon me, and not leave me on the rack any longer than is necessary.

J. G. M.

WHAT WILL CURE WEAK EYES?
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., April 25.—I am a reader of your paper, and particularly The Home, from which I have gained many valuable recipes during the past few months. And I come now to ask if there is any one among its many readers or contributors who can give me a recipe that will cure sore or weak eyes,—one that has been tried and proven good.

I have tried many, but with no permanent relief. My eyes are not inflamed, but weak, with an almost constant flow of tears, and sometimes matter collects in them. They are very troublesome to me, and if any one can help me they will confer a lasting favor on an afflicted mortal.

H. A. H.

TAR-WATER.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., April 26.—I am an interested reader of The Home, and have found much benefit as well as amusement in the letters contained therein. In regard to tar-water, I have never used it, but will give the directions I received from one who had: "Pour one quart of boiling water over two tablespoonfuls of tar, skim off what rises to the top, let it cool, and wet the hair with the water." Perhaps this may be of use to Spes, and that poor Secretary, if he is still alive, may derive some benefit from it. I can send a recipe for ginger cookies if any one would like it.

SWEET EIGHTEEN.

WILL SEND PATTERNS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—I have been very much interested in The Home. If Lorena, of Paxton, will give her address I will send her pattern and directions for a pretty lamp-mat. I will say to A. Bashful that if I wanted to marry her niece I would marry her. I have often wished for a comb-case, and as I never saw any one speak of it in The Home I thought I would ask for it. In return I will send a pattern for a card-receiver, something new and pretty; also, a pattern for "cross and crown." Respectfully,

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

HOUSE-CLEANING.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., April 25.—Rachel desires to know how to clean house in a systematic way. The best way which I have found during my twenty-six years of housekeeping life is to clean only one room at a time, by which no confusion is caused in the remaining part of the house. Perhaps a better way might be suggested by other ladies, and if so I would like to hear through The Home.

MRS. W. B. FYFE.

BEEF GRAVY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 25.—Perhaps some of the ladies of The Home do not know that a teaspoonful of vinegar and a teaspoonful of sugar is a great improvement to beef gravy. Try it.

Will Fiddle and Flute please send directions for making an air-castle of cigar-lighters? I will send a dove pattern in return if you would like to have it. Can any one tell me how to make a paper air-castle?

CAPRICIOUS.
No. 305 West Locust street.

WILL SOME ONE TELL?
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Will some one of the good housekeepers tell me how to clean mirrors? Also, how to clean zinc discolored with white spots where green wood has lain? Also, how to keep a baby's flannel band in place? Now, all speak at once—the more the better.

C. C. C.

PRESERVING MINCE MEAT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, April 24.—I would say to Subscriber to cook her mince meat well, and bottle it up while hot in air-tight glass jars, just as she would fruit, and it will keep any length of time.

COMMON SENSE.

SALT-RHEUM CURE WANTED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Will some contributor to The Home give a reliable and permanent cure for salt-rheum, and oblige

A SUFFERER.

LETTERS.

There are letters at this office addressed to "M. E. C.," "Zoe," and "K."

TEMPERANCE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., April 24.—The Red-Ribbon Temperance Reform Club now numbers 370 members. Last evening, Dr. Reynolds, the Rev. J. B. Sutherland, and Mr. E. P. Ferry made stirring addresses. A leading liquor-seller led off in signing the pledge, and twenty men donned the red ribbon, including our three druggists, who have heretofore sold liquor. Other men are preparing to quit the business, and their is every evidence of a genuine reform.

TILL DAWN OF THE JUDGMENT-DAY.

O I envy my neighbor over the way,
And I cannot help but sigh,
For she watches her yellow-heads out at play
In the fields of golden rye,
While my little yellow-heads far away
In a lonely churchyard lie.

She watches and smiles; I watch and weep,
But my weepings are all in vain.
She smiles, while I, with a longing deep,
Turn away from the window-pane.

She presses her yellow-heads close to her breast,
And laughs at their childish glee:
O Wonderful Lord! 'tis a fearful test
That Thou hast sent to me.

She cuddles her yellow-heads snug away
When the shades of night draw nigh;
She kisses their red lips through the day?
While I—O what do I?

Forgive me, Lord, my rebellious grief!
Forgive me, I, kneeling, pray!
And keep my yellow-heads safe for me
Till dawn of the Judgment-Day.

CHICAGO, April 21, 1877. MARAH.

THE FASHIONS.

Brilliant Spring Styles on Exhibition in New York.

The Latest Novelties in Dress Goods for Outdoor Wear.

Costumes for the Infants---Special Novelties for the Darlings.

How to Behave at an English Dinner-Party—New Colors and Devices.

NEW YORK.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Dresses begin to take on a more spring-like appearance, and percales, cambrics, lawns, etc., are in great demand, for those ladies who, until now, have persistently lingered in the luxury of seal-skin and velvet, find that Old Probabilities has taken a mean advantage of them and sent on an advance guard of almost July warmth and sunshine. The great variety of fine woolen goods for spring and summer wear is daily increased by some charming new importation. Of these, the latest is styled cashmere pointille, from its being densely dotted with specks formed by overshot threads. This material is fine, all wool, delightful to wear, and is shown in every desirable color. A very charming toilette is of dark blue overlaid by tiny cross-bars of cream-color, the trimmings of the dress being plain blue. A novelty in woolen materials is a lace-like fabric known as cashmere dentelle. This is intended for polonaises to be worn over skirts of dark or brilliant-hued silks. The material itself is pale blue, delicate rose, cream, light brown, and gray. The goods is wide, almost two yards, and, though it costs a good deal per yard, makes not an expensive garment, and is both stylish and pretty. A favorite dress goods for this summer will be the beautiful Mexicaines. The tints to be found in them are exquisite, and though its price places it beyond the reach of many, with those who can afford it, it is most popular. The shades most used are pale rose, light blue, coral pink, and cream or ecru, with delicate hair lines of coral, green, bronze, mandarin, etc. It will be considered the height of fashion to combine these Mexicaines in striking contrast, as cream with cardinal red, rose and, mandarin and coral, and so on through every conceivable combination. In summer silks there is little that is new. One very pretty variety has a dark ground with fine cords or lines running perpendicularly. These stripes at short intervals are finely shaded, thus producing a novel and pleasing effect.

The most refreshing sight now are the seemingly endless yards of cool lawns, fresh-looking cambrics, dainty percales, and calicoes spread out in tempting array. There is nothing more attractive in all this display than are the Madras cottons. These are nothing more nor less than the old-time gingham, but their handsome finish, their rich and delicate hues, make them prominent among other goods. For morning dresses they make up charmingly. The favorite colors are navy-blue cross-barred with white, brown plaided with white and cardinal, and a very pretty style showing a ground of clear dark green, barred with cardinal and white. These Madras cloths are in great requisite for morning costumes at the seashore, as neither tempest nor sunshine nor the crisp salt breeze can dim their brilliancy. We are not to look with disdain upon calicoes, for now to such perfection of make and coloring are they brought that they are universally admired and make up into

THE DAINTIEST TOILETTES

imaginable. A very pretty calico has a ground of navy-blue, over which are strewn clusters of light blue blossoms brightened by cardinal flecks. It is to the linen lawns, however, that the palm of excellence and beauty must be awarded. The finest variety comes from France, and this includes the beautiful organdies. One exquisite organdie is a fine diaphanous fabric of a delicate pearl tint, over which are scattered deep pink rose-buds with white foliage. A beautiful organdy for half-mourning has a bordering of a delicate vine and drooping blossoms on a sheer white ground. The rage for yellow, which has taken the form of an epidemic, and is spreading daily, enters largely into lawns and fabrics of that ilk. One showy variety, which will doubtless find many admirers, has a ground of pale tilleul, over which are strewn in rich profusion gorgeous yellow roses and orange-blossoms with leaves of neutral tints. Percales and cambrics may be had to suit any taste, and modistes show much ingenuity in making up these materials to great advantage. A very tasteful costume is of two materials, a pretty oak-brown percales plain-colored and a striped percales of inch-wide stripes of oak-brown and cardinal. The skirt of the plain goods is ornamented by a bias gathered flounce of the striped, headed by a bias fold. The overdress is a handsomely-designed polonaise, fastened down the front with brown horn buttons, sewed on with Cardinal thread. Three upturned folds at the front are laid in at the side seams. In front, these are held in shape by unseen stitches, but at the back they are allowed to droop as they may, thus forming a negligent, graceful drapery. The sleeves are finished by a narrow ruffle and band, and the whole forms a neat and pleasing costume.

The dolman, which has had so many triumphs, may well apprehend danger from the graceful French sacque. The latter is so becoming, so "genteel," and is in itself such a pretty garment, that it is fast winning deserved popularity. A dolman, which, when made of suitable material, might be the coolest and airiest possible, has always a ponderous look, and in many minds is inseparably associated with the cold of winter. For those who do not prefer a dolman, there is much variety of goods from which to select a material. Tamise cashmere, linen, Mexicaine, etc., may all be used. Loosely woven, or very thin goods, should be lined with light farmers' satin or Marceline silk. Black lace will be extensively used to trim these garments, and will ornament them very prettily. Fringe, it is hardly necessary to say, will be as much used as ever. The favorite colors will be black, fawn-color, light-gray, and cream. The greater number of spring suits which are designed for spring wear are made to be independent of any outside wrap. Prominent among styles which obviate the necessity of one is the new and

POPULAR COAT STYLE.

This is very elegant and stylish, and has taken a firm hold on the popular fancy. Polonaises will appear in great number upon the street, and they are, as a rule, so becoming that no wrap can replace them to much advantage. The charming Breton basque is much admired, and is graceful in the extreme. It is one, however, that is not suited to every figure, and it is hard to imagine anything more unlovely than a thin, angular figure, with prominent shoulder-blades encased in the trim close-fitting basque. These basques may be made of a material different from the dress,—of cloth, flannel, cashmere, indeed of almost anything. Of dark blue, green, cream, or pearl-colored cloth they are an elegant addition to any wardrobe. Made of blue or dark green they are very handsome, if trimmed with white Titan braid and white mother-of-pearl buttons arranged in the "Breton style." Gold or silver braid may be substituted with good effect, and then, of course, the buttons must correspond. Overdresses aim to be closely and smoothly disposed about the hips, thus producing the trim and tight style deemed so imperatively necessary to elegance. They are less elaborately trimmed than last season, for the shapes and designs are in themselves so beautiful and so elegant that they show to greater advantage with less trimming. The draping is also more simple than hitherto, and both facts are subjects of congratulation. A favorite style is to lay the front in folds, and another, also much admired, is to gather or wrinkle the front breadth irregularly. In light-colored materials of thin substance this arrangement is particularly pretty, and will probably grow in favor. It is especially well adapted to slender figures, and may be prettily associated for the street with the Breton basque.

MATTIE S.

NOTES.

INFANTS.
Harper's Bazar.

High-necked and long-sleeved dresses are at present most used for infants, but it is predicted at the furnishing houses that there will be a revival of the low-necked waists with short sleeves. The latter, however, require extra sacques of soft wool for warmth, and the babe is apt to take cold from the changes of these wraps, hence most mothers will adhere to the safer dresses now used. Day dresses are made with yokes either pointed or rounded, and the latest fancy is for square yokes made up of lengthwise clusters of fine tucks separated by bands of insertion, or else the whole yoke is made of Valenciennes insertion marked off in medallions with applique embroidery; a trimming similar to the yoke forms a deep border around the skirt. Few dresses, even the handsomest christening robes, are trimmed up the front. Fine French [illegible] is used for the nicest robes, and [illegible] English nansook for plainer [illegible] dress measures a yard and a quarter in length, and consists of two widths of the muslin sloped toward the top. For night slips soft-finished cambrics of domestic brands are used, also hair-striped and checked muslins, while some mothers use heavier qualities of domestic cotton. These slips have no yoke, are buttoned behind, have a belt in front only, with long hemmed strings to tie behind. They may have a cluster of small tucks down the middle of the front, with tucks above a deep hem, and are then nice enough to serve as plain dresses for day wear. An edging of Valenciennes or of fine Smyrna lace, a fluted ruffle, or an edging of needle-work that has no sharp points to touch the tender flesh, is put around the neck and wrists. For petticoats, American cambrics with soft finish are used. These have a straight double band of muslin for the waist, with two long widths for the skirt; a deep hem headed by fine tucks is a neat finish; handsomer skirts have two or three bands of Hamburg insertion separated by clusters of tucks, and an edge to match; very wide embroideries are not liked on these garments. Flannel skirts are similarly shaped, and are usually of light qualities of gauze flannel. The plainest have a deep hem headed by chain stitching or feather stitching done in silk floss. The side seams of the skirt are also feather-stitched up the outside. The waistbands are of linen doubled. Embroidered vines and clover-leaf scallops trim more expensive skirts. The flannel barrow coats, or pinning blankets, are merely a straight yard of flannel hemmed on three sides, while the fourth side, which is the top, is sewed to a broad band large enough to lap around the body. The pretty little shirts are made of linen lawn, and may have a revers turned over at the top, or be plainly edged with Valenciennes or with needle-work, or if more elaborate shirts are needed, the entire sleeves and upper parts are made of Valenciennes insertion dotted with roses of applique needle-work.

AMONG OTHER USEFUL GARMENTS

in infants' outfits are flannel wrappers for extra warmth and for bathing-wraps. These are long, simply-shaped sacque-wrappers, buttoned down the entire front, lined with soft muslin, and furnished with a belt. They are shown in pure white embroidered or braided with a color, or else they are striped or checked flannel, or perhaps plain blue or pink. Cambric wrappers are also furnished in the same sloped shape, made of white prints dotted with colors, and trimmed down the front, around the neck, wrists, and belt-strings, with narrow fluted ruffles. To wear next the tender skin are soft bands of fine wool, knitted by hand, in elastic ribbed patterns that enable the nurse to slip them over the child's head; these have a tiny square flap to be fastened to the napkin by a safety-pin, and thus be held in place; they cost $1.50 each. The prettiest socks have the feet knitted of white wool, with silk tops; others have blue toes and tassels. Christening caps are of Valenciennes insertion, or else fine muslin embroidered or merely dotted, made in close cottage shape, with a ruche of lace around the front, and narrow strings of white ribbon, also a lining of soft white silk. Cloaks of heavy white pique are used for summer. They still retain the large double cape form, but the upper cape is not as deep as it formerly was; ruffles of embroidery headed by insertion that is let into the capes are the trimmings. Merino cloaks are most often white or French gray, and are trimmed with embroidery of the same color or with quilted silk. The plainest shawls are merely squares of white flannel bound with silk; nicer ones are scalloped on the edges with linen floss or with silk; the nicest are of white merino, embroidered in each corner and on the edges. There is a fancy for square bibs, as these give the appearance of Pompadour yokes to the dresses. They are made of lengthwise rows of tucks and insertion, with lace around the edges and neck. Other bibs are entirely of lace, in curved or pointed shapes, while still others are of muslin, embroidered or else slightly wadded and quilted in small diamonds; torchon lace is now used for bibs. Carriage-blankets or afghans in stripes of white wool, with colored stripes between, are popular. These are either hand-made or done by machine. Solid blue afghans are also liked for babies. Mothers are making pretty little carriage-blankets of pale rose or blue flannel edged with Smyrna lace, and with squares in the corners made of insertion laid on. New toilette-baskets for infants are on high wicker stands, with an under basket for various articles. They are trimmed with Valenciennes lace, or else with Smyrna. Very plain but pretty baskets are of dimity embroidered in colored wools; these are furnished with powder-box, powder, and puff, also comb and brush, and cost only $4.50.

ENGLISH ETIQUETTE FOR DINNERS, PATENT POCKETS, STYLES IN HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.
New York World.

English etiquette demands the observance of two rules in connection with dinners which it is the worst possible taste to violate in any country, many delinquents to the contrary notwithstanding. They are that all dinner invitations shall be answered at once—no waiting to see if a pleasanter enjoyment presents itself, and that the guest shall be punctual to the hour specified. That the success of the party depends largely upon these is self-evident.

The next important matter lies with the host or hostess, to settle beforehand the correct precedence, and if there is none, to consider which couples best suit each other. There are several methods of arranging the order in which the guests are to go down; one is for the host, before dinner is announced, to introduce each gentleman to the lady whom he is to take to dinner; but this has its inconveniences, and the wiser plan is thought to be for the hostess to dispatch the guests herself when the host has given his arm to the lady he takes down. Once arrived in the dining-room, the host should tell each couple as they appear where they are to sit. An experienced hostess always takes special care not to seat husbands and wives opposite each other.

One thing should never be forgotten. Every gentleman must place the lady he escorts on his right hand. He should always, when desired to take her to dinner, offer her his right arm. Ladies and gentlemen enter the room singly, not arm-in-arm, and the ladies retain their gloves until they are seated, putting them on again before leaving the dining-room.

About ten minutes after the butler has filled the wine-glasses at dessert and the servants have left the room, the hostess bows to the lady seated by the host, and this gives the signal for the ladies to leave the room in the same order in which they entered it, the hostess leaving it last. Coffee should be brought to the dining-room about five minutes later, and in another quarter of an hour should be taken to the gentlemen. Tea should be served as soon as they come up-stairs. There is no etiquette as to the order in which guests leave.

Owing to the unsafe condition of ladies' pockets, which enable the light-fingered gentry to carry out their nefarious calling with ease and profit, there has been introduced in London a so-called duplex, unpickable pocket. This invention consists of a double pocket secured inside the ordinary one, and this again secured by a watch-fastener, to which chains are attached and sewed inside, thus making it impossible for it to be cut or for any pickpocket to gain access.

The color called mandarin plays a conspicuous part in spring novelties. It has found its way into parasols, dresses, neckties, and other additions to the toilette. Cream-satin waistcoats bordered with lace, having a mandarin bow at the side and fastened at the back, are quite new and are exceedingly dressy. There are also collarettes of lace or blonde, over which falls a fringe of pendant blooms, such as oats or daisies, which are most becoming.

Cambric handkerchiefs, with colored borders, as well as colored silk ones, are now transformed into breakfast head-dresses, which are large and slightly fall in the crown. For more dressy occasions, silk buttons and small flowers ornament the crowns. Uniformity of color has given way to contrasts, and the newest head-dresses are of two or more hues. In all that regards color in the new fashions, the most bizarre effects are produced; as, for instance, green is trimmed with blue, rose and garnet are found together, and blue is placed in close proximity with certain vinous shades, such as reddish violet.

Even garters of the popular colors are now made. A pair costing 500 francs, included in an imported trousseau, consisted of a ruche of Alencon lace, fastened with crystal buckles and studded with pink and straw-colored bows.

HOW THE TARIFF OPPRESSES FARMERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 25.—Referring to your editorial under the above heading in Monday's paper, you say:

Without going into detail at this time, Congress ought at once to repeal every duty and charge on the importation of every description of material needed in their business by the manufacturers of cotton goods and by the printers of cotton goods; by the manufacturers of all varieties of woolen goods, especially the makers of fine cloths, who have been practically shut out of business by the tariff; by the manufacturers of leather and of leather goods; by the manufacturers of glass and all the varieties of earthen ware. If any other trade or branch of industry is suffering because of the inability to procure materials at the world's prices,—as for instance the manufacturers of machinery and other iron and steel good,—let the exactions be removed, and let the American manufacturer have as cheap a market in which to buy his raw materials as the manufacturers of other countries enjoy. This would be one grand step toward a permanent revival of productive industry. A second would be the remonetization of silver with free coinage.

From this extract as well as from the entire editorial, I am led to believe that you fail to comprehend the real sources of the present depression in business and one of the remedies therefor. The great industry of our country, the industry upon which nearly all the others depend, is not the manufacturing but the agricultural industry. The demand for manufactured silks, woolens, cotton, and iron; the demand for transportation, both by cars and ships; the demand upon ship-yards and car-factories, all depend upon the healthy condition of the agricultural interests.

Why are the agricultural interests depressed? In my opinion the legislation of Congress for years past has been calculated to injure, if not to destroy, this great industry of our country. The prices for nearly all farm produce are regulated by the foreign demand. The cotton commission-merchant on Carondalet, New Orleans, and your Chicago grain or provision-dealers arrive at their basis of home or local values from the daily quotations from Europe. In fact, each farmer or planter has to sell the produce of his farm, plantation, or ranche at a price fixed on the basis of this foreign demand.

Through the vicious legislation complained of, all that the farmer is compelled to buy—his groceries, clothing, medicines, and farm implements—are enhanced in price to him through the operation of our tariff, subsidy, and patent laws, and his ability to buy and consume the products of our manufacturers, the goods of our importers, is thereby lessened.

Congress legislates into existence all kinds of monopolies to prey upon the farming interests, while it is utterly powerless to enhance by legislation the price of a single bushel of grain, or of a pound of cotton, pork, or beef. The result of it all is, that, if you deduct taxes and the value of the labor of the farmer and his family estimated on the basis of labor in our shipyards and factories, the capital invested in farms, farming-implements, stock, etc., is to-day the most unproductive of any large investment in the United States. The farmer has been the goose that laid the golden egg, and he has been foolishly slaughtered by these other interests through the aid of Congress, because they were not content to let him live and deposit his egg for their benefit daily,—they wanted them all at once, and they now attribute their distress to every cause but their own foolish greediness.

If the tariff should be modified to the extent you urge, to meet the supposed requirements of the special interest, cited in your article, would it afford any permanet relief? Would not such legislation partake more of the character of a bounty to such special interests, to be paid from the pockets of those engaged in other avocations not thus "paternally" looked after? Is it not a scheme to endeavor to further suck blood out of the agricultural turnip? Why should farmers longer continue to be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for manufacturing, railroad, and patent monopolists? Why should the legislation of Congress be longer allowed to enhance, yes, double, the cost of every implement used for agricultural purposes through ous vicious tariff and patent laws?

AGRICOLA.

[It must be apparent to "Agricola," upon reflection, that if the duties on materials needed for manufactures were removed two results would necessarily follow,—cheaper goods and greater demand for agricultural products. The farmers and planters would be able to purchase their supplies cheaper, which in effect is the same thing to them as getting a higher price for their products; and, secondly, the manufactures would employ more hands, and consume more cotton, meat, flour, corn, hides, wool, and other articles entering into the composition of their goods and wares. An export demand for manufactures would cause a revival in all branches of trade and industry, and the agricultural classes would come in for a full share of the benefits.—ED.]

CURRENT OPINION.

It is safe to say that had Tilden been elected President, there would not have been any "Mrs. Tilden Temperance Society" in Washington. The Electoral Commission must have foreseen this fact when it gave Bachelor Sammy the grand bounce.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

Among the daily Republican press of Iowa, the DesMoines *Infuriate* is the only one engaged in the effort to array the Republican party of Iowa in an attitude of antagonism to the policy of the Administration in its treatment of the Southern question.—*Davenport Gazette (Rep.).*

With the Southern question out of the way, it is the common expectation in political circles that tariff-reform will become the paramount issue in Congress and out of it. The question is one upon which some queer divisions are possible, not to say probable.—*Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil (Rep.).*

The "Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes Temperance Society" has been organized in Washington. They are strictly temperance as a rule, but, when one of them is very thirsty, he hunts up a Dutchman, and stands the lager purely as a matter of etiquette and a concession to foreign prejudices.—*Boston Traveler.*

The London *Times*, during the last six months, has gradually reduced the weight of its white paper, and thereby effected a saving of $50,000.—*Exchange.* The Chicago *Times*, in about half that period, has reduced its circulation about 10,000, and thereby effected a saving of more than $50,000 to the public morals.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

The people of Louisiana may settle on Nicholls, or Noakes, or Stokes, or Brown, or Jones, or Robinson, for Governor, and take their own time about it, and do it in their own way, taking care only that there is "a republican form of government" and no violence. Those are the only two situations in which the Government of the United States is called on to take a hand.—*Indianapolis (Ind.) Rep.*

If President Hayes' policy results in permanent peace, the whole country will rejoice. A different one, tried for more than eight years, failed to bring about a condition of harmony and prosperity in the South which everybody desired, and the country is willing to try another one, especially when it promises as good fruit as that of President Hayes'. Now let us have peace.—*Geneva (Ill.) Republic (Rep.).*

Owing to the increasing uncertainty attending the growth of wheat, many of our farmers have almost abandoned it entirely, sowing flax in preference, which is found to be far more reliable and almost as profitable. A very large area has been devoted to this textile this season, especially in the central part of the State, while an immense and unusual breadth will be devoted to corn in all sections.—*Mt. Pleasant (Ia.) Journal.*

This moring the House made a lively racket over THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's Springfield correspondent, for publishing a list of absenteeism of the members. It is the correspondent's duty to publish all matters that he deems of interest to THE TRIBUNE's readers, and the good taste of the assault made upon this gentleman is very questionable, and comes with bad grace from the dignified law-makers.—*Springfield (Ill.) Register (Dem.).*

Both in South Carolina and Louisiana, the party that has abused and trampled upon colored Republicans was compelled, through its authorized representatives, to give the most solemn pledges to protect the colored citizen in life and property, and leave him hereafter undisturbed in every right, before a hand was lifted to remove the military. This does not look like a cold-blooded abandonment of the colored Republicans.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union (Rep.).*

It seems there are those people who believe this is the end of the Republican party in the South. We do not think so. Gov. Packard declares to the contrary. The day of military parties may and should be over. But the Republican party is the party of to-day—the party of peace, progress, and reform. It is stronger to-day under Hayes than it was last year. It will be stronger in the future than it has ever been in the past.—*Buffalo Express (Rep.).*

We desire to be just, even toward the man who has taken the Presidency to which the people elected his opponent; and we will frankly say that this man is developing in the Presidential office a breadth of view and a firmness of which we had never believed him to be capable. We can without impropriety assure him—for it is the truth—that, if he but holds firm in the course he has apparently marked out, he will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the whole country.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times (Dem.).*

We are not hopeful of the success of the resurrectionist policy, as applied to the Whig party. That eminently respectable organization is deader than Lazarus, who stank, and was consequently not any farther advanced in dissolution than is the Democratic party, which has stunk for a quarter of a century. The Whig party has passed beyond that stage, and would require even a greater miracle than that necessary to recall to life the brother of Martha and Mary to revive it.—*Toledo Blade (Rep.).*

We have as hearty a contempt as any one can have for the mere political adventurer; and, if Southern hostility stopped *there*, no one could object to it; but it does not stop there. Indeed, that is its very lightest form of manifestation, although the most noise is made about it. Its main hostility is to any settlement of strangers within its bounds; and, so long as this feeling exists, the South will be as contemptible in spirit as she is poor in capital and deficient in thrift.—*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette (Rep.).*

This result is not one which will be a sweet morsel to the majority of the Republicans of this State, at least. It is indeed to be lamented that the very States whose votes elected Hayes should be the first to be given up to the opposition. The present policy, however, if it is successful in its principal idea,—that of building up two parties in the South irrespective of the color line,—will have accomplished the union of States more nearly than the policy of the previous Administration was able to do.—*Waterloo (Ia.) Courier (Rep.).*

Fully one-third of the members [of the Illinois Legislature] are absent from day to day, and it is with difficulty that a quorum can be held when important bills are brought to a vote, and sometimes the Speaker orders the omission of the roll-call lest the fact appear that there is no quorum present. In a year or two from this time it will not be strange to hear that some very important bill, supposed to have become a law, will be contested on the ground that there was not a lawful quorum in one or the other of the Houses during some of the stages through which the bill passed.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Republican (Rep.).*

Disguise it as you may, sugar-coat the disagreeable facts as you may, Louisiana is revolutionized! The Constitution has been subverted, majorities ignored, and right overcome by might. We do not say that this is not best,—best for all classes in Louisiana, best for the whole country,—we simply say it is revolution. It is an experiment, a desperate hazard, and we must wait and see how it will result. Revolution, whether peaceful or by force, is sometimes justifiable, sometimes best for all concerned. Patriots can only hope and pray that this instance will have such an ending.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal (Rep.).*

The bonds of Louisiana sell to-day for more than the bonds of Tennessee, a State which has never been under any other than home rule, and which has been under strict Democratic administration for eight years. Ex-Gov. Warmoth is credited with having made large sums by speculation in Louisiana bonds in the last week or two; but, whatever were the fluctuations of Louisiana bonds, they never went down so low as Tennessee bonds have steadily been for a long time. Even the carpet-baggers have proved better financiers, better guardians of State credit, than the Tennessee Democrats.—*Louisville Commercial (Rep.).*

President Hayes is entitled to the thanks, not only of all true Southern men, but of every man in all this land who believes in the Constitution and looks for a continuance of the free institutions of his country. And now it remains for Louisiana to fortify the position of the President, by showing to the world that she can and will preserve order among her people; that the colored man is as secure as the white man under her State Government; and that, in their observance of all the amendments to the Constitution, her people will be as true as the people of Massachusetts or Ohio.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig (Conservative).*

If the Republicans of the country can sanction a "policy" which accomplishes the violation of good faith, the repudiation of party principles, and the nullification of constitutional requirements, by methods of such a character as those by which the overthrow of the lawful Government of Louisiana has been sought, then, indeed, we have fallen upon evil times. If a protest against the consummation of this outrage does not go up from every loyal State in the Union, then, indeed, shall we be prepared to believe that the noblest sentiments of our people have been but as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals," that the War for national supremacy was "a failure," and that we have started upon a course of reaction which will not be arrested until every vestige of our triumph over treason and every blood-wrought guarantee of republican liberty and equal rights shall be swept away. It is time for the people to speak.—*Bangor (Me.) Whig (Blaine organ).*

The Republican President has the solemn pledge of the Democratic leaders of the South to do the things the Republican party has so long contended for, but which could not be effected with the Southern Democrats arrayed in hostility without military force. If, by doing things their own way, they will faithfully do the work the Republican President has virtually intrusted to them, the Republican party will in the end become reconciled. If they do not, then there will arise a storm of indignation at the North, that even Wendell Phillips, with all his great phillipic resources, cannot describe.—*Lagrange (Ind.) Standard (Rep.).*

President Hayes, and those who support his policy, think the time has now come to test the capacity of those States [the Southern] for full self-government like the other States. Confessedly it is an experiment. Wise counselors will advise a fair trial of the policy before condemning it in the style of Ben Wade. The President and his advisers have necessarily given this whole system much anxious thought. They are better advised of all the facts necessary to form a wise judgment than we can be. They are entitled to a candid, dispassionate, and generous judgment on the part of all good citizens.—*Belle Plaine (Ia.) Union (Rep.).*

Concerning the silly talk of a third-party movement, it is only necessary to say that it is simply the imaginings of people who misunderstand the President. The President proposes to pacify the South in his own way. He is doing this outside of party lines. He is also endeavoring to carry out his own ideas of reform in the Civil-Service, and to return to specie-payments at the earliest day. Men in a position to inform themselves fully concerning the manner in which the President proposes to solve these three problems, speak of the rumors of the creation of a third party as utterly unworthy of attention.—*Pittsburg Chronicle (Rep.).*

With the fall of Packard, the President's Southern policy, in the sense of showing especial favor to the Democracy at the South, properly ends. It now rests with the South to decide if it will remain free of national interference. The Nicholls pledge must be observed not only in Louisiana, but in every Southern State. There can be no more concessions from the President; no promises of appropriations for internal improvements and Texas Pacific Railroads, no particular efforts to select Democrats for United States offices. The President has done all he can do to win either praise or blame, and now the South must assume the responsibility for the future.—*Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.).*

Whatever may be our intellectual opinions of the wisdom and efficacy of the conciliatory policy, all our feelings and instincts should approve it. We all should prefer that above every other policy, if it can only be made effective for the purposes of justice; if it be made to secure all rights and privileges. We can object to it only as we have reason to fear that, instead of securing liberty to all, it will grant license to a few. Hence, no prophecies of failure that can be construed into the expressions of a desire, should be made. The President should receive the hearty support of all in his humane policy, until its inadequacy has been demonstrated. Then he will doubtless give us the opportunity to support him in a different and sterner policy.—*Denver Tribune (Rep.).*

MORRIS' MUNICIPAL ROW.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., April 25.—The government of the City of Morris has got into a muddle. The Mayor elected is a Democrat, while the Council is Republican. The Mayor, Dr. John Antis, is a homeopathic physician in this place, who, for many years, has been a strong believer in Spiritualism, but has been generally a supporter of those things which are for the best interests of the community; so much so that enough Republicans voted for him at the last election to elect him for the office of Mayor.

He has read the new law on the subject of the powers of Mayor, and, as will be seen in the manifesto (herewith sent), believes that he is "every inch a king." He claims the right to make all the appointments for the city officers and for the city official paper, which he has done by appointing in all cases Democrats. The Council refuse to confirm such appointments. He therefore has had published and circulated a manifesto, and, at the last meeting of the Council, after having read it to the members, passed around and handed to each of them a copy. Some of the members wished to call up before the Council some of the matters involved in the manifesto, but he decided all discussion out of order, and would not allow any motions concerning nor any discussion upon it.

As will be seen, the document is one of the strangest that was ever issued by a sensible man. Elected by the votes of the people to a public office, he has certainly the merit of honestly setting out the fact that he is bound to the Democratic party in spite of law, his duty to the public interest, or opinion of the majority of the Councilmen. The document speaks for itself, and is as follows:

MANIFESTO.

The unfortunate position occupied by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Morris has induced the Mayor to issue a manifesto to the Council, to be carried out according to programme at the next meeting of the Board.

The reason why the Mayor considers this manifesto important is because of the apparent determination not to concur in his appointments by the Common Council, while he faithfully endeavors to execute the law.

He considers the Council, by their acts, betoken a misunderstanding of the relationship the Mayor manifestly owes his party and his relationship to the law.

It would seem they forget the Mayor has the sole appointing power of all officers not elected by the people, and that this same power he may exercise in their removal at any time, if he judges it necessary, without deigning to consult the Council of which he is a part.

The Mayor regrets exceedingly his unpleasant arbitrary and dictatorial position in being forced to carry out a law repugnant to himself and the Council, and which is in complete antagonism to the spirit of our American institutions.

The Mayor concedes the people's right, through the Council, to have a voice in the selection of officers not elected by the people, while cold, arbitrary law forces him to make his appointment regardless of the wishes of the Council.

Council will bear in mind that a disregard of law might be the means of jeopardizing life and property, through example to the rough element of our community; while to sacrifice a conceded right, that the law may be executed, would be noble.

Council will remember the Mayor is but to administer the law, and not to be the law maker, and that they should concede, not only a perfect right, but a just duty of the Mayor to appoint men of his own party to office, while acting under this law, even if the opposing Council should be a unit.

It is the firm conviction of the Mayor that party interest should be waived by the opposing Council, that the law may be faithfully carried out, as the law bears upon its face the signet of party and specialty, is antagonistic to the interests of the people, and does not figure for the general good.

Because of the Council failing to confirm previous appointments, the old clerk will hold over until such time as a satisfactory agreement can be reached between the Mayor and Council.

The Mayor will appoint the Hon. P. A. Armstrong, City Attorney, with the concurrence of the Council, at the next meeting of the Board.

The *Reformer* newspaper will be designated as the official organ, in which to publish ordinances and proceedings of the Board, for which it shall be allowed the same rates of compensation as it received last year; and would recommend to your honorable body that the *Herald* be awarded the same compensation as the *Reformer*, thus getting our deliberations before the whole people.

J. ANTIS, Mayor.

WHAT IS MY LOVE LIKE?

What is my love like?—like what is she?
Like the crystal spray of the dashing sea;
Like that spray when the sun, as a gallant lover,
Flashes rainbow-tints fresh beauty to discover.

What is my love like? Like the violet
When the morning-dew makes its petals wet
With gems that whisper the Angels have been
And fresh beauty bestow'd where perfection was
seen.

What is my love like? Like the flowers of May,
Making glad the heart, making light the way,
Of the weary traveler,—changing toil into pleasure:
O readers of rhyme! now ain't she a treasure?

RUNCORN, Eng. DAVID H. JONES.

How Dr. Muhlenberg Founded St. Luke's Hospital.
New York World.

In 1845 he established the first Protestant Episcopal sisterhood, and in the following year founded the Church of the Holy Communion, which had been erected by his sister, of which he remained Rector until 1858. This was the first free Protestant Episcopal Church in New York. He then became the pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, which he had founded. Of this work he said: "On St. Luke's Day in 1846, which fell on Sunday, the thought suggested itself to propose that we should lay by the half of our ordinary afternoon collection toward the building of a future church hospital to be named after the beloved physician. We did so to the amount of $31, so small a sum that a brother clegyman asked somewhat derisively, 'When do you expect to build your hospital?' 'Never,' I replied, 'if I do not make a beginning.'" The hospital was built, and in the eighteen years of its existence has aided more than 13,000 sufferers.

AMBER OINTMENT.

AMBER OINTMENT.

The best family ointment used in this country. Ask your druggist for it or address
PERKINS & CO., P. O. Drawer 527, Chicago.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, that to-day throughout the country it stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the best Housekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, puddings, muffins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and nutritious. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a pure powder.

A special advantage of the Royal Powder is that it will *keep any length of time in any climate*, and is not liable, like most other powders, to contract dampness and spoil by exposure to the atmosphere.

The ROYAL BAKING POWDER is for sale by the best Grocers everywhere.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the First and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating Pains, allays Inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured by DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for Ten Years.

ANN ARBOR, Dec 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Ovaries and Bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two boxes of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LERCH,
Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is, and has been for many years, well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER,
MARY COCKER,
MARY B. POND,
E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

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OUT ON A STRIKE.

Condition of Affairs at the Fountain County Mines.

Petty Cause of a Strike Which Promises to Last All Summer.

What the Men are Paid and How They Spend Their Earnings.

Father Mark Looks upon Them as the Hardest Cases He Ever Came Across.

Profits of the Operators—They Insist on a Reduction of Rates—The Brazil Mines.

The Miners Decline to Make Any Statements—Watching Their President.

From Our Own Reporter.

COAL CREEK, Fountain Co., Ind., April 26.—Down in this remote corner of Fountain County, accessible only by a little branch of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, on which a passenger train consisting of an engine and caboose travels back and forth to Covington once a day, are the Fountain County coal mines. From this source Chicago derives much of her supply of soft coal, the shipments during the season being very heavy. There are four operators owning shafts on the creek: The Fountain Coal Company, Indiana Block Coal Company, W. P. Rend & Co., and Messrs. McClelland & Pardee. In ordinary times the district presents a scene of activity and bustle; to-day it is as though a blight had fallen upon it. Six weeks or so ago the miners struck, and since that time no work has been done.

In order to arrive at the causes which have led to this state of things, it is necessary to

GO BACK NEARLY THREE YEARS

to what is known as the "Buena Vista War" in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1874. W. P. Rend & Co. own a mine known as Laurel Hill, a few miles from Pittsburg, and at the time mentioned their miners were on strike. The men held out firmly, the operators were no less stubborn, and it became thoroughly evident that the prospects for a long and wearying contest were good. In this condition of affairs Rend & Co. resolved to take the bull by the horns and go outside the neighborhood for the help which they could not obtain in it. The Miners' Union being in full operation at the time, it was useless to attempt to get regular miners, who would have sympathized with their striking comrades and left the operators at the mercy of the Union. Accordingly, Mr. Rend visited New York, then flooded with laborers hungering for food, and engaged 300 or 400 Italians, with a sprinkling of Greek and Maltese sailors, and a few Frenchmen.

Threats had been made by the strikers that any men coming into the district would be marked and made to suffer, and accordingly the cargo of foreigners were sent along under guard, and each man was armed with a Spencer rifle. It is only necessary here to state that their arrival roused the miners to a pitch of frenzy, that a fight followed, and that during the two or three days' skirmishing which ensued half a dozen of the Italians were killed. The Sheriff was powerless to preserve the peace, and for a week the country around Laurel Hill was full of armed pickets. Finally peace was restored, many of the Italians left, the remainder worked along in the mines, showing themselves industrious and teachable, and after considerable time had elapsed the miners were forced to come in at the terms offered by the operators. The affair created much illfeeling at the time, but one of its results was to break up the Miners' Union in the Pittsburg district, and that Union has never since been re-organized.

Among the men employed by W. P. Rend & Co. at the time of the Laurel Hill outbreak was a young fellow named

W. T. BAINES.

He took command of 150 Italians, taught them how to work and where to work, and instructed them generally. About Dec. 1, 1876, Baines appeared in Coal Creek, having been engaged by Rend & Co. as "weigh-boss." His duties were to weigh the coal as it came out from the miners, and to credit the miners with the quantity dug. Working at Rend's shaft were several men who had been formerly employed at Laurel Hill, and to whom Baines was well known. They at once pointed him out as a black sheep; a man who had led 150 "black-leg" Italians could not weigh coal for them. However, he continued at work, and afterward succeeded in placating the miners, who acknowledged that he had used them fairly in the matters of weights. It is proper to say here that the "weigh-boss" is an object of suspicion to the miners, who fear that will defraud them. Most of them being ignorant and unlettered, their method of keeping accounts is naturally a primitive one, and mistakes occasionally arise. Baines, however, made few of these, and, "blackleg" as he was held to be, no active opposition was shown to him.

About the middle of February the "bank-boss," or as he might be called the foreman of the pit, resigned his position, and on the last day of the month quit work. Baines was appointed to the vacant place, and this precipitated the fight. The former employe was popular with the miners, Baines objectionable to them, and on the morning of March 1 they struck. So far all the accounts agree, the Superintendents of the mines and the miners themselves concurring. In fact there seems to be little or no disagreement as to the status. In most strikes you will usually find one party accusing the other of bad faith and equivocal dealing, but in this case it is not so.

THE MINERS STRUCK BECAUSE BAINES WAS SET IN AUTHORITY OVER THEM,

and Rend & Co. resolved to stick by their man. So far it was simply a quarrel between Rend & Co. and their employes, and only indirectly, if at all, affecting the other mines, but their turn was to come.

It is a rule of the Miners' Union that its members shall divide work with men on strike, if the strike is approved by the Union. A day or two after Rend's men came out, a mass-meeting was held at which it was resolved to adopt the usual course and share work with the strikers. Accordingly some of the latter presented themselves at the different pits and announced that they were going to work. This the operators had decided to refuse, they claiming that they had not work enough for their own men, and the "bank-bosses" were ordered to admit none of Rend's men into the pits. On the 11th or 12th of March the miners notified the operators that they would quit work on the 15th unless Rend's men were allowed to share, and on the 15th they quit. The operators retaliated by posting the following notice:

CHICAGO, March 13, 1877.—*To the Miners at Coal Creek*: The undersigned operators at Coal Creek hereby notify you that after April 1, 1877, we will pay 80 cents per ton for six months from that date, and 70 cents for six months from Oct. 1, or we will make an agreement for a year from April 1, 1877, promising to pay each month the standard price as paid in Clay County.

This document was signed by W. P. Rend & Co., the Indiana Block Coal Company, the Fountain Coal Company, and McClelland & Pardee. As the matter stands, therefore, the miners struck because of the presence of an objectionable "boss," the owners supported their nominee, and agreed, when the men all struck, to meet them with a reduction of wages, the price paid for a year past having been 80 cents a ton. So much is necessary for the understanding of the situation, and in order to verify the statements made and ascertain the actual condition of affairs in the district, a number of persons interested were questioned by the correspondent. The information as to wages is derived from the pay-rolls; that as to the hours of work, etc., from the miners; and the facts concerning the strike are matter of history, disputed by no one.

COAL CREEK,

with its miners, its "outside" workmen, and saloon-keepers, has in ordinary times a population of about 1,000 persons, counting men, women, and children. It has a Post-Office, known as Snoddy's Mill, two or three stores, twelve saloons, half-a-dozen miners' boarding-houses and frame buildings occupied by miners scattered over a square mile of territory,—that is, if it were possible to find a square mile in that section of country. The land is broken up by little hills, ravines, and creeks, and it depends greatly on how you measure whether the figures come out right or not. In common with all the land on or near the Wabash it is heavily timbered, and, though people may possibly starve there, they cannot freeze, unless it is too much trouble to them to steal wood and set a light to it. Coal Creek, an affluent of the Wabash River, flows through the settlement, which is divided into Rendtown and Stringtown (so called probably from its being extensively strung out), and the remaining houses don't count to any great extent.

The correspondent having driven through the woods, over the worst road imaginable,—in fact, worse than some of the West Side streets within the corporate limits of Chicago,—found himself in

RENDTOWN,

a collection of about twenty houses. The easternmost of these was a double frame building, and the lower floors were formerly occupied as an office by Rend & Co., being situated close to their Slope-Bank mine. On reaching this building, it became apparent that somebody had broken the glass in the windows in two or three places. The reporter asked an explanation of the small, round hole in each window. "Oh," said his informant, very coolly, that is where a miner named Pat Crehan shot at Rend about April 7. Rend and he came down together on the train, and Pat was extremely affectionate, saying that Rend was his best friend, and that he could lick any——— that said Mr. R. was anything outside of a gentleman. When they got off the train Pat changed front, and, after a whispered conference with several other miners, fired twice at Mr. Rend, outside this building. Rend came into the office where two of us (Edsall and Baines) were, and got a pistol, his own having proved useless. Crehan, who was frenzied with drink, battered at the door, and finally Rend shot twice at him through the other window. Crehan's friends took him away, and by the time a warrant was procured from Covington he had "skipped out." Four holes through the windows and one through the door corroborated in their mute way this evidence, and furnished additional data as to the profits of mining.

Leaving this scene a visit was paid to Rendtown. In the first house was found an Irish lady named Dougherty. "Where is Patrick?" was the query. "Sure he's down in Texas, working on a far-rum," was the reply. Dougherty was one of the strikers, and had sufficient money laid by to convey him to the Southwest, leaving his wife and four children dependent on the Union and on charity. In the next place visited was found a young man apparently somewhat superior to the average run of miners. He lay swathed in blankets in front of a stove, and his wife, with the inevitable five young children (four at her heels and one at the breast), apologized for his non-rising by saying that he was "just shaking," having a severe attack of the ague. After a visit to the slope-bank and No. 1 shaft, both operated by Rend & Co.,

STRINGTOWN

came next in order, and is certainly worthy of a paragraph on its own account.

Stringtown is the business centre of the Coal Creek district. It differs little from country villages generally, except as to the predominant number of saloons, and there were very few people to be seen anywhere around. Twenty or thirty big, hulking miners ornamented the benches in front of the different saloons, and were busily engaged in carrying on the characteristic industry of that section, namely, "whittling."

Several of these peculiar products of an imperfect civilization were interviewed, but to little effect. They don't like to say anything without consultation with their "mates." Perhaps, if the gentleman would see Mr. Hargreaves, he might tell him something. Mr. Hargreaves was President of the Miners' Union, and could, if he would, speak for them all. Accordingly,

HARGREAVES

was hunted up and asked if he had any objection to furnish facts and figures. He had an objection. He would not say a word to any representative of a newspaper, especially of one which was, as he phrased it, favorable to the interests of the operators and opposed to the workingman. Questioned as to the ground of his belief that THE TRIBUNE had discriminated against the miners on any occasion, he could furnish none. He acknowledged that the facts as to the cause of the strike were as stated above, but he didn't want to stay and talk. He was busy! (He has not done a stroke of work for nearly two months, and don't know how to get through the day.)

"Well, then, I'll tell you," this in a burst of confidence; "I am watched, and dare not stay here." Instigated by a gesticular motive on Hargreave's part, the reporter looked out to the street, and there beheld two shambling, slouching specimens, deputed by the Union to see that their President did not hold any conversation with that much-dreaded representative of the press. The man himself, a strong, sturdy north-country Englishman, seemed to be ashamed of the dog's part he was forced to play, and shrunk away, apologizing as he went. He was civil throughout, but he dared not talk. His own position, his power with the men, dwelt upon the turn of a hair, and the very men who look up to him to-day are liable to turn and rend him to-morrow. All further attempts to get a single word of information from the miners were futile after this. The reporter was a "marked man," and as little likely to get a civil answer as if he were a Parish in a congregation of Brahmins.

Speaking generally as to the appearance of the place, there is no air of squalid poverty about it. The houses are neat frame structures, solidly built, and the property of the different companies. In each one the furniture is superior in quality and quantity to that possessed by agriculturists in that region, the children looked fat and well-favored, and the women showed no symptoms of starvation. It is understood that in this, as in other similar cases, the weaker vessels are in reality the stronger, as is shown by the fact that the single men are ready to come to terms, while the married miners obstinately hold out.

It was next in order to inquire as to

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

On this subject the statistics were easily obtainable, and are as follows: By a rule of the Union, no man, be he ever so industriously disposed, may commence work before 7 a. m. By 11:30 he must fire his "shot," and the simultaneous firing off of the blasts causes so much smoke in the pit that work is not resumed until 1 p. m. At 5 o'clock in the evening all quit, as per Union rule, and thus it will be seen that the miners' work at the outside eight and one-half hours per day. Many of them fail even to keep up to this standard, for being paid by the ton, they have no overlooker, and can work much, little, or not at all, as they please. Few make more than five days a week, many only three, and the week following pay-day, especially in flush times, is a saturnalia, which it would require the pencil of Hogarth to properly depict.

The number of men employed on the creek is as follows: McClelland & Pardee, about 130; Indiana Block Coal Company, 85 to 90; Fountain Coal Company, 90 to 100; W. P. Rend & Co., about 130. As to wages, the rate settled in April, 1876, and paid up to the time of the strike was 80 cents per ton. Contracts are made by the year, and the miners went out before their contract was completed. They are especially favored in that they work in a five-foot seam of coal, while in the Clay County mines the seam is from twenty-four to thirty inches thick, and the wages are 10 to 15 cents per bushel lower than in Fountain County. If the miner is taken from his work and put at anything else, usage and the laws of the Union dictate that he must be paid the equivalent of three tons of coal, that being the miners' estimate of a day's "get." It is only fair, therefore, to assume, by their own figures, that they can average $2.40 per day, while the pay-rolls show that steady workers can do considerably better. Day hands work from 7 a. m. to noon and from 1 to 5 p. m. and receive wages as follows: Drivers, $2; road-men, $2.40; laborers and fall-cleaners, $1.50 to $1.75; trappers (boys), 60 to 75 cents. The companies lay the tracks, even into the "rooms" or excavations, find all the posts and other necessary lumber, and pay for driving "entrees" at the rate of $1.42 per lineal foot, paying the regulation rates for the coal excavated in the operation. The digging is through coal entirely, except where an occasional "horseback," or lump of clay, or stone, is met with, and for this allowance is made on the basis of $2.40.

On the other hand, the miners have to find powder, and oil for their lamps, and, as is the case the world over, have to provide their own tools. The average powder used is one keg, costing $3.75, to each forty tons of coal. Half a gallon of oil, costing 60 cents, will last a month, and a 10-cent lamp will do duty for a year. Another point much in favor of the miners on Coal Creek is the

MANNER IN WHICH THE COAL IS WEIGHED.

It must be understood that payment is made for lump coal alone. This question is not at present in dispute, but it is necessary here to state it. The miners load up the tracks with coal, and when they reach the tipple they are dumped over a screen into a car. Only the lump-coal falls into the car, the nut coal sifting through the bars of the screen, and the slack again sifting through these bars, and all falling into different receptacles. The first screen at Coal Creek is composed of inch bar, set diamond-wise, and three-fourths of an inch apart. In the Pennsylvania district the distance between the bars ranges from an inch to an inch and a half, thus much increasing the quantity of nut coal, for which the miner gets no pay, and reducing the quantity of lump, for which he receives 80 cents per ton. The miner has to sort out all "black-jack" or other objectionable material, and if he tries to ring this in will be detected by the "weigh-boss" and fined for "bad coal." On none of these points, however, have there been any quarrels, and they are only mentioned incidentally, as showing the practice in Fountain County.

Wages have been paid regularly on the 15th of each month, and there is not a man on the creek to whom a dollar is due, unless it be the watch-men and others still employed about the mines, to whom the current month's wages is still coming. So far from any attempt at persecution, it may be here stated that the men living in the Company's houses have had no demands made on them for rent since the inception of the strike, and that every one of them is in debt on this account.

So far as to the status and social condition of the men; now a few words may be said on

THE CONDITION OF THE OPERATORS,

the price they receive for the coal, and the margin, if any, left to pay for interest on capital employed. The shafts vary in depth from sixty-five to ninety feet, an engine and hoisting apparatus is required at each one, and, beside the miners, many hands are employed. In the year 1872 $1 a ton was paid for mining and coal sold at the mines for $2.75 to $3.50 per ton, the first figures on large contracts and the latter on local orders. To-day the operators would be glad to sell at $1.50 to $1.65 per ton at the mines. Last year Rend & Co. filled contracts at $2.65 per ton delivered in Chicago, this year they bid at $2.50 and failed to get the contract, the Wilmington Coal Company taking it at $2.39. The freight from Coal Creek to Chicago is now $15 per car of twelve tons, and it will readily be seen that at such figures profits are an impossibility. It is further apparent that while the price of coal has fallen off more than a dollar, the miners have only been called upon to bear a reduction of 20 cents per ton.

In order to arrive at an entirely unbiased definition of the situation, your correspondent called upon

FATHER MARK,

a Catholic priest stationed in Covington, but who also embraces in his pastorate the adjacent Village of Marshfield and the Coal Creek district. Last year this gentleman, who partakes much more of the missionary than the parish priest, succeeded in erecting a church at Stringtown, and there he has held services as often as possible. Father Mark has labored much in mining districts, has built up no less than twelve churches in out-of-the-way and heretofore unexplored localities, and is a man of great experience and considerable sagacity. He was questioned as to the social condition of the miners and their habits of life, and answered as follows: "The mining population, as you know, are proverbially shiftless and improvident. They will work three or four days in the week and loaf the rest of the time. Of course there are some exceptions, especially among the unmarried men, but these are comparatively few."

"How do the Coal Creek men compare with others you have met?"

"They are the roughest and hardest set I have ever had anything to do with. I have been stationed much among miners, and have seen all classes, mining for coal and for all kinds of minerals, including gold, but never saw such a rough lot as those on the creek. They are of all nationalities—German, French, English, Welsh, and Irish, the latter forming a majority of the whole."

"Is there any destitution or want amongst them?"

"Yes, there are a number of them in want. About three-fourths of the men have cleared out, and have gone to work in other places. Some are cutting railroad ties at $1.25 per day, some working on farms, and scattered around generally. The women and children remain, and have organized begging parties which go out through the country, and solicit aid from the farmers. There have been some applications in Covington, and some families have applied to the township for relief. When the strike broke out they had no money laid by. Those who kept boarding-houses had money owing to them, but their debtors went away, and they are without money."

"Do they attend upon your ministrations regularly?"

"Since the strike there have been more attendants than formerly. It was useless for me to go down there the Sunday after pay-day, for they would all be drunk in the saloons. Lately I told them that unless the saloons were closed on Sunday I would give them up; that was since the strike. I used to hold services every third Sunday, giving them two Sundays to get drunk on, but I hoped to hold a fortnightly service. But there doesn't seem much hope of that now."

"What do you think of the prospects for a resumption of work?"

"I don't think there will be anything done this summer. If they went to work now there would be no orders to fill, the contracts having all been made elsewhere."

"What do you know about the wages, and what do you think about the proposed reduction?"

"At 80 cents per ton, as paid last year, the miners could live very well and save money, if they had been so minded. I think that at 60 cents the good workmen might be able to get along, but those not well qualified would get a poor living."

"How do the prices paid on the creek compare with those at other mines?"

"During last year the mines on Coal Creek got 10 to 15 cents a ton more than those at Brazil (Clay County, Ind.). At Brazil the work is much harder, and the miners on the Creek could get out a ton per day more than the Brazil men."

The above were the chief points touched upon by Father Mark, a man probably knowing more of the miners, their habits, customs, and characteristics than any one else.

Coming up on the train, the correspondent got into conversation with the conductor, Mr. Strong, who has been stationed on the road and at the mines for several years. Although sympathizing, as a laboring man himself, with the working classes, he had no excuses whatever to furnish for the miners of Coal Creek. He took

A MORE GLOOMY VIEW

of their resources than did even the priest, and said that within a week of the strike many of them were soliciting charity. They would borrow a team and drive off ten or fifteen miles into the country, representing themselves as starving, and seldom failing to return without some tangible proof of the farmers' soft-heartedness. "By the way," said he, "I heard you were down there, but didn't know that you were the man they meant. Several of them said to me that a representative of a Chicago paper had been around, but didn't get anything out of them. I asked them why not, and they said that all the papers were down on them. I showed them last Saturday's TRIBUNE, where the statements of the Braidwood miners were given in full, and asked them if that did not look like a desire to do the fair thing by all parties. I guess that by this time they wish they had told you what they had to say; but then, they had no case, that was the trouble."

Other well-posted persons at the mines and at Covington corroborated this view of the situation. All held that the miners were wrong in espousing as a body the personal quarrel of Rend's men. When this was taken up by them the operators were compelled to assume the offensive. The man Hargreaves appears to rule the miners absolutely, although a comparatively newcomer in the district. Possessing all the qualities of a demagogue, and having rather a better education than his followers, to carry a strike to a successful termination would be to him glory enough for seven years. He made an excursion into Clay County in search of assistance, but found none, and during his absence no meetings could be called. The miners themselves allege that the meeting at which it was decided to share work with Rend's men was in no sense a representative one, being composed almost entirely of the strikers themselves. It is certain that but for the bulldozing which has been practiced, a majority of the men would gladly resume work if they could get it, but, although they are in the majority, they are afraid to speak out. A moral terrorism reigns, and that it has not so far developed into incendiarism and murder is simply because none have yet been found bold enough to stand up and oppose the ruling powers.

With regard to the probable duration of the strike nothing can be said. The operators claim that they have made no money, have no contracts to fill, and may as well remain idle as not. They can stand it, so they say, as long as the miners can, and want the issue as to whether they are to manage their own works or not settled at once and forever. One point has been omitted in speaking of the action of Hargreaves which may possibly to some extent explain it. That is, that an impression had got abroad among the miners that the operators wished to meet them on the day on which your correspondent visited the mines. The rumor, being traced down, was found to be entirely baseless, but it may have had the effect of inducing the men to believe that the less they said the better for them. Be that as it may, the operators hold that they have submitted their ultimatum, and they will await developments and an answer from the miners.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSIONERS CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—The Commissioners appointed by the President to pacify Louisiana say in their report: "Indeed, as to Presidential Electors, the mode of their appointment is by the Constitution of the United States left to the discretion of the Legislature of the State; therefore the General Assembly of Louisiana might create any tribunal whatever, and confide to it the appointment of Electors of President and Vice-President."

The principle that a Legislature can transfer from the State to a special tribunal of its own creation, the power to appoint Presidential Electors, is important in its consequences, and if it cannot be found in our political system, the declaration by so great an authority that it is there should not be allowed to pass unquestioned.

The Constitution says: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." The provision is the *State* shall appoint three Electors, and the mode of such appointment shall be directed by the Legislature. A State is an independent political society. In this sense it is synonymous with nation. A State in the Federal Union is a political society independent except in so far as it is restrained by the Constitution that organized the Union. It is composed of those persons who within a prescribed territory exercise political power, and while it cannot be thought of without viewing it as a political organism, yet the persons who administer its government do not constitute the State. They are simply members of the political society who have been selected to perform certain public duties. The character of such government must in our system be republican,—that is, it must be established by the people or members of this political society, and it must secure to them the right of selecting mediately or immediately the persons who administer it. The Legislature may invest itself with the power to appoint these Electors. In such case the appointment by the people is mediate; that is, by persons they themselves have selected to make the appointment, and such appointment is made by the State in the same sense that its representatives in the United States Senate are appointed by the State. The principle announced in this report is not that the Legislature may appoint Electors of President and Vice-President, but that it may create a special tribunal composed of two or more persons, and give to it the power to make such appointment. If so, it can endow this tribunal with corporate faculties,—and among them that of perpetual succession, and give to it complete exemption from judicial or legislative control. It is manifest that such an organ can have no entertainment in a republican form of government, and that its appointees can in no proper sense be said to have been appointed by the State.

I dissent from anything said by this Commission with diffidence, in view of the great weight which justly attaches to any sentiments which the eminent gentlemen composing it may express.

H. G. M.

MORRIS ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., April 26.—The day has been observed by the Odd-Fellows in a parade and address. There are a number of visiting brethren from other places. The Court-House was filled to hear an address, while two bands and the Bartlett family furnished excellent music.

The Congregational Society has to-day removed all of their incumbrances upon them, amounting to $6,700, the amount necessary having been subscribed last January to be paid before the 1st of May, and every dollar of the subscription has been collected.

WHICH SHALL LEAD?

What ancient poets sang as Love,
And some still blindly sing,
Is not that meek-eyed, gentle dove,
But a strange, monstrous thing.

Blind Passion tortures while he reigns,
And kindles a wild rage,
Then leaves his victim bound in chains
To sere and blighted age.

But Love, sweet angel, strews her flowers
Through all earth's barren ways,
And lights and cheers the soul's dark hours
Down to life's sunset days.

Her alabaster temple stands
Gleaming in heavenly light;
And at the altar, with pure hands,
Stands Vesta, robed in white.

Nor does the goddess e'er disdain
To tend the sacred fire;
Nor ever from her sacred fane
Need angel-guards retire.

Love will unbar the pearly gate
To Heaven's enchanted bowers,
And souls who on her footsteps wait
Crown with immortal flowers.

But Passion binds his victim's will,
And lures him far astray
Through tempting vistas opening still,
Till, lost the heavenly way,

He treads a burned and blackened waste,
Whence all sweet things have fled,
Where all of beauty is effaced,
And flower and song-bird dead.

SYLVA WILDING.

THE GAINES CASE.

The Romance of New Orleans at Last Concluded.

Myra Clark Gaines' Struggles for an Inheritance.

The Question of Her Legitimacy and of Her Father's Will.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24.—Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines has been prosecuting her claims to an enormous property in and about New Orleans, the value of which is placed by persons of enthusiastic dispositions at something like $30,000,000. I suppose Mrs. Gaines would be glad to compromise for one-quarter of this sum. She has been before the courts now for thirty-five years. Correspondents who know their business always feel in duty bound to speak of her as the Miss Flite of America, and if there were any failure to compare the litigation in which she has been engaged to the celebrated case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, the public would have abundant reason to feel aggrieved and outraged. Whether Mrs. Gaines is

THE MISS FLITE OF AMERICA

or not, remains to be seen. The parallel may hold more strictly true than many persons now suppose. The judgment rendered in her favor is not, as has been reported, final. The decision is by Judge Billings, of the United States Court in the State, and there is no reason, in the nature of things, why an appeal may not be taken, and Mrs. Gaines die before the end is reached. She realizes well enough that the $30,000,000 spoken of by her trusting admirers is rather an ideal figure, and the many efforts she has made to secure compromises shows that even her courageous spirit has at last grown weary of the fight. She offers to give the city a clear title to the property sold by it under the first will in 1846. Her terms are $1,600,000. The city sold the property for $900,000, which it would now cost in the neighborhood of $3,000,000 to refund. Mrs. Gaines'

STRUGGLE WITH THE COURTS

has been a continuous record of pertinacity, intelligent effort, and lavish expenditure of money. She has spent several large fortunes in the courts, and has remitted nothing from the diligence with which she began the original prosecution. Much of the property obtained by her under different suits has been devoted to the purpose of carrying on others, and her financial straits at times have been of the most distressing nature. As late as 1874, she finally obtained possession of property estimated to be worth $6,000,000, and has ever since been a wealthy woman. Now, at the age of three-score-and-ten, which the Scriptures have set as the limit of ordinary human existence, she finds herself battling with her old enemy, which has new heads developed to take the place of every old one destroyed. The immense property known as the Winter, or Ropewalk claim, situated in the very heart of New Orleans, was not, it should be understood, affected by the recent decision of Judge Billings. That claim was adversely passed upon by the Land Office at Washington, and has not reached a process of final adjudication in the courts. "The owners of that claim," says the New Orleans *Democrat*, "have no reason for apprehension or disturbance in regard to their title or possessions."

MRS. GAINES

is a bright, active old woman, of indomitable courage. She and her little black boy are familiar sights in the streets of New Orleans. The people here have learned to respect her, and even those who fear the results of her lawsuits have a kind feeling somewhere for the indefatigable plaintiff. They remember how ably she argued her own case in 1861, when the Judge was against her and her attorneys had been shut out from the Court, or had retired therefrom, in consequence of a quarrel with the Judge. The little lady pleaded with signal ability, snubbed the Judge, fascinated the jury, and triumphed in the end. Sitting by her as a moral power and protector was her husband, Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, the senior General of our army. He fought at Fort Erie, thwarted Bow's conspiracy in Louisiana, and in later years was the bosom friend of Andrew Jackson. Clad in full uniform, he sat every day in the court-room and listened attentively to the progress of the case; and it was understood that he was prepared to try in the court of honor any appeals which his wife might take there from the civil tribunal in which she was engaged. In this capacity he was obliged to rebuke the opposing counsel, touching his hand significantly to his sword, and it was observed thereafter that the strictest decorum prevailed in the court-room.

Mrs. Gaines' case is a complicated one, dividing naturally into two branches. The first question concerned,

THE LEGITIMACY OF HER BIRTH.

Her father was an Irishman who immigrated to New Orleans at the beginning of this century, and inherited the estates, even then considerable, of his uncle. He married at Philadelphia in 1803 one Zuline Carriere. It is acknowledged on all sides that she previously had contracted a matrimonial engagement, but it was asserted and proved that her first husband had committed bigamy in marrying her. He was never convicted, but was sent to prison and escaped. His wife, assuming the bigamy as a fact, entered into this second alliance with Clark. The result of this marriage was two children, the younger of whom, Myra, is the heroine of our story. Shortly after her birth, her parents disagreed, each suspecting—with too much reason, it is feared—the fidelity of the other. Clark, with a want of chivalry little consistent with his character in other respects, thenceforward allowed his wife to rest under the imputation of being his mistress, and his children to be accused of illegitimacy.

THE FIRST WILL.

Acting under the feelings aroused by this disagreement, he in 1811 made a will, appointing his mother, Mary Clark, universal legatee, and naming as his executors Chew and Relf, his partners. These partners, armed with power of attorney, proceeded to dispose of the property, selling it in parcels and by lots. The titles given by them are those under which all the defendants to the suits originally instituted by Mrs. Gaines held. Her claim rests upon the alleged making of

A SECOND WILL,

by which the property was devised to the children of Clark, instead of to his mother. This will has never been discovered, but its existence has been established on the testimony of friends of the deceased, and by abundant corroborative evidence.

THE TASK OF MRS. GAINES,

then, was to prove first that she was legitimate, and in the second place that her father had made a will subsequent to the one of 1811. She succeeded in both particulars. The bigamy of her mother's first husband was clearly established, and it was proved that Mr. Clark had repeatedly, in the presence of many witnesses, affirmed the legality of his marriage. It is said that witnesses to the prior marriage of the first husband were produced, and satisfied the Court as to the fact of bigamy. As to the second will, it was shown that a Mrs. Smythe, who suckled Myra, saw the document and read it. It seems to be the theory of Judge Billings that the persons who presented the first will for probate knew of the existence of another which would supersede it. It was shown, also, that a Mr. Boisfontaine, who had no interest in diverting the property one way or the other, and who had been in intimate business relations with the deceased, was informed only two days before the death of the latter that another will had been executed, and what the purport of it was. Another witness, De la Croix, testified to the same effect, and said he had been shown the will by Clark, who intimated to him the nature of its contents. Several other persons corroborated these statements. The Court in rendering the final decision touched upon

THIS VERY INTERESTING POINT:

The will not being found after his death, is the presumption of law overcome by the evidence in the case? Is it proved that the will existed up to and after the death of Clark? It does not seem to me to be necessary to conclude that Relf destroyed it. Clark may have deposited it with some person who never produced it. What does the evidence show as to the continuance of its existence up to the time of his death? The mind of any one familiar with the evidence in this case, it being established by irrefragable testimony that he had made the will of 1813, would be reluctant to believe that a father who had by a last will given all his property to an only daughter, who from the reason probably that the acknowledgment of the marriage with her mother would have interfered with his personal ambition, had during his lifetime withheld such an acknowledgment from the public; had, in fact, lived a twofold life,—one part of which was necessarily inconsistent with the other,—but who had centered upon this daughter all the affection which a father was capable of feeling. I say the mind of any one would reluctantly receive the conviction that he had, without any change in his circumstances, and without any reason assigned or assignable, upon his deathbed have changed his plan and left his daughter penniless, excepting the provision which he had made for her through Bellechasse. I do not say that the presumption arising from these central facts in Clark's life would in law be sufficient to show that the will of 1813 survived him, but I do say they prepare the mind to find in the record the testimony which will establish that fact.

THE DECISION

in favor of Mrs. Gaines is not a new one. She has been almost invariably successful in the courts, but has been subjected to endless annoyances through appeals and counter-suits, resistance to writs of ejectment, etc. The full importance of Judge Billings' decree will not appear until some of these latter writs are issued. Meanwhile the whole case furnishes an instructive commentary on our methods of judicial procedure, which some abler pen than mine must needs take up and expand. Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, if she is ever established in her rights, will have obtained them at the expense of health and happiness, and at an age when she is almost without the power to enjoy them.

R. G. W.

DECATUR NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., April 26.—The Rev. Mr. Talmage arrived in town to-day, and is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The temperance mass-meeting held last night at the First M. E. Church was largely attended, and the enthusiasm displayed showed that the people here are deeply interested in the temperance question. Mr. Crampton, of Chicago, addressed the meeting in an able and interesting manner.

For the last few days it has rained almost continually, making the roads very bad, and deterring the farmers from plowing and planting, and consequently the merchants growl and the Grangers howl.

But bad weather and hard times don't seem to affect the matrimonial market, for weddings and rumors of weddings fill the air, and report says that a well-known wealthy young widow lady is captive in the train of Love. The happy benedict that is to be is a Captain in "the army of the Lord," or in other words, he is an Episcopal minister, and is shepherd of a flock in the southern part of the State. And it is furthermore stated that the aforementioned couple will board the ship of wedlock and anchor in the port of matrimony about the first of next month.

THE SERPENT-CHARM.

[A SEQUEL TO THE "DEATH-CLOCK" IN THE TRIBUNE OF APRIL 21.]

Written for The Tribune.

So you thought me "quite dead," my dear Doctor, and done forever with the care and fret, the work and worry of this mortal world,—the great ante-room to the spiritual life? Well, well. There's many a soul slips out of human view for a space that would come back to its old tenement again if you were not in such haste to utter over it the solemn-sounding ceremonials of the grave: to pronounce, with awful impressiveness, between the hollow echoing of falling clods upon the coffin-lid, the slow, shuddering sentence of doom—"Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust!"

How long I lay in the deep trance which you called death, you are better able to tell than I, who had therein no perception of time or space, as humanly comprehended.

Rising out of the dead, stagnant waters of forgetfulness,—the fabled River of Death in which I seemed to have been utterly submerged,—I was conscious first of a dull throb of pain, succeeded by a slow, creeping, delicious sense of peace and content, the source of which I did not even have thought to wonder about, much less care to know.

Gradually there grew upon me an impression of living presence to which my sense of sight was sealed. I heard, as in a dream, soft, thrilling, wordless strains of song. I drank, with languid bliss, the sweet inspiration of a subtly-perfumed breath; I felt, with stirring life, the fanning of cold electric currents of air, as of hands floating in mesmeric waves over my head. Though consciously in the body, all power of motion seemed suspended, or rather under the control of a will outside my own, which was wholly dormant. Suddenly, without warning or effort, my eyes opened on a vision of womanly grace and beauty bending over me with a smile of fascination that drew my soul like lightning from the cloud which had imprisoned it. Involuntarily I rose up, gazing with the entire absorption of every faculty of my being into the deep lustrous eyes which held me by some subtle charm I had no care to analyze nor wish to resist. Witched by the glow and scintillation of those wondrous orbs, I did not mark at once the uncertain, dream-like transformation of the beautiful woman into a serpent form, nor did I feel any fleshly shrinking when the lovely, shining head, slowly losing its distinctive human contour, flattened to snake-like mold, with soft, vibratory, fascinating movement keeping time to the murmur of the wordless song which had first stolen on my slumbering sense. True, there was with me some vague impression of horror that seemed to have belonged to a former state of existence, but I regarded it only with dull, uncomprehending wonder, yielding myself absolutely to the enchantment of the jewel eyes whose soft, iridescent flames wavered bewilderingly with the undulating grace of the slow, swaying, magnetic motion of the head.

"My love, said I not that you would come when I called?"

Was it serpent or woman that spoke? The form seemed to shift from one to the other before my vision. But the old legend of the snake talking with our first mother in the Garden of Eden stuck like a burr in the tissues of my thought. If that experience were urged upon my belief, might not this strange phenomena of human speech on the tongue of my serpent-charmer be accredited as a reality?

"My love! my lord!" murmured seductively my beautiful enchanter, showing me now the regal head and glorious face of Virginia, which was never absent from my dreams.

I touched with my languid hand the radiant crown of hair, traced, with lingering eyes, the exquisite outline of cheek and chin, the tender curve of the lovely lips that pouted again to say, with a thrill of triumph in the well-remembered voice, "You have come! At last you have come!"

Then I began vaguely to wonder about myself.

"Am I dead?" I questioned, curiously regarding the hand I had lifted to stroke my darling's head.

"Nay! *alive*,—more absolutely and truly alive than ever before, though not in the earth," answered the sweet instructress.

"And is this Heaven, then?" I asked again, with doubtful survey of my surroundings, which seemed in no wise to differ from those long familiar.

The beautiful one, slipping back into the serpentine grace of form and subtlety of expression once more, flashed on me a smile wise and pitiful.

"You bring with you the gross ignorance and superstition pertaining to mortal life," she said with a superior air. "Know you that Heaven is no place, but a spiritual condition, which you have no need to cross the river of death to find, which, indeed, if you attain not in the body, you will be slow in arriving at out of it. Tasted you never the bliss of Heaven, my idol?"

"What was that in the old days 'among the isles of the Antilles,' when you sat with me beside the sea, and sang to me songs of passionate tenderness—was not that Heaven?" I murmured with a faint thrill of the remembered ecstacy.

The serpent-woman seemed to glow and expand with inexpressible delight. "Then, so, you shall find Heaven again, my love," she said with exultant joy.

I cannot tell if we moved from our place, but the scene, with extension of thought, appeared to change. Nothing was fixed and permanent, but as we talked with varying mood of feeling and fancy, the world about us shifted its symbols in harmony with our state. Wondrous, subtle wisdom of speech flowed from the tongue of my consort, who, when she leaned towards me in the glorious likeness of my lost Virginia, scintillated with the jeweled eyes of serpents glittering in scaly gold on neck and wrists, and darting in wicked splendor from the lustrous folds of her hair. Yet this wonderful philosophy of life unfolded to my understanding, though it appealed powerfully to my intellectual faculties, seemed not to satisfy the divine part of me, and I felt myself at moments withdrawn from my fascinating friend, and partially dead to the spell of her enchantment. In one of these abstractions I was conscious first of an influence or a force combating with silent power the attraction that had held and drawn me for so long a time. The tender memories of youth sprang up like spring flowers in my way, a white dove circled softly over my head, and the faint, sweet breath of violets thrilled delicately the air, bringing to my thought the pure maiden face that had shone like a star in the far heaven of my boyhood dreams, and which, falling suddenly into the black cloud of the grave, had left me desolate and lost for years.

At the coming of these symbols the countenance of Virginia darkened with pain and passion, the serpents about her darted their tongues at me in a sort of fiery rage, and with a cry of agony she twined herself around me, and, with head pressed to my bosom, appealed to the love I had vowed to her in the intoxication of those moon-lit hours when she sang to me by the sea.

"Ah, look at me with the old worship in your eyes!" she prayed. "Ah, speak to me with the thrilling passion of tenderness that shook your voice in the old days! Touch me with the remembered magnetism of lips that drew my soul into a heaven of bliss I never since have found! Have I called you hither, O my love! my god, only to lose you utterly and forever!"

A spasm of pity and sympathy struggled with the shudder of repulsion which had been slowly creeping over me, and almost I was persuaded to yield to the despairing plea and give my life again into the power of the charmer. But suddenly there was a soft rush of dove-wings, like a white cloud sailing in the air, a stronger breath of violet swept across my cheek, and the star of my youth rose trembling with silver radiance in the east. Simultaneously with those tokens the evil beauty of the woman on my bosom with awful contortions was transformed into the glittering horror of an angry snake, that, writhing in pain and rage, fell helpless to the ground and crept hissing away into some outer darkness of subtlety and cunning.

No sooner had this terror vanished than there beamed in its place a vision of sweetness and light,—the fair, pure, maiden love of my boyish years.

"What do you here, my brother?" said the radiant presence, before whom I bowed with a reverence that would not suffer me to touch so much as the tips of the lovely, transparent hands outstretched toward me. "Your work on the earth is not yet done,—the world [illegible] you came hath grievous need of you [illegible] for you to heal, pains for you [illegible] for you to lift, wrongs for you [illegible] for you to root out, and waste places for you to make bud and blossom as the rose. Not yet is your labor and reward in this world where are clearly traced the laws of cause and effect. It was a false call which brought you hither, yet none the less it hath served a use. She who fled away at my approach hath long held you in enchantment, and it may be you had need of just this experience to break the fatal spell. For, though you knew it not when you gazed enraptured on her dazzling beauty, this bewildering creature whom you thought you so passionately loved in the lower life had there all the elements of the serpent which you here see developed, and which rendered her peculiarly susceptible to the charm of the deadly snake that you found her caressing one day with the tenderness of sympathy existing between congenial natures. Your attraction to her, founded wholly on the law of opposites, had in it from the beginning the principle of repulsion, and in the union of life you had planned you would have reached long ago the crisis you have just triumphantly passed. But your place is not now, your work is not yet, in the realm of pure spirit. Go back to the duties and purposes that you left unfulfilled in the other life. Go back to your fight with the evils that prey on the souls and the bodies of men. Go back to your labor of love for the regeneration and salvation of such drifting wrecks of humanity as come within the sphere of your helping hand. There is infinite good for you to accomplish in the direction of your work and calling in the world."

And with these words the vision of light faded, faded, until, mingling with the star that hung in the east, it drew me like a magnet through limitless space, vanishing at last in an atmosphere too dense and heavy to suffer its clear shining. A period of darkness, suffocation, and pain ensued, in which I seemed battling for a lost possession that yielded but slowly to my claim. Then my eyes opened to a dim sepulchral light striking faintly through what appeared a white, semi-transparent cloud over my face. Instinctively, I strove to lift my head and brush the film away, but my power was restricted by some thrall bound tightly on my wrists. Gasping for breath, with the perspiration starting from every pore, I wrenched my hands from their imprisonment, and, snatching the white obstruction from my face, looked about me with vague wonder. At the first my surroundings seemed strange and unreal, but gradually the impression of familiar objects grew upon me, and I recognized the well-known aspects of my room through the funeral order and ghostly conditions imposed by the acceptance of my death. Smiling at this novel experience, I sat up, clad in the fine vestments of the grave, which I discovered to have the inconvenience of a "front view" only, laying upon me the necessity of ringing at once for the substantial workaday garb in which, "clothed and in my right mind," I might go forth again, as you would say, with heartless reflection on my profession, "slaying and to slay."

Of course my sudden alarm and ghostly appearance caused great consternation in the house, and I have vastly enjoyed the terror and wonder inspired by my resurrection, as also the very extraordinary account of my demise given in THE TRIBUNE, to which I beg leave to add this perhaps equally incredible sequel.

Whether the experience herein related be a dream or an actuality I have no means to determine, but it seems to have utterly cured me, at all events, of my infatuation for the fascinating beauty of the isle of the Antilles.

As for the mystery of the clock, my excellent Homer, I am certain it may be explained on mechanical principles, and I summon you without delay to careful investigation, the results of which shall be given to the public.

DR. VANGRAVE.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 27.—It may be possible that a few of the readers of your valuable paper who are at present attending the Thomas concerts may not have heard of the late decision of a Massachusetts jury in the case of "The People vs. M. U. Sicus." The facts, simply stated, are as follows: At a symphony concert in Worcester, Mass., the said Mr. Sicus was greatly annoyed by a fiend in human shape who persisted in carrying on a fortissimo conversation with his lady companion, regardless of the hisses and frowns of his musical neighbors. Mr. Sicus, after remonstrating a few times with little effect, desperately drew his revolver and silenced his tormentor forever, the ball piercing the place where his brains—presumedly—were located.

At the close of the performance Mr. Sicus quietly delivered himself up to the officers of justice, but was released that very evening on a merely nominal bail. The trial occurred about three weeks ago, when the jury, probably composed of musical people, declared that M. U. Sicus' action was "justifiable homicide."

In view of this decision, it might be advisable for the music-loving public to arm itself with revolvers and bowie-knives when preparing for a concert, for it is a foregone conclusion that there will be at least two silly fools in the immediate vicinity who can do nothing but chatter nonsense all the evening.

This is a sad but true commentary on the boasted "cultivation" of the average Chicago audience.

Nor is this the only way in which the bourgeois Chicagoan transgresses the rules of good breeding and proclaims his low origin before some hundreds of his fellow-men. He, or generally she, is not satisfied unless the hall is reached during the performance of the first number, thus securing an opportunity to display the immaculate waxed mustache or the lovely (?) spring suit.

This is the same person whose happiness in life seems to depend upon stalking out of the hall during the latter part of the programme with the most strident pair of creaking boots that can be obtained.

Last evening, for instance, the musical people were several times obliged to hiss down these nuisances.

I would suggest that the above decision, cut out and pasted on a card, might have a quieting effect if thrust in the face of the person who will be sure to annoy us during the Saturday concerts.

If so, I will feel assured that I have not lived in vain. Respectfully,

H. P. B.

AFTER NASEBY.

Let the bell of the old tower toll
For the rest of a sorrowful soul,
Of a soul in pain:
Lay me down in the cool, still ground,
Where never a sight nor a sound
Can wake me again.

I am weary of grief and of mirth;
I am sick of the flowers, of the earth,
Of the light of the sun;
But the sun and the moon may shine,
Or rain fall, on that bed of mine:
I shall slumber on.

O the sun shone bright on his hair,
And flashed from his sword so fair,
When he rode away;
But the moon looked down that night,
And he lay, all pale, in her light,
And cold as the clay.

And the rain beat down on his head,
With the long, damp curls outspread
On the blood-drowned soil;
A broken sword by his side,
And the banner, that waved in pride
O'er the long day's toil.

The Roundheads they won the day;
Our sovereign has fled away—
It was all in vain—
But he fought as his fathers fought,
And their victory was dearly bought,
Though he lies there slain.

"He has fall'n as his fathers fell,"
The old knight said; "it is well—
Let the church-bells ring;
Bring the messengers in," he said;
"Let them drink to the loyal dead,
And to Charles, our King."

But alas! and wo is me!
How shall I live and not see
His eyes, his smile?
O loving and leal sweetheart!
In a while we shall never part—
In a little while.

E. M. S.

MURPHY MEETINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—Every city, at one time or another, has its excitement, be it political, religious, or fluctuation of stock. This city has had a peculiar excitement for the past two weeks, namely, "Murphy meetings." Francis Murphy, the leader, is a native of "Old Ireland." He came to Pittsburg years ago, a smart, intelligent, but very dissipated young man. Deeper and deeper he sank into the mire of intemperance. At last he realized his degraded condition, and strove to improve it. He not only reformed himself, but gathered his fellow-workers around him, and pointed out to them the evil results of the life they were leading; begged and pleaded with them to reform. In a short time he had a large number of followers. They began their work in Pittsburg. After laboring there for a while, they extended their fields of labor to Philadelphia and other Eastern cities; and now they have commenced a tour westward, sending their followers in all directions to advocate their cause.

They have been very successful in Columbus. Their band now numbers over 3,000 members, old and young, rich and poor. All lend a helping hand. Large and exciting meetings are held in the City-Hall nightly, while auxiliary meetings are held in the churches in different parts of the city at the same time, led by some of the reformed inebriates. Hundreds sign the pledge every night. When they have so done, they are presented with a certificate, and a small blue bow, which is worn to show their fellow-men that they have joined the army to aid the glorious cause, and fight against the fiery demon, whisky.

It is very heartrending to those who are strangers to the results of the use of liquor to hear the tales told by the once fallen but now reformed men. One man, only two weeks previous, had chased his family out of the house with a hatchet and then followed them to the neighbors' to take their lives. He said he shuddered when he thought how he had made those dear ones suffer by his cruelty, but now, by God's help, he would never again allow one drop of liquor to pass his lips. He was proud to think he was wearing a blue bow.

They intend keeping the meetings up as long as any good can be done. They may during the summer reach your city.

A. M. R.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sunday morning is a monster sheet, containing twenty pages; one hundred and forty columns, and three thousand distinct advertisements. The reading matter in this one paper would make a large volume. The old TRIBUNE must be making money; and it should, for it is an honor to journalism.

Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sunday morning is a monster sheet, containing twenty pages; one hundred and forty columns, and three thousand distinct advertisements. THE TRIBUNE is second to no paper in the country, and is an honor to journalism. It is the New York *Herald* of the West without its uncertainty in politics.

New York Times.

From its advertising columns THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE draws the information that in that city real estate has begun to move; that plenty of money is offered for investment at low rates; that activity prevails in the departments of literature, art, and the theatre, and that every variety of merchandise is put up for sale with the confident expectation that it will find a ready and profitable market.

Detroit Daily Tribune.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sunday last was a paper of twenty pages of seven columns each (two and a half times its usual size), making, as it claims, the largest daily newspaper ever published in this country. Of these 140 columns nearly seventy were filled with advertisements, being fifteen columns more than on the corresponding day last year. THE TRIBUNE compares its advertising business day by day with that of the corresponding issues last spring, and finds a steady and gratifying increase, which it regards as a sign of business prosperity.

Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.

Last Sunday's CHICAGO TRIBUNE consisted of twenty pages, of seven columns each, making a total of 140 columns. If printed in long primer type, such as is usually chosen for book-work, the matter in this issue would have made nine volumes of 174 pages each. For the printing of the edition, 108,353 sheets of white paper, the size of THE TRIBUNE's week-day issue, were required. If extended at the width of an ordinary issue of THE TRIBUNE, this quantity of paper would have reached 433,500 feet, or about eighty-two and one-half miles,—almost the distance between Chicago and Milwaukee. It contained about 3,000 different advertisements. It was the largest newspaper ever issued in this country to supply the legitimate demands of business. Chicago has grown to be as important a newspaper centre as New York, and it is destined to outstrip the latter city.

OMAHA.

A Good Chance for a Banking Institution and General Manufacturing Establishments—A Busy, Prosperous Place.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OMAHA, April 20.—Believing you to be interested in the development of the West as a factor in the increasing prosperity of your city, will you pardon me for calling your attention to the importance of Omaha as a prominent financial centre of the future. So great is the demand for money, outside of banking circles, that I think the establishment of a large and extensive banking institution here, on the principle of liberal rates of discount, would be a handsomely-paying investment from the start. Our banks (four) are all doing a fine business; the ruling rate is 12 per cent per annum in advance, and plenty of money can be loaned on good security at 10 per cent for business purposes. On the street I have heard of figures ruling as high as 15 and 25 per cent on good security. Fortunately, most of our merchants are "well heeled," and do not have to pay these figures. The patrons of the Omaha banks extend all over the West as far as Idaho and Montana; so you may see the extent of the banking operations of this city.

The aggregate sales of exchange and the deposits here, last year, amounted to about $90,000,000. By this I mean the total transactions at the banks. In 1875 they were about $80,0000,000.

OUR MANUFACTURES

are steadily on the increase. Our smelting works—now the largest on the continent—turned out in 1876, in lead and silver, about $5,000,000,—being an increase of $4,000,000 over the year 1871, in which they commenced operations. Out of last year's product there were upward of 13,000 tons of lead,—being nearly one-fifth of the entire consumption of that metal in the United States (this, as you will see, is a fine opening for white-lead and silver-plating works), which was shipped principally to the East and South. The opening of the San Juan (Colorado), Big Horn, Yellowstone, and Black Hills districts will run up the annual product of the smelting works to from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 per annum in the next two years. Our total manufactures for 1876 were $9,572,432,—being nearly $7,000,000 more than those of Kansas City.

Our wholesale trade and manufactures combined were $21,140,000,—being $2,500,000 more than those of Kansas City. This may sound strange, but I give the figures as they appear.

Our combined trade, wholesale and retail, and manufactures, for 1876, amounted to $25,479,956,—showing the gratifying increase over 1875 of nearly $3,000,000. (How is that for grasshoppers?)

THE WHOLESALE TRADE

of Omaha is bounding forward into splendid proportions, and is conquering new territory every year. Already it extends through Western Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, and California (the Nevada and Montana merchants being among the heaviest patrons); and, by the completion of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad into Saunders County and beyond, we have gained a new range of territory that we have been shut out of heretofore. One wholesale merchant, now selling $1,000,000 per annum, recently told me that, since his location in Omaha four years ago, his business had increased 300 per cent. Every year he reports a heavy increase over the previous year, that of 1876 being 25 per cent more than 1875. He expects to report the same ratio of increase for 1877. Colorado was recently (last fall) thrown open to the trade of Omaha, and our dealings with that State have already assumed large proportions. As we have the shortest route to Denver, it is but a question of time (and a very short time) until Omaha will have the almost exclusive control of that trade. The Black-Hills trade is a new feature, of which Omaha receives a large proportion. Parties are out now exploring the best routes for a railroad from some point on the Union Pacific to the Hills, giving this city the most direct route over all others. The Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad is pushing steadily to the southwest,—contracts having recently been let for forty miles,—and, by Oct. 1, 1877, the line will reach a point 100 miles southwest of Omaha. This line will strike the southwestern boundary of the State somewhere in the Valley of the Republican River, bringing us into close connection with Southwestern Nebraska, Northwestern Kansas, and Eastern Colorado, and, what is better than all, it will penetrate the heart of the "great cattle ranges," giving another outlet to the stock-men of the West through this city.

Speaking of

THE STOCK-TRADE,

there is nothing Omaha needs so badly as stock-yards as extensive as those of Kansas City, so this city can become the largest market for buying and selling stock west of Chicago. Conversing with an official of our Board of Trade, he informed me that already Western stock-men are locating in Omaha, where they will meet the Eastern buyers; and that some of the stock firms of St. Louis have been here looking for quarters to locate, where they will be prepared to meet the Western men on their chosen ground. This will necessitate the building of the stock-yards, which is yet an unoccupied field. Happy is the man who builds them. He will double his investment the first year, and *can* retire in 1887 with a princely fortune.

In 1870 there were 23,820,608 head of cattle in the States and Territories. In 1876 there were in Colorado and Nebraska alone upwards of 1,000,000 head. The Texas drive to Nebraska last year numbered 125,000, according to the estimates of the cattle-men. The year previous it was not so large, and the movements of stock passing through Omaha show upward of 50,000 head. Strange as this may appear, this was a greater number than Chicago handled thirty years, or even twenty years, ago. The splendid showing of 1,300,000 head received in your market last year demonstrates what Omaha can do in the same length of time with suitable facilities, and possessing the favorite route to and from the stock-ranges, as she does now, and will for all future time. This year the expectations are that 100,000 head of cattle will pass through Omaha anyhow, whether the yards are built or not. If the yards are built in time for the fall trade, we expect to double that number. The establishment of a great live-stock market will double our trade and population in a few years, and, at the same time, will run up our aggregate banking transactions to $300,000,000 per annum.

PRECIOUS METALS.

As a matter of interest to Dr. Linderman, and to St. Louis, which boasts of being a great money-centre because $5,000,000 in coin passed through her borders in one year, permit me to say that, in 1876, the value of precious metals passing through Omaha amounted to $62,000,000. It is suggested that the worthy Doctor stick a pin in this, and make a note of it when he recommends the location for a Branch United States Mint.

For two years the press of Omaha kept hammering it into the heads of the citizens that here was the best point of any in Nebraska to build up

A GRAIN-MARKET

west of Chicago; but they would not, or could not, see it,—didn't want to, I presume. Finally, two enterprising gentlemen, possessing capital and "the energy that makes men great," went to work right in the midst of the "panicky feeling" prevailing over the country, and put up a small elevator. From this the grain-trade of Omaha sprang into flourishing existence, doubling and trebling in one year. These gentlemen have since doubled the capacity of the elevator, and they want parties to build several more to accommodate the grain-trade of the State. Several Chicago grain-houses have located here, and there is a strong demand for an elevator capable of holding 1,000,000 bushels, so the producers can store their grain when they do not wish to sell. One of double the capacity of our present elevator will be built in time for the fall trade.

I have given you some of the prominent features of our commercial life, and the conclusion one is forced to is, that Omaha is

A PROSPEROUS CITY.

The panic touched her lightly, and, amid the commercial depression prevailing everywhere, she has moved steadily onward in the race for material prosperity. She has broken down impenetrable barriers; railroads have pierced new districts, which are bringing in their wealth to her borders, and, before many months, distant Montana will hear the whistle of the locomotive echoing through her mountains.

Never before in her history have the building contracts of Omaha been so numerous in any given year as now, and, as one stands on our Capitol Hill and views the beauty of the surrounding country, with new houses springing up on every side, and a prosperous city at his feet, he is forced to the conclusion that right here in Omaha is to be the Metropolis of the New Northwest, second only to Chicago and New York in her splendid achievements in the interests of commercial prosperity and peace.

FAITH.

There are few souls, however fast
To crime and dark transgression given,
That have not, hidden in their depths,
A faith that breathes of God and Heaven.

And he who, when bright fortune smiles,
Seems to believe naught after death—
When all beside has fled his grasp,
Prays to his God with hope and faith.

The mysteries of Life and Death,
Of earth and sky, to us are given;
We cannot read the mystic scroll,
Outside the golden gates of Heaven.

CHICAGO, April, 1877. MILLIE C. POMEROY.

VOLUME X
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On May 3, 1877, at 10 o'clock said estate will sell to the highest Lot number five (5), and the west ber six (6), in Block two (2), Addition to Chicago. Said premis age of 72 feet, and a depth of abou to the Chicago River. Title session given at once. Sale to premises, Nos. 22, 24, and 26 property is in many respects ver special attention is called to it as opportunity for investment. O. W Sole Executor of Estate of E. B. W CHICAGO, April 28, '77. 17 Metrop
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Among its advantages are, its great un undulating surface and fine trees; giving perfect underdrainage; living to supply the lakes which are to be have been begun. The Company owns of land besides that already subdivided sections, and all those which shall be ture, will be maintained on the "lawn its lot-holders are a majority of the citizens of Chicago. It has a large creasing IMPROVEMENT FUND the lot-owners, which will insure the ance of the Cemetery. Graceland can be reached by a pleasant Lincoln Park, or by the horse-cars, which of Clark and Madison-sts. once connect with the steam-dummy.
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